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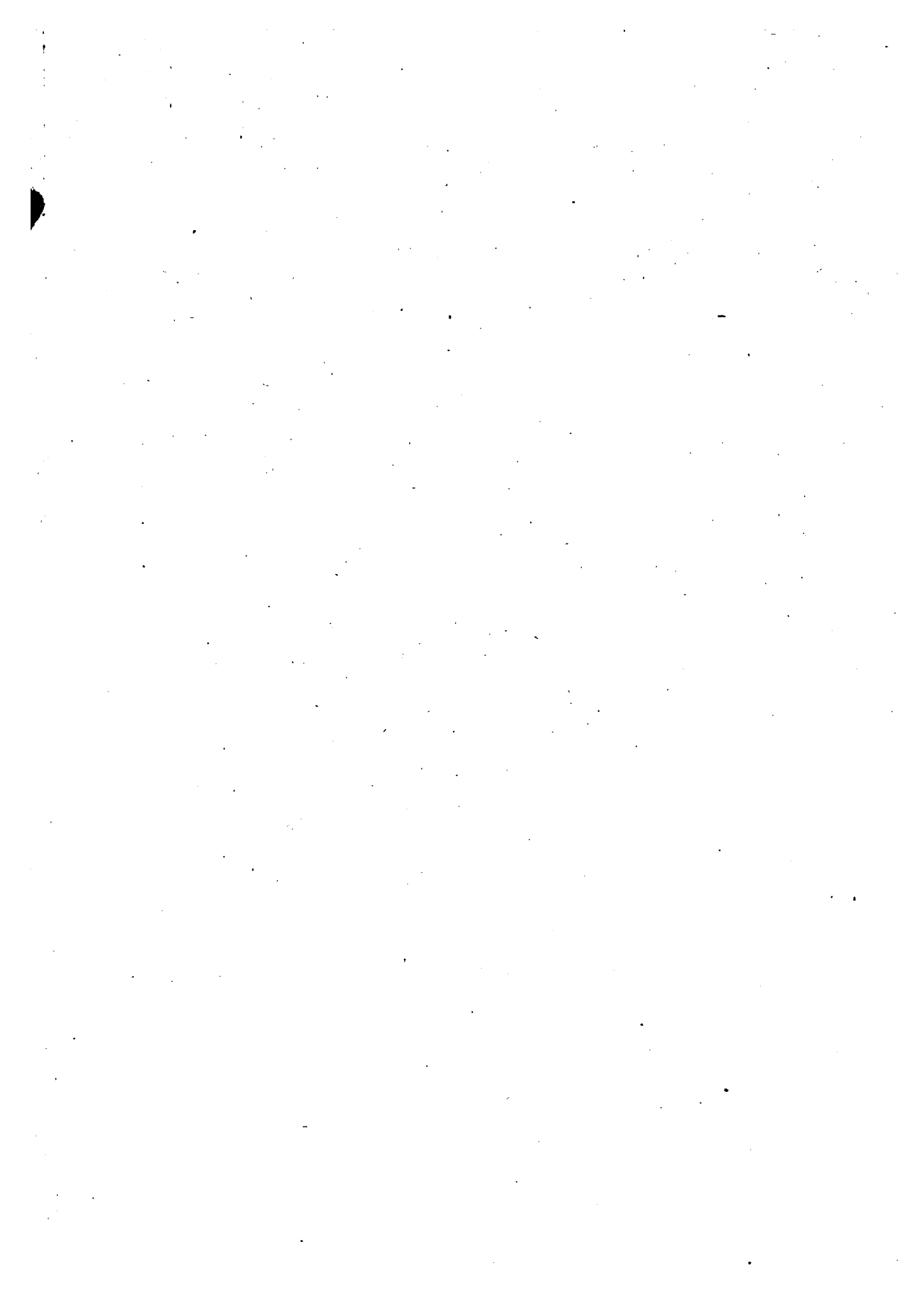
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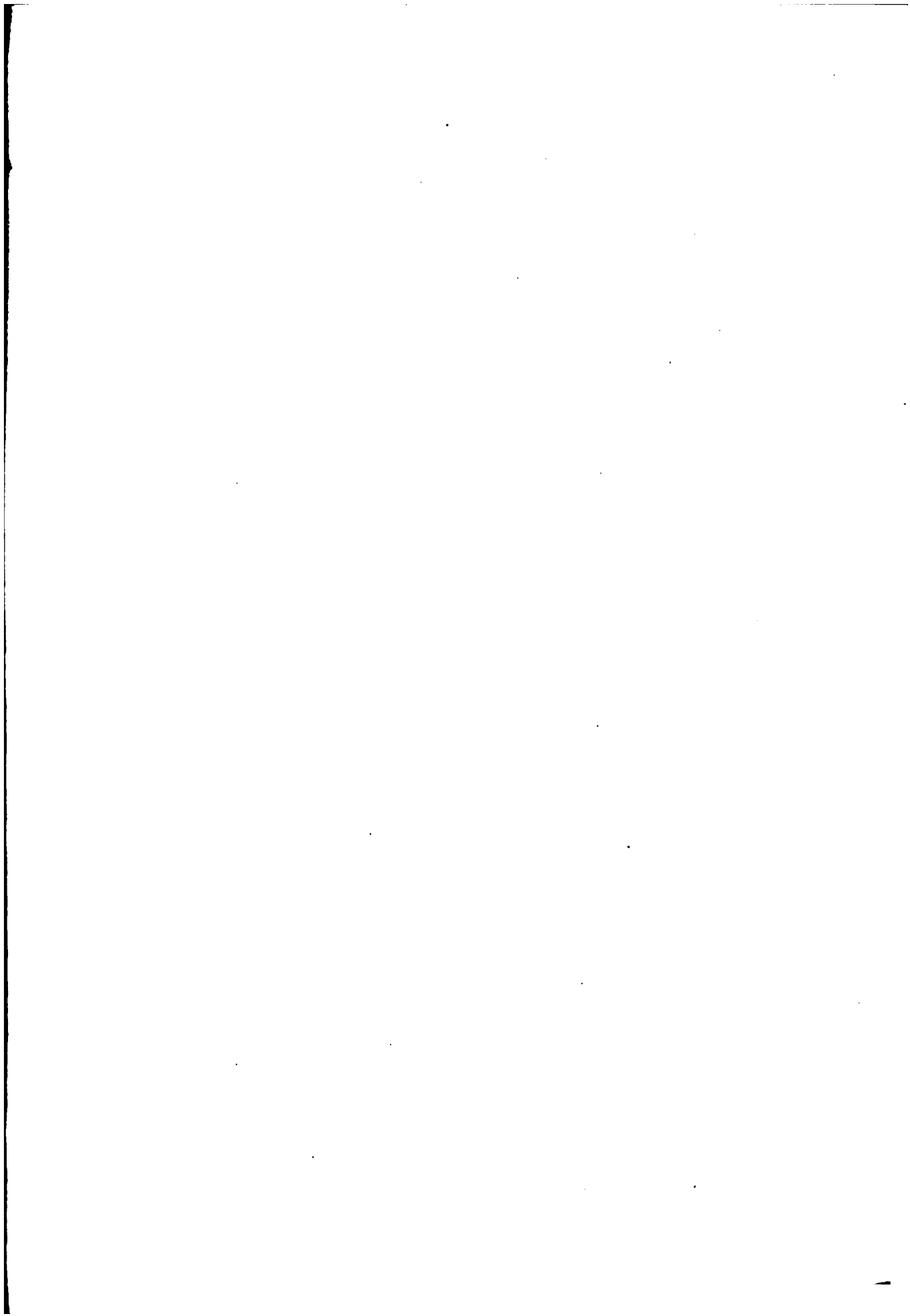
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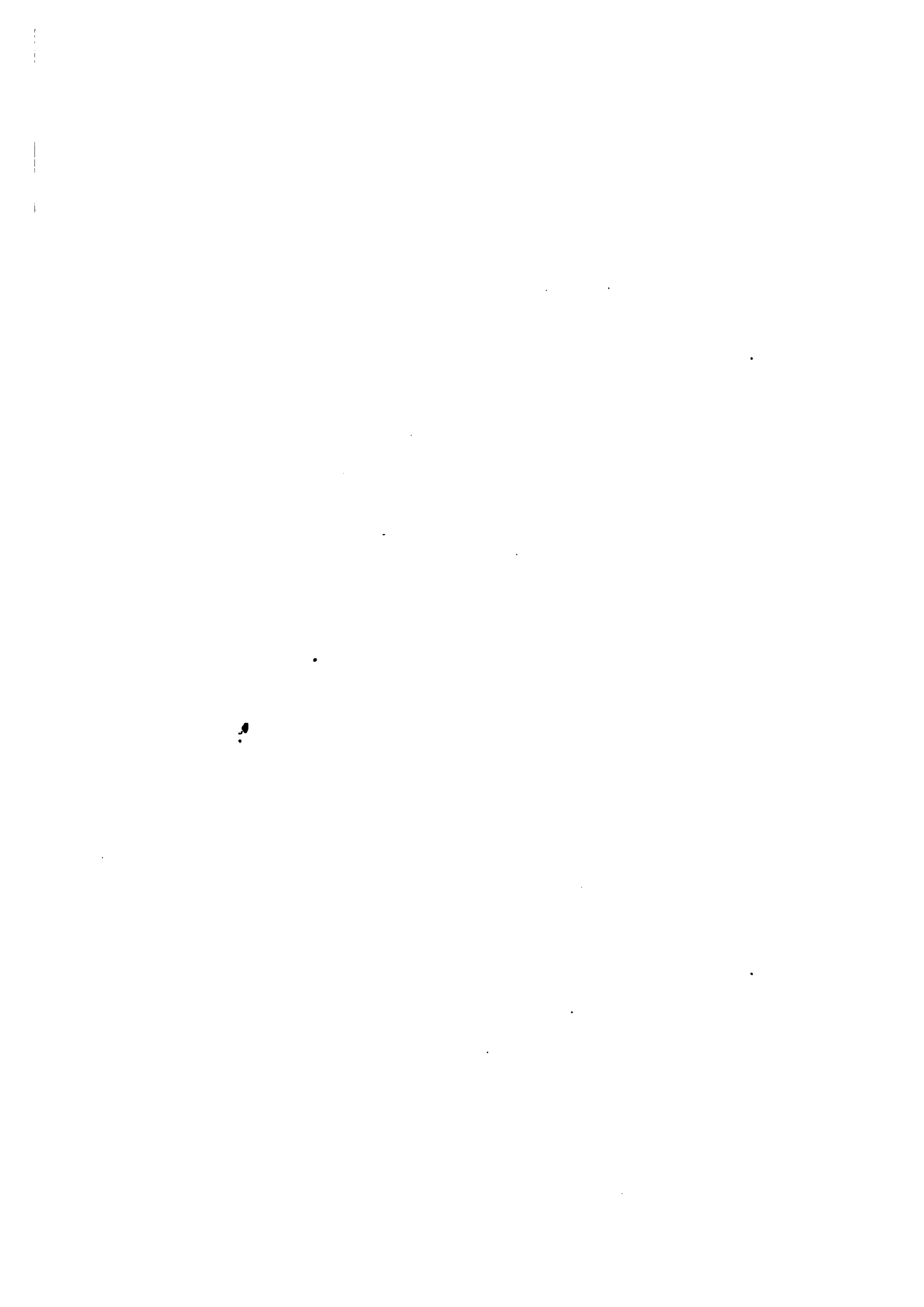
In Two Parts

Part II

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JANUARY 1, 1921

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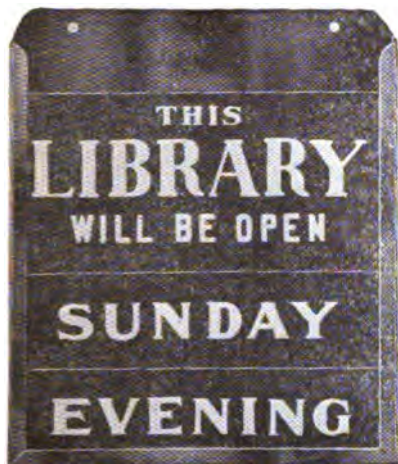
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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1 1921

Some Reference Books of 1919-1920

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE

Reference Librarian of 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 1919-20, 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 1919-20, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in the earlier surveys. 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 copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access. As a general thing no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form, or scope seems to call for comment.

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 an informal supplement.

PERIODICALS

The notable features about recent reference books in this field have been, in the first place, the unusual number of cumulated volumes of standard indexes, and in the second place the fact that several of these indexes, originally planned to cover only material in English, have been made more international by the inclusion of material in other languages. For general usefulness first place should probably be given to the new volume of the *Reader's Guide* (cumulated) which covers the four years 1915-1918 and indexes some 104 periodicals. The period covered shows a departure from the precedent of the three earlier volumes, all of which were quinquennial cumulations, but if any justification for this change were needed it would be

found in the fact that the four year period in this case is almost coincident with the duration of the European war which thus provides a natural limit for the volume. The list of references on the war itself covers nearly 100 pages, and furnishes a bibliography of contemporary journal literature on this subject that is both impressive and useful. A companion volume, of special importance in the large or specialized library, is the new permanent volume of the *Readers' Guide Supplement* which covers the years 1916-1919 and indexes 81 American, English, and Colonial periodicals. This number is a notable increase from the 36 indexed in the first annual volume, but more notable, as marking a distinct change in such indexes, is the inclusion of a large amount of foreign material, principally references to philological and scientific journals and transactions of learned societies. This latter change has been effected by the incorporation in the *Readers' Guide Supplement* of the indexing of periodicals so long carried on by the A. L. A. The indexing of this material is still being done by the co-operating libraries under the editorship of W. S. Merrill, but the results are included in the *Readers' Guide Supplement*, instead of being printed on cards as heretofore. This adds to the *Supplement* some 45 periodicals indexed principally from the year 1915, tho in some cases the work has been carried back to whatever years are necessary to complete the A. L. A. record. Two other Wilson indexes show cumulated volumes, the *Industrial Arts Index*, of which volume 7 is a two-year cumulation indexing some 80 periodicals for the years 1918-1919 and inaugurating a new policy for this work, by which a two-years' cumulation is to be issued regularly in each odd year, and a one-year record in the intervening even years, and the *Agricultural Index* for which a 1916-18 cumulation has been issued. In the case of the *Agricultural Index*, this first cumulation includes the material indexed from the beginning of this work, displacing the earlier annual volumes and indexing, by sub-

ject only, the contents of some 78 scientific, technical and farm journals, experiment bulletins, government bulletins, reports, etc. While only material in English is included, the geographical boundaries are wide, as Canadian, Australian and New Zealand material is indexed to some extent. No material in any language other than English is indexed in either the *Industrial Arts* cumulation or the *Agricultural*, but it is interesting to note that the 1920 issues of the *Industrial Arts Index* now include references to two French journals. A new British index established in 1915 as the "*Athenaeum Subject Index*" has issued, under its new name, the *Subject Index*, a two-year cumulation, covering the years 1915-1916. This contains some 29,000 subject entries and 14,000 author references, and indexes the contents of 530 periodicals, of which 494 are in English and the remainder in other languages, principally French and German.

When the quarterly *Index to Legal Periodicals* was established in 1908 there was a gap of ten years between it and the latest date, 1897, covered by the second volume of Jones' "*Index to Legal Periodical Literature*." This gap has now been bridged by the publication of a third volume of Jones' index, compiled and edited by Frank E. Chipman, which covers the years 1898-1908 and indexes some 512 volumes of 60 periodicals, all in the English language, but including American, British, Irish, Canadian, Indian, Australian and South African titles. The work is in two sections, a subject and title index, and an author list, and while planned especially for the law library, should be of considerable use in the large general library for many questions in social and economic subjects.

A new publication, which, tho not an index in the ordinary sense of the word, may be made to serve the same purpose, is the *Economic Review*, described more fully under the section Economics and Politics. While this is mainly a record of current events and current literature in the fields of economics and politics, it refers, in both its abstracts and its bibliographies, to many newspaper and magazine articles not included in the general indexes and is of first importance for extended or special reference work in those fields. As there is, so far at least, no alphabetical index, or cumulation of the bibliographies, it cannot be used easily for quick reference work. A similar publication in another field is the *Technical Review* which reviews many periodicals in various languages.

An important change in the *Business Digest* should be noted. From a weekly periodical which was largely a general business periodical and only in part an index, this publication changed, in September, 1920, to a regular index-

digest service divided into four sections: (1) Advertising and Selling, (2) Foreign Trade, (3) Banking and Investment, and (4) Executive Management and Accounting. The digest feature is retained, with reference to the whole article, and each section is to consist of (1) a weekly issue, (2) a monthly cumulation which displaces the weeklies, and (3) a bound annual cumulation. The list of periodicals indexed in whole or part has been raised to 120, and the service should show a proportionate increase in usefulness.

Agricultural Index, a subject index to a selected list of agricultural periodicals and bulletins, 1916-1918, ed. by N. T. Shimer. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 1025 p. Service basis.

Business Digest Service, Oct. 1920-. New York: Arrow Pub. Corp. 1920-. Complete service: weekly, monthly cumulations (unbound), annual (bound); \$50 per year.

Industrial Arts Index, first two-year cumulation (7th annual volume) 1918-1919. A subject index to a selected list of engineering and trade periodicals, ed. by M. E. Potter and L. D. Teich. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 940 p. Service basis.

Jones, Leonard Augustus. *Index to Legal Periodical Literature*: vol. 3, 1898-1908, by Frank E. Chipman. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1919. 549 p. \$20.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature (cumulated), an author and subject index to 104 periodicals and reports; vol. 4, 1915-1918, ed. by Elizabeth J. Sherwood and Estella E. Painter. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. 2193 p. \$27 n. Service basis.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature: Supplement, vol. 2, 1916-1919, a cumulation of annual volumes 4-7, ed. by Elizabeth J. Sherwood and Grace F. Caldwell. New York: Wilson, 1920. 798 p. Service basis.

Review of the Foreign Press. The *Economic Review*, with which is incorporated the *Political Review*. A review and bibliography dealing with finance, industry, commerce and social organization. v. 1, 1919-. London: Review of the Foreign Press, 1919-. Annual subscription, £2, 12s. 6d.

Subject Index to Periodicals, issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association, 1915-16. London: 1919. 744 p. Subscription price, £2, 10s.

Technical Review, a review and digest of the technical press of all countries and a survey of engineering industry thruout the world. vol. 5, 1919-. London: 1919-. Annual subscription, £2, 5s.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

There have been several additions to the all too small number of reference books in this field. Lasteyrie's great bibliography of French historical and archaeological societies has been completed, as to the main part, by the publication of fascicule 4 of volume 6. This completes the supplementary volume covering the period 1886-1900. There is an index of societies which gives a list of all titles of journals, and a record of what constitutes a set to 1900, but the author and subject index to the articles analyzed in the contents lists is still in the future, and is much needed. With the 10 annuals so far issued the whole work now covers the field to 1910. Somewhat the same period is covered in the new volume of

Müller's "Die Wissenschaftliche Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands," which covers the period from the end of volume 1 (about 1882) to 1914. The arrangement is by place, and each society is given a list of its publications with record of what constitutes a complete set, note of indexes, and, in the case of monographic sets or series, contents by author and title. There is a classified list of societies at the beginning, and at the end an alphabetical index of titles of periodicals, names of societies, editors, etc., and in the case of the monographic sets, of authors as well. An entirely new publication which promises to be of importance for information about the history and activities of Italian societies is "Annuario Degli Istituti Scientifici Italiani." This gives some account of each society, indicates its publications, and refers to printed sources where fuller information can be obtained.

Annuario degli Istituti Scientifici Italiani, diretto dal Prof. Silvio Pivano. Roma: Athenaeum, 1918. 516 p. L. 10.

Lasteyrie du Saillant, Robert Charles, Comte de. Bibliographie Générale des Travaux Historiques et Archéologiques, publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France, dressée sous les auspices du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. Tome 6, 4e livraison, Suppl. 1886-1900. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1918. 4 fr.

Müller, Johannes. Die Wissenschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands im Neunzehnten Jahrhundert. Bibliographie Ihrer Veröffentlichungen, 2. bd. (fortgeführt bis 1914). Berlin: Behrend, 1917. 1421 p. M. 120.

DICTIONARIES

Murray's "New English Dictionary" passed another milestone during 1919 when the second half-volume of volume nine (Su-Th) was finished, and has added during 1920 some parts to the unfinished volume ten. A 1919 issue of Webster's "New International Dictionary" is a reprint, as far as the main part is concerned, but extends the prefixed list of new words, principally by the inclusion of new words or new meanings developed during the war. Two small dictionaries which call for mention are: C. A. Smith's "New Words Self-Defined" which explains new words by the use of quotations rather than definition, and Bonnaffé's "L'Anglicisme et L'Anglo-Americanisme."

Bonnaffé, Edouard. L'Anglicisme et l'Anglo-Américanisme dans la Langue Française. Dictionnaire étymologique et historique des anglicismes. Paris: Delagrave, 1920. 193 p.

Smith, Charles Alphonso. New Words Self-Defined. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1919. 215 p. \$1.25.

Webster, Noah. Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam, 1919. xcii, 2620 p. \$12.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

In this field so many large sets are still in process of publication that the important items

to be recorded are new volumes or parts, rather than wholly new works. Of the great French sets which compose the "Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses" two have completed new volumes. These are the "Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique" of which fascicules 48-49 complete volume 6 and carry the alphabet partly through the letter H, and Cabrol's "Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne," which by the issue of fascicules 38-40 has completed the seventh half volume (volume 4, part 1) and begun the eighth, carrying the alphabet nearly through the letter D. Another set in this series, Vigouroux's "Dictionnaire de la Bible," completed in 1912, has announced a supplementary volume, but no parts of this have yet been issued. Hastings' "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics" is now nearing completion, as volume 10 issued in 1919 carries the alphabet into the letter S, and the "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church," by the same editor has been completed by the publication late in 1918 of its second volume, which finished the alphabet and added several indexes. For the tenets, history, organization, statistics, etc., of American denominations, "Religious Bodies, 1916," prepared by the Bureau of the Census is important. This follows the line of the edition for 1906, but adds new matter and later figures. Still later statistics may be found in the "Year Book of the Churches, 1919," which is the new title of the work started in 1916 as the "Federal Council Year Book." A useful new annual in a field not otherwise covered at present is the "Foreign Missions Year Book of America" which presents up-to-date, accurate information on field of work, organizations, statistics, workers, and also includes selected annotated bibliographies. The "Encyclopaedia of Islam," necessarily interrupted during the war because of its international character, has resumed publication with numbers 22-24, dated 1916, but not listed till 1919, which carry the alphabet into the letter I. In the field of mythology mention should be made of the new volume ("Latin-American," by Hartley Burr Alexander) of the "Mythology of All Races" and of the new parts of Roscher's "Ausführliches Lexikon," which carry the alphabet to the word Theseus. For occult or psychic subjects, magic, etc., a new reference work of the "compendium" type is Spence's "Encyclopaedia of Occultism." This should prove useful for certain types of questions, but, as it contains little bibliography, does not furnish a tool for research.

Cabrol, Fernand. Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. fasc. 38-40, Dimanche-Droit persecuteur. Paris: Letouzey, 1920. 5 fr. per fasc.

Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique, commencé sous la direction de A. Vacant, continué sous celle de E.

Mangenot. fasc. 48-49, Gregoire-Hizler. Paris: Letouzey, 1920. 5 fr. per fasc.

Encyclopaedia of Islam. A dictionary of the geography, ethnology and biography of the Mohammedan peoples. nos. 22-24, Hanifa-Idjtihad. Leyden: Brill; London. Luzac. 1916. 3 pts. 4s each.

Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, ed. by James Hastings. vol. 10, Picts-Sacraments. New York: Scribner; Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1919. 915 p. \$8. 32s.

Hastings, James. Dictionary of the Apostolic Church. vol. 2, Macedonia-Zion, with indexes. New York: Scribner; Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1918. 724 p. \$6. 25c.

Foreign Missions Year Book of North America, 1920 (covering the year 1919, ed. by Roderick Beach, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Research). New York: Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, 1920. 345 p. \$1.

Mythology of All Races, Louis Herbert Gray, editor, vol. 11, Latin-American, by Hartley Burr Alexander. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1920. 424 p. \$6.

Roscher. Wilhelm-Heinrich. Ausfürliches Lexikon der Griechischen u. Römischen Mythologie. 64-67. Ifigen. Teukros-Theseus. Leipzig: Teubner, 1918-1919. 2 pts.

Spence, Lewis. Encyclopaedia of Occultism, a compendium of information on the occult sciences, occult personalities, psychic science, magic, demonology, spiritism and mysticism. London: Routledge, 1920. 451 p. 25 s.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Religious Bodies, 1916. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 2 v. \$2.50.

Yearbook of the Churches, 1919, covering the year 1918, ed. by Clyde F. Armitage. New York: Federal Council, 1919. 278 p. 75 cts.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

In the section on periodicals, reference has already been made to the *Review of the Foreign Press: Economic Review*. This weekly reference periodical developed from the official *Review of the Foreign Press* which from the second year of the war was conducted in the British War Office for the purpose of obtaining from the newspapers and periodicals of foreign countries the various technical, political, economic or medical information important for war service. When the official "Review" was discontinued, the present unofficial organization carried on much the same work, starting in November, 1919, two weeklies; the *Economic Review* and the *Political Review*, which were later combined. In its present form this is a weekly reference periodical of first importance, combining the features of index to periodical and newspaper articles and a digest and record of current economic and political events and conditions. Abstracts are given with exact reference to the whole article, and each principal subject treated has a weekly bibliography of recent books, pamphlet and periodical literature.

A useful reference handbook for questions on constitutions is Wright's "Constitution of the States at War, 1914-1918." This includes the constitutions of 23 states, duplicating to a certain extent material included in Dodd's "Mod-

ern Constitutions," but adding also new material, especially some nine recent texts not given in either Dodd, Dareste or Rodriguez. Two financial reference books which should be noted are the new edition of Thomson's "Dictionary of Banking" and Kuhrt's "Counting-House Dictionary." The latter contains very brief articles but gives the French and German equivalents of the English terms.

Kuhrt, John White. A Counting House Dictionary, containing an explanation of the technical terms used by merchants and bankers in the money market and on the stock exchange. New ed. London: Routledge, 1920. 340 p. 6s.

Review of the Foreign Press. The *Economic Review*, with which is incorporated the *Political Review*. A review and bibliography dealing with finance, industry, commerce and social organization. v. 1, 1919. London: Review of the foreign press, 1919. Annual subscription, £2, 12s. 6d.

Thomson, William. Dictionary of banking, a concise encyclopaedia of banking law and practice, with a section on the Irish land laws. 3rd ed. rev. and enl. London: Pitman, 1919. 663 p. 30s.

Wright, Herbert F. Constitutions of the States at War, 1914-1918. Washington: Govt. Print Off. 1919. 679 p.

YEAR BOOKS

Several important year books should be mentioned. An entirely new book of this type is the "Anuario Nacional Estadístico" of Bolivia, an official publication. "The Latin-American Year Book for Investors and Merchants" is an unofficial publication dealing especially with commercial and financial subjects. African titles include the official Moroccan "Annuaire Economique et Financier" of which two volumes have been issued, and an excellent new annual from South Africa, the "Official Year Book of the Union" which combines general and statistical features on the same plan as the well known "Official Year Book of Australia," and includes a useful bibliography. For latest South African statistics there is a new "Half-Year Abstract of Union Statistics," started in 1919. Mention should perhaps be made of the change in title of the Union-Castle "Guide to South and East Africa," which became in 1919 the "South and East African Year Book." This includes considerable statistical information in addition to its guide book and gazetteer features.

Two new unofficial French annuals which might be described as Statesman's Year Books for France, are the "Annuaire Général de la France" and the "French Year Book." While these duplicate each other to a considerable extent, each contains some material not to be found in the other, and both will be needed in the large reference library. The somewhat smaller library may prefer the English work. Other new titles or editions which should be noted are the "Statistical Year Book of Siam" issued regularly since 1916, the second edition (1920) of the

"Yearbook of the Netherlands East Indies" and Stewart's "Handbook of the Pacific Islands, 1919." It is a satisfaction to note also that the useful "China Year Book," which suspended publication in 1917 and 1918, reappeared in a 1919 edition. No "Russian Year Book" has been issued since 1916, but a much smaller work, the "Russian Almanac" took its place in 1919.

Annuaire Général de la France et de l'Étranger, publié sur l'initiative du Comité du livre, Association nationale sous la haute patronage du gouvernement de la République. Paris: 1919. 1222 p.

Bolivia. Dirección General de Estadística y Estudios Geográficos. Anuario Nacional Estadístico y Geográfico. 1917. La Paz: 1918.

French Year Book, Statistical and Historical, of France for 1919. Paris: Comité du Livre; London: J. Bale. 1919.

Dutch East Indies. Departement van Landbouw, Nivverheid en Handel. Yearbook of the Netherlands East Indies. vol. 2, 1920. Batavia. 1920. 276 p.

Latin American Year Book for Investors and Merchants, for 1919-20. New York: Criterion Newspaper Synd. 1919-20. 2 v. \$5.

Morocco. Annuaire Economique et Financier, 1917-1918/19. Casablanca, Imp. Rapide: G. Mercier & Cie. 1917-19. 2 v.

Siam. Dept. of Commerce and Statistics. Statistical Year Book of the Kingdom of Siam, 1916-19. Bangkok: 1916-19. 4 v.

South Africa. Director of Census. Half-Yearly Abstract of Union Statistics. Johannesburg: 1919.

—Official Year Book of the Union, nos. 1-3, 1917-19. Pretoria: 1917-19. 3 v. v. 3, 5s.

South and East African Year Book and Guide, ed. annually for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ed. 25. 1919. London: Sampson Low. 1919. 2s. 6d.

Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands, 1919, for tourists, traders and settlers, with a bibliography of island works, by Percy S. Allen. Sydney: McCarron Stewart & Co. 1919. 304 p. 6s. 6d.

TREATIES

During the past year and a half a reference book frequently asked for in various types of libraries has been the text of the Treaty of Versailles. For ordinary use in American libraries, perhaps the most convenient text is that published in *International Conciliation* for September, 1919. This gives the English text only. A better reference edition for more special purposes is that published by the British Stationery Office. This gives parallel French and English text and contains excellent large-scale maps to show all the territorial clauses. An important tool for reference work involving other treaties is the "Catalogue of Treaties, 1814-1918," prepared by the State Department, printed in 1919 as a confidential document for official use only, but in 1920 distributed to libraries. This lists over 3400 treaties, giving for each the place and date of signing and a reference to the various printed treaty collections in which the text is given. The main arrangement is chronological, with an alphabetical index by country, but no

subject index. A useful bibliography in the same field is "A Tentative List of Treaty Collections" also issued by the Department of State. For reference purposes this has added value from the fact that location of copies in certain American libraries is marked. A new collection of the text of treaties is the French "Traité en Vigueur" compiled by Basdevant.

Allied and Associated Powers (1914-) Treaty with Germany, June 28, 1919. The treaty of peace between the Allied and associated powers and Germany, the Protocol annexed thereto, the Agreement respecting the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, and the Treaty between France and Great Britain respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany. Signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919. With maps and signatures in facsimile. London: Stationery Off., 1919. 453 p. incl. tables. 5 fold. maps. 21s.

Treaty of Peace with Germany. . . . New York City, American Association for International Conciliation [1919]. 265 p. 19½ cm. (*International Conciliation*, pub. monthly by the American Association for International Conciliation. Sept., 1919. no. 142) Sent on application.

France. *Traité et Conventions en Vigueur entre la France et les Puissances Étrangères*: recueil préparé par J. Basdevant. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1918-20. 4 v.

U. S. Dept. of State. *Catalogue of Treaties, 1814-1918*. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 716 p.

—A Tentative List of Treaty Collections. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 103 p.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The last regular issue of "Minerva" was that of 1914, which had appeared shortly before the outbreak of the war. Publication of this work remained suspended during the war, but has recently been resumed and a 1920 volume, much reduced in size and contents, has been issued. This gives recent lists and statistics for German and Austrian universities, museums, societies, etc., but for those of other countries gives, in the main, only an abbreviated statement of 1914 information, and is therefore much less useful than the preceding volumes. During the suspension of "Minerva" similar publications were started in both France and England. Of these neither is quite as universal in its scope as the old "Minerva," since the French "Index Generalis" is, in its first issue at least, limited to the institutions of the Allies and the neutral nations, and the English "Athena" includes only the English speaking races. The "Index Generalis" is pretty closely limited to teaching institutions, including libraries only when connected with such. but "Athena" includes libraries, museums, and learned societies, and special note should be made of its information about learned societies of the British Colonies. The new Italian annual for learned societies has already been referred to in an earlier section of this article, but mention should be made here of a new Spanish an-

nual, "Guia del Estudiante" which deals with the colleges, societies, libraries, etc., of Spain. A new edition of Baird's "Manual of College Fraternities" has been issued.

Athena, a Year-Book of the Learned World. The English Speaking Races. Ed. by C. A. Ealand. London: Black, 1920. 391 p. 15s.

Baird, William Raimond. Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities. 9th ed. James T. Brown, ed. and pub. New York: Brown, 1920. 886 p. \$4.

Guia del Estudiante, 1918. Madrid: 1918.

Minerva, Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt. 24. Jahrg. 1920. Berlin u. Leipzig: Vereinigung Wissenschaftlicher Verleger, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1920. 1148 p.

Universitatum et Eminentium Scholarum Index Generalis. Annuaire Général des Universités. The Year-book of the Universities. Publié sous la direction de R. de Montessus de Ballore. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1919. 768 p. 30 fr.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Various dictionaries of technical terms in one or more languages have appeared and several of these call for special mention. The Deinhardt-Schlomann "Illustrated Technical Dictionary in Six Languages," earlier volumes of which have proved so useful, has been extended by the publication of volume 13, covering terms in building construction and civil engineering. Another international dictionary, giving terms in four languages, English, French, Italian and German, is the "Airman's International Dictionary," compiled by Mario Mele Dander. An admirable technical dictionary, the scope of which is hardly indicated by its unassuming title, is Fay's "Glossary of the Mining and Mineral Industry." This contains about 20,000 terms, including technical and purely local terms relating to metal mining, coal mining, quarrying, petroleum, and natural gas, and metallurgical works, names of minerals and rocks and geological terms, many terms relating to ceramics and the clay industry, glass making, foundry practice, railway and building construction, etc., and chemical terms relating to metallurgical practice. Its definitions are given with sufficient fullness, with reference to authorities, and in case of local terms indication of the place where used. A small glossary which might be noted is that of clock and watch terms included in Brearley's "Time Telling throughout the Ages." Reference works in chemistry include new volumes of Ullmann's "Encyklopädie der Technischen Chemie," volume 7 of which now reaches the letter M; the "Condensed Chemical Dictionary," a useful and reliable small work where compact information is needed, and another small work, Kingzett's "Popular Chemical Dictionary." Recent engineering handbooks include a new edition of Merriman's "American Civil Engineer's Handbook," and an entirely new work, the "American Highway Engineer's Handbook" edited by A. H.

Blanchard. New editions of both the "Locomotive Dictionary" and the car builders' dictionary should be noted.

American Railway Master Mechanics Association. Locomotive Dictionary and Cyclopaedia. 5th ed., 1919. Definitions and illustrations of American locomotives, their parts and equipment, together with typical illustrations of machine tools and devices used in their construction and repair . . . New York: Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co. [c. 1919] 1284 p. \$8.

Blanchard, Arthur H. ed. American Highway Engineers Handbook. New York: Wiley, 1919. 1658 p. \$5.

Brearley, Harry C. Time Telling Through the Ages. New York: Doubleday Page and Co. for Robert H. Ingersoll. 1919. 294 p. \$3.

Condensed Chemical Dictionary; a reference volume for all requiring quick access to a large amount of essential data regarding chemicals and other substances used in manufacturing and laboratory work, comp. and ed. by the editorial staff of the Chemical Engineering Catalog, Francis M. Turner, jr., technical editor. New York: Chemical Catalog Co. [c. 1920] 533 p. \$5.

Dander, Mario Mele. Airman's International Dictionary, including the most important technical terms of aircraft construction, English, French, Italian, German, with a "one alphabet" index for these four languages. London: C. Griffen & Co. [1919] 227 p.

Deinhardt, Kurt, and Schlomann, Alfred. Illustrated Technical Dictionary in Six Languages; vol. 13, Building construction, civil engineering. New York: G. E. Stechert, c. 1919. 1030 p. \$4.50.

Fay, Albert H. Glossary of the Mining and Mineral Industry. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1920. 754 p. 75 cts. (U. S. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin* 95.)

Kingzett, C. T. Popular Chemical Dictionary. London: Ballière, Tindall and Cox, 1920. 368 p. 15s.

Master Car Builders' Association. Car Builders' Dictionary. 9th ed. 1919. Definitions and illustrations of American railway cars, their parts and equipment, comp. and ed. for the Master Car Builders' Association by Roy V. Wright. New York: Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co., 1919. 1334 p. \$8.

Merriman, Mansfield. American Civil Engineers' Handbook. 4th ed. New York: Wiley, 1920. 1955 p. \$6.

Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Physical Tables. 7th rev. ed. prepared by Frederick E. Fowle. Washington: Smithsonian Inst. 1920. 450 p. \$3.

Ullmann, Fritz. Enzyklopädie der Technischen Chemie. v. 7. Berlin: Urban, 1919.

FINE ARTS

An important reference bibliography is the Boston Public Library's "Catalogue of the Allan A. Brown Collection of Books Relating to the Stage," which lists not only the 3500 volumes in the A. A. Brown collection but also all the other books in the Public Library on the history of the stage. As the catalog is dictionary in form, it is especially useful for its subject lists, as well as for its location of copies of desired books. Another useful library list is that on the "Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery" compiled by W. B. Gamble. Two small handbooks in the field of music are the new edition of Annesley's "Standard Opera Glass" and the "Complete Opera Book" by Gustave Kobbé. Of greater importance is the new edition of

Baker's "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians" which is described more fully under the head Biography.

Annealey, Charles. Pseud. of Charles and Anna Tittmann. *The Standard Opera Glass*; detailed plots of 235 celebrated operas, with critical and biographical remarks, dates, etc., with a prelude by James Huneker. New York: Brentano's, 1920. 791 p. \$3.

Boston, Public Library. *Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Books Relating to the Stage*. Boston: Published by the Trustees, 1919. 952 p. \$2.50.

Kobbé, Gustav. *Complete Opera Book*, the stories of the operas, together with 400 of the leading airs and motives. New York: Putnam, 1919. 873 p. \$5.

New York. Public Library. *Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery*, a list of references in the library, comp. by William Burt Gamble, chief of the Science and Technology Division. New York: 1920. 128 p. 40 c.

LITERATURE

Reference books in literature are of many kinds this year. A new venture is the "Year Book of Modern Languages" edited by Gilbert Waterhouse, which includes reports and articles on progress and development of language study during the years 1914-19, articles on special languages and periods and selected bibliographies of the most important recent publications on these subjects. For librarians these bibliographies will probably be the most important feature of the book. Bibliographies which have a distinct reference use are the first supplement to Wells' "Manual of the Writings in Middle English" giving additions to September 1918; a second revised and much enlarged edition of Arnold's "Allgemeine Bücherkunde zur Neueren Deutschen Literatur Geschichte," and a new revised edition of Brown's "Ireland in Fiction." Two library publications should also be noted for their reference value. These are the "Catalogue of the Samuel A. Jones Carlyle Collection," published by the University of Michigan Library, and "Foreign Plays in English," a list of translations in the New York Public Library, this latter arranged by languages, with a useful title index. Several author dictionaries or indexes call for mention. The most ambitious of these is the three volume "Goethe-Handbuch" edited by Dr. Julius Zeitler, which is an encyclopedia, alphabetically arranged, of Goethe's writings, and of the persons and places associated with his life and work. English dictionaries include a second edition revised, but not enlarged, of C. T. Onions' "Shakespeare Glossary," a "Geographical Dictionary of Milton" by A. H. Gilbert, and C. H. Whitman's "Subject Index to the Poems of Edmund Spenser." Ralli's "Guide to Carlyle" should perhaps be mentioned in connection with the author dictionaries, tho not dictionary in arrangement, for it contains a large amount of reference information, analysis of all the works, etc.

Arnold, Robert Franz. *Allgemeine Bücherkunde zur Neueren Deutschen Literatur Geschichte*. 2. neu bearb. und verm. Aufl. Berlin: Trübner, 1919. 428 p.

Brown, Stephen James. *Ireland in Fiction; a guide to Irish novels, tales, romances and folk-lore*. New ed. Dublin: Mausel, 1919. 362 p.

Gilbert, Allan H. *A Geographical Dictionary of Milton*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1919. 322 p. (Cornell studies in English, no. 4.)

Michigan. University. Library. *A Catalogue of the Dr. Samuel A. Jones Carlyle Collection, with additions from the general library; comp. by Mary Eunice Weed*. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan, 1919. 119 p. (University of Michigan general library publications . . . no. 1)

New York Public Library. *Foreign Plays in English, a list of translations in the New York Public Library, comp. by D. C. Haskell*. New York: 1920. 86 p. 80 c.

Onions, Charles Talbot. *A Shakespeare Glossary*. 2d ed. rev. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919. 259 p.

Ralli, Augustus. *Guide to Carlyle*. London: Allen [1920]. 2 v.

Wells, John Edwin. *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400*. First supplement . . . Additions and modifications to September, 1918. . . . New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1919. p. 943-1037.

Whitman, Charles Hintington. *A Subject-Index to the Poems of Edmund Spenser* . . . New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1918. 261 p.

Year Book of Modern Languages, 1920, ed. for the Council of Modern Language Association by Gilbert Waterhouse. Cambridge: University Press, 1920. 209 p.

Zeitler, Julius, pseud. *Goethe-Handbuch; in Verbindung mit Dr. H. Bieber, Dr. A. v. Bloedau, Dr. W. Bode* . . . hrg. von Dr. Julius Zeitler . . . Stuttgart: Metzler, 1916-1918. 3 v. M. 45.

BIOGRAPHY

New reference books on this subject include both new editions and new titles in the "Who's Who" class, and some larger works planned for longer use. In the first class should be noted the new biennial edition of "Who's Who in America" which forms volume 11 of the whole set and presents some 23,443 biographies, of which 2514 are entirely new. A second edition of "Rus, a Register of Rural Leadership in the United States and Canada" contains 4631 sketches, as against the 2746 included in the first edition (1918), and adds some new directory lists not previously included, viz. (1) National rural and agricultural societies, (2) Journals devoted to agriculture and rural life, (3) Official provincial and state departments of agriculture, (4) Colleges and schools of agriculture. A changed title which should be noted is that of the well known "Literary Year Book" which now becomes the "Literary Who's Who." A new scientific Who's Who is the "Technischer Literatur-Kalender" first published in 1918, with a second revised and enlarged edition in 1920. This includes German scientists and technologists, gives brief biographical data, indicates each man's specialty, and adds a list of his published works. A new work in a very special field, which should be useful in business libra-

ries, is the "Accountants' Directory and Who's Who."

In the other class appears a new type of work. This is "Who Was Who," a collection from various earlier issues of the English "Who's Who" of the biographical sketches of all included in that work who died during the period 1897-1916. The sketches have not been amplified, but the date of death has been added, and the great convenience of the volume as substitute for many annual issues is obvious. An important new edition of a standard work is the third edition of Baker's "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians." This is entirely revised and much enlarged, showing an increase of some 2000 articles over the first edition (1895). Another work in a very special field is Morris's "British Violin Makers, a biographical dictionary, 2d ed." Another new edition is "American Medical Biographies" by Howard Atwood Kelly and Walter L. Burrage. This is a new edition, revised, of Kelly's "Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography" and shows omission of some minor names previously included, and the addition of some new material.

For European biography there are several new titles. The "Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse" should be mentioned here, tho it is described more fully in the section on history. Other new titles include the "Dansk Biografisk Haandleksikon" by Svend Dahl and P. Engelstoft, and "Das Geistige Ungarn, Biographisches Lexikon" by Alexander Jásznigi and Imre Parlagi. The Danish work is still in process of publication, as it is to consist of three volumes of which only the first (A—Soren Hansen) is yet issued.

Accountants' Directory and Who's Who. 1920. Rita Perine, editor, Leonard Beckwith, assoc. editor. New York: The Forty-fifth St. Press, 1920. 628 p.

Baker, Theodore. Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians. 3d ed. rev. and enl. by Alfred Remy. New York: Schirmer, 1919. 1094 p. \$5.

Dahl, Svend and Engelstoft, P. Dansk Biografisk Haandleksikon. Kjöbenhavn, Gyldendalske Boghandel. 1920. vol. 1, A—Soren Hansen. illus. (ports.) 692 p.

Jásznigi, Alexander and Parlagi, Imre. Das Geistige Ungarn, biographisches lexikon, hrsg. von Oskar von Krücken [pseud.] und Imre Parlagi. Wien und Leipzig: Braumuller [1918]. 2 v.

Kelly, Howard Atwood, and Burrage, Walter L. American Medical Biographies. Baltimore: Norman, Remington Co., 1920. 1320 p.

Literary Who's Who (formerly Literary Year-Book). 1920. London: Routledge; New York: Dutton, 1920. 375 p. 8s. 6d.

Morris, William Meredith. British Violin Makers, a biographical dictionary of British makers of stringed instruments and bows, and a critical description of their work. 2d ed., rev. and enl. London: Scott, 1920. 318 p.

Rus, a Register of Rural Leadership in the U. S. and Canada. [2d issue] comp. by L. H. Bailey. Ithaca: 1920. 533 p. \$3.25.

Technischer Literaturkalender, ausg. 1-2, 1918-20. München, Oldenbourg, [1918-20]. 2 v.

Who Was Who; a companion to "Who's Who" containing the biographies of those who died during the period 1897-1916. London: Black, 1920. 788 p. 21s.

Who's Who in America, a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the U. S. vol. 11, 1920-21. Chicago: Marquis, 1920. 3302 p. \$6.

ATLASES

Probably no group of reference books is in more need of revision and remaking, as a result of the war, than the general atlases, and some progress toward the needed new editions is being made. Two new loose-leaf atlases which should be mentioned are the excellent "Times Atlas" which is being issued in parts and is not yet completed, and the Hammond "New-World Loose Leaf Atlas." The Hammond atlas includes a number of temporary maps for regions where boundaries were unsettled. These are to be replaced later by permanent maps. A useful smaller work is Philips "New World Atlas."

A special work useful in the large or business library is the new "Atlas América Latina" which includes in addition to its maps and charts a considerable amount of statistical and descriptive material, the latter given both in English and in the language, either Spanish, Portuguese or French, of the country in question. A new historical atlas is the "Atlas de Géographie Historique de la Belgique" of which only two parts covering 1786 and 1794-1814, have so far appeared. A useful small atlas for the war operations is that issued by the British Ministry of Information, in connection with its "Chronology of the War," mentioned in the section History.

Essen, Leon van der. Atlas de Géographie Historique de la Belgique. Publié sous la direction de Leon van der Essen . . . avec la collaboration de François L. Ganshof, J. Maury et Pierre Nothomb. Bruxelles: Van Oest, 1919. fasc. 5-6. fold. maps.

General Drafting Co., Inc. Atlas América Latina. A geographic, economic and commercial atlas of Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America, presenting a series of new maps, commercial charts and descriptive data of the 20 Latin American republics. . . . New York: General Drafting Co. [c. 1919] 196 p. incl. 8 col. maps. 1 col. map on 29 sheets. 21 diags. 41 cm. \$20.

Hammond, G. S. & Co., pub. New-World Loose Leaf Atlas, containing new and complete historical, economic, political and physical maps of the entire world, including the new states of Europe. New York: Hammond, 1920. 376 p. 51 cm. \$20.

Philip, George. Philip's New World Atlas; a geographical survey of the new era, dealing with territorial changes and international relations . . . with an index of 35,000 names. London: Philip, 1920. 69 p. maps.

Reynolds, Francis Joseph. Reynolds' After-war Atlas and Gazetteer of the world. New York: Reynolds Pub. Co. [1919] 364 (i. e. 360) p. incl. 230 maps. illus. 39 cm.

The Times, London. Times Survey Atlas of the World; a comprehensive series of new and authentic

maps reduced from the national surveys of the world and the special surveys of travelers and explorers, with general index of over 200,000 names. Prepared at the "Edinburgh Geographical Institute" under the direction of J. G. Bartholomew. London: The Times, 1920.

HISTORY

New reference books in history range all the way from the dictionaries of antiquities to chronologies of the Great War. In the former class should be noted new volumes or parts of several established sets. The great French work of this class, Daremberg and Saglio's "Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines," which was begun as far back as 1873, was completed in 1919 by the publication of a separate index volume. The new edition of the Pauly-Wissowa "Reallexikon" is still only about half way thru the alphabet, as volume 9 (dated 1916 but received in this country in 1919) reaches the letters Ju, but a third supplementary volume has already been issued, adding material for the section A—Inglan dem. Note should also be made for the completion of Hoops' "Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde," as far as the main alphabet is concerned, and the beginning of a new edition of Schrader's "Reallexikon der Indogermanischen Altertumskunde." A useful reference handbook for modern history is the "Handbook for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia and Africa, 1870-1914," by F. M. Anderson and A. S. Hersey. In chronological arrangement this takes the principal events of diplomatic history from 1870, gives for each a brief statement of the main facts and a selected bibliography of contemporary and secondary sources, with some account of the value or bias of these. A useful reference manual for war history is the "Chronology" issued under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information, of which two volumes, 1914-15, 1916-17, with an atlas of illustrative maps, have so far appeared. The chronology volumes list the events of each year by date, showing in parallel columns events on the Western front, Eastern front, Southern front, Asiatic and Egyptian theatres, naval and overseas operations, and the political field. For each year there is a detailed alphabetical index. A new edition of a chronology of general European history is Hassall's European history chronologically arranged 476-1920.

For the history of separate countries or regions, several new titles are of interest. A useful new handbook for English history is Hassall's British history chronologically arranged. What promises to be a useful addition to the all too small class of good dictionaries of history is the new "Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse," of which five parts carrying the alphabet part of the way thru A have appeared. This covers the field of local history, biography,

genealogy, etc., shows many good illustrations, principally portraits and reproductions of maps, plans and local views, has signed articles, and many bibliographical references. In the absence of a general national biographical dictionary for Switzerland, the amount of biography included here should be noted. Other regional reference books of importance are Dr. Kerner's "Slavic Europe" a most useful reference bibliography, a new volume of Brière and Caron's "Répertoire Méthodique de l'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine de la France," a third volume of the "Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië" and a concluding volume (dated 1914 but distributed in 1919-20) of the Belgian "Statistique Générale de la Situation du Royaume de 1876-1900." This last work is a general descriptive as well as statistical account of Belgian social, political and economic conditions, resources, etc., for the period covered and is a mine of general information in its field.

ANCIENT

Daremberg, Charles, and Saglio, Edouard. *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines: Tables*. Paris: Hachette, 1919. 166 p. 10 fr.

Hoops, Johannes. *Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*. 4. bd. Rube-Z. Strassburg: Trübner, 1918-19. 5 lfgn. Subskriptionspreis, M. 5 each.

Pauly, August Friedrich von. *Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertums-Wissenschaft*. Neue Bearbeitung, begonnen von Georg Wissowa, hrsg. von Wilhelm Krall. Suppl. bd. 3, Aachen-Inglan dem. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzlersche Buchhandlung, 1918. 1306 col.

Schrader, Otto. *Reallexikon der Indogermanischen Altertumskunde*. 2. verm. u. umgearb. Aufl. i. e. l. f. g. A. Dodezimalsystem. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner, 1917. 708 p. m. 9.

MODERN

Anderson, Frank Maloy, and Hershey, Amos Shurtle. *Handbook for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1870-1914*. . . . Prepared for the National Board for Historical Service. Washington: Gov. Print. Off., 1918. 482 p.

Belgium. Commission Centrale de Statistique. *Statistique Générale de la Situation du Royaume de 1876 à 1900*. . . . Bruxelles. 1907-14. 3 v.

Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse. Direction, Marcel Godet, Directeur de la Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse. Neuchatel: Attinger, 1920. fasc. 1-5. Subs. to whole work 420 fr.

Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië. 2. druk. Met medewerking van verschillende geleerden amptenaren en officieren. 's Gravenhage Leiden: Nijhoff, 1917-18. v. 3.

Great Britain. Ministry of Information. *Chronology of the War*. . . . London: Constable & Co., 1918-19. 2 v. and Atlas. v. 1-2. 12 s.

Hassall, Arthur. *British history chronologically arranged*, pt. 1, 55 B. C.-A. D. 1914; pt. 2, 1915-1919. London: Macmillan, 1920. 581 p. 20 s.

— *European history chronologically arranged*, 476-1920. New ed. London: Macmillan, 1920. 439 p. 12 s.

Kerner, Robert Joseph. *Slavic Europe; a selected bibliography in the western European languages, comprising history, languages and literatures*. . . . Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1918. 402 p.

Rowe, Reginald Percy Pfeiffer. *A Concise Chronicle of Events of the Great War*. London: P. Allan and Co., 1920. 343 p.

Répertoire Méthodique de l'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine de la France, rédigé sous la direction de Gaston Brière Pierre Caron, Jacques Lénine. 7^e volume, 1904-06. Paris: Rieder, 1914-18. 413 p. 12 fr.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The publication of volume 12 of the "Document Catalogue" carries that work thru June 1915. A useful special index is the "Index to Farmers Bulletins, Nos. 1-1000," compiled by C. H. Greathouse on the same lines as his earlier index to bulletins 1-500. Another state has been added to Miss Hasse's "Index to Economic Material in Documents of the United States" by the publication of the first of the volumes on Pennsylvania, and the issue of the second part of the "Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-61," also by Miss Hasse, carries that work thru the letter Q. A new list is the "Checklist of Publications of the Government of the Philippine Islands, September 1, 1900-December 31, 1917." This is arranged by the publishing bureaus, boards, etc., with an index of government authors and another of subjects. A good Canadian list is the "Annotated Catalogue and Guide to the Publications of the Geological Survey, 1845-1917."

Canada. Geological Survey. Annotated Catalogue and Guide to the Publications of the Geological Survey, Canada, 1845-1917, by W. F. Ferrier, assisted by Dorothy J. Ferrier. Ottawa: 1920. 544 p. (no. 1723.)

Greathouse, Charles H. *Index to Farmers' Bulletins*, Nos. 1-1000. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1920. 811 p. 80 cts.

Hasse, Adelaide. *Index to Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States: Pennsylvania, 1790-1904, Pt. 1, A-E*. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1919. 810 p. \$9.

Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861. Pt. 2, I-Q. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1919. p. 795-1331. \$6.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. *Catalogue of the Public Documents of the 63d Congress and of all Departments of the Government . . . July 1, 1913-June 30, 1915* (no. 12 of the "Comprehensive Index"). Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1918. 2127 p.

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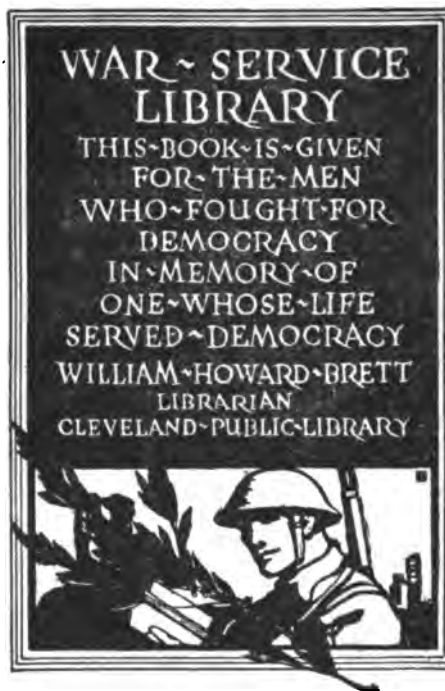
The publication of the Bibliographical Society's "Census of 15th Century Books Owned in America" is notable not only as furnishing a new and important tool for certain lines of research but as bringing to a successful end a task in which American librarians and bibliographers have been interested for the past twenty years. The work is a check list, not a detailed catalog, and its great importance is that it locates 13,200 copies of more than 6640 titles in 169 public and 246 private libraries. The importance of this service is so obvious as to need no comment. Another new publication useful for information about rare and old books is the new ten-year index to "Book Prices Current"

edited by J. H. Slater. This covers the years 1907-1916, and with the two preceding indexes make it possible to refer very quickly to a thirty years' record of auction sales. A new library catalog which promises to be useful is the "Catalogue of Printed Books" in the library of the University of Edinburgh, volume one of which carries the alphabet thru the letter F. In this connection note should perhaps be made of the progress of the great printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, which has gone on during the difficult war period with surprisingly small interruption. During the five years 1915-1919 ten volumes (v. 61-70) were published and the alphabet now extends to the word *Herkules*. With every added volume the great importance of the set as an indispensable reference tool in the large library becomes more obvious.

Bibliographical Society of America. *Census of 15th Century Books Owned in America*. New York: 1919. 245 p.

Book Prices Current. *Index to Book Prices Current*, for the third decade, 1907-1916, by J. Herbert Slater. London: Elliott Stock, 1920. 1220 p.

Edinburgh. University. Library. *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library*. vol. 1, A-F. Edinburgh: University Press, 1918.



The Gift of _____

Through THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

W. H. BRETT MEMORIAL BOOKPLATE. See p. 22

German Discrimination Abates

THE German system of discrimination against foreign book-buyers has weakened. This is the outstanding fact of the past six months—a fact that makes a big difference in the way an American librarian should manage importations.

The scheme, signed for the Börsenverein by Arthur Meiner, Carl Siegismund, Paul Schumann, Otto Paetsch, Hans Volckmar and Max Röder, split the German book trade from the outset. In general, it was retailer against publisher, and the former yielded sullenly to the proclamation of January 15, 1920, only after long contest. Yielded to the proclamation, but for the most part did not obey it. This continued till the end of March.

The fortunes of American libraries during this period varied according to the agent employed. If he had affiliations with proponents of the measure, we paid the piper. Otherwise, not.

On April 1, the Government took charge and has since enforced compliance, by forbidding export without affixture of its stamp, which is refused unless the bill submitted shows compliance with required rates.

During April and May the scheme was carried out to the letter, while the world protested. At first the foreign price was about six times the domestic, but as the mark rose in value, this factor dropped before the end of May to 2.7.

But the foreign protests were effective, trade dwindled rapidly, the German dealers cried out in the daily press, till the authorities gave way. At the present the schedules are marked down exactly 50%.

What was the scheme?

To count the mark as nine cents in the United States, and other countries accordingly. Then to all bills, domestic and foreign, the retailer was to add a so-called "Teuerungszuschlag" of 20%. This gave the mark a value of 10.8 cents. This is based on the current list price. But if, as claimed, the domestic price has, on an average, advanced 150% since 1914, the mark becomes 27 cents on the ante-bellum basis. In other words, if a former 10-mark book now lists at 25 marks and we pay 10.8 cents per mark, the book costs us \$2.70, or 27 cents a mark at the 10-mark price.

Now when the Government took charge, the mark was down to about 1.5 cents. It was then necessary to add 500% to the domestic price to

give it a value of nine cents. But before the end of May, the mark had risen to about 3 1/3 cents, and so only 170% had to be added. Then a long decline set in, with 1.6 cents an average value for the summer. Here the highly important fact is that, despite the decline, 170% has been left unchanged till October 15, when it was raised to 250%, while the "Teuerungszuschlag" was reduced to 10%. Since the mark was worth about 1.5 cents at the time, a literal enforcement of the rule would require 500%. So the schedules are marked down 50%.

How shall libraries reap the full advantage of the situation?

To answer this, the position of the middleman must be understood. He lives on the discounts given him by the publishers. An average one is 25%. Thus, in normal times, an American agent receives \$6.00 on a consignment of books listed at M. 100. He is then on a par with his German competitor. But suppose the mark drops from 24 cents to 12 cents, the American's discount of 25 marks drops in value to \$3.00. He must, however, have his usual profit, because he is handling the same amount of material and paying the same freight. So his extra \$3.00 must come from his client. In other words, the customer must give the agent enough to settle with the publisher, and \$6.00 besides. His rate, of necessity, becomes 15 cents to the mark. But to the German agent 25 marks is 25 marks. His rate therefore is the current one, or, in the above example, twelve cents. And so on down.

Under the Börsenverein's discriminatory system, however, the two agents come back to a parity, while with the relaxation of the system above indicated the divergence once more is established. This will all become clearer from the table on the following page:

It will be observed that thruout the period subsequent to April 1, \$4.05 is set down as the proper profit for a non-German agent instead of the former \$6.00. Why?

\$1.00 is the figure resulting from the collision of two opposing principles. First, if it be true that it now takes 25 marks in Germany to buy a book that could formerly be acquired for 10 marks, then 100 marks will bring the agent just two-fifths as many books as before the war, and so involve only 40% as much labor and expense. His profit should apparently drop from \$6.00 to \$2.40.

But, in the second place, all his operations now cost more. How much more? For light, turn to French and English agents. They are found to have generally advanced their commissions to 10% from 6, that is 66 2/3%. This, then, added to \$2.40 makes \$4.00 or practically the figure in the table.

Again, it will be observed that a distinction is drawn between books antiquarian and otherwise. The former are exempt from the decree. The domestic rate here applies abroad, if the seller so desires. Here, too, the discount to the agent is lowered, and the gap between agents is the more glaring. It is but fair to

A. BEFORE APRIL 1, 1920.

	Domestic		Foreign	
		Ante Bellum	Oct. 1917	Sept. 1919
		1 M.=24¢	1 M.=12¢	1 M.=4¢
German LIST Price	M. 100=	\$24.00	\$12.00	\$4.00
Price to Agent	75=	18.00	9.00	3.00
Agent's Profit	M. 25=	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.00
German Agent's Rate	M. 1=	24¢	12¢	4¢
Other " "	M. 1=	18+6=24¢	9+6=15¢	3+6=9¢

B. AFTER APRIL 1, 1920

May 26: 1 M.=3 1/3¢

	Publications in Print		Publications out of Print
G. L. P.	M. 100	M. (100+170)+20%=M. 324 = \$10.80	M. 100 = \$3.33
P. T. A.	75	75% of M. 270= 202.50= 6.75	90 = 3.00
A. P.	20%+M. 25	M. 121.50= \$4.05	M. 10 = \$0.33
G. A. R.	M. 1=	10.8¢	3 1/3¢
O. A. R.	M. 1=	6.75+4.05=10.8¢	3.00+4.05=7¢

Aug. 15-Oct. 15: 1 M.=1.6¢ (average)

	Publications in Print		Publications out of Print
G. L. P.	M. 100	M. (100+170)+20%=M. 324 = \$ 5.18	M. 100 = \$1.60
P. T. A.	75	75% of M. 270= 202.50= 3.24	90 = 1.44
A. P.	20%+M. 25	M. 121.50=\$ 1.94	M. 10 = \$0.16
G. A. R.	M. 1=	5.2¢	1.6¢
O. A. R.	M. 1=	3.24+4.05=7.3¢	1.44+4.05=5.5¢

Oct. 15-Dec. 15: 1 M.=1.4¢ (average)

	Publications in Print		Publications out of Print
G. L. P.	M. 100	M. (100+250)+10%=M. 385 = \$ 5.39	M. 100 = \$1.40
P. T. A.	75	75% of M. 350= 262.50= 3.68	90 = 1.26
A. P.	10%+M. 25	M. 122.50=\$ 1.71	M. 10 = \$0.14
G. A. R.	M. 1=	5.4¢	1.4¢
O. A. R.	M. 1=	3.68+4.05=7.7¢	1.26+4.05=5.3¢

add that the term "Antiquariat" is rather elastic in the hands of the right agent. One library that has done much importing the past six months finds that nearly a third of its bills fall in this category, and that its average price per domestic mark, accordingly, has been 3½ cents.

The general conclusion to be drawn from this review is that a library loses money whenever it imports the books of one country thru an agency of another whose money has a higher exchange value. Thus, Italian books cost more if ordered from Paris, Scandinavian from London, Belgian from Holland, and German from any of these or New York, for the dollar is at the peak of international exchange. As long as this condition holds direct buying everywhere will remain profitable. No library should pay for 1921 periodicals in advance

more than 17½ cents a shilling, 6 cents a French franc, 4 cents a lira, 14 cents a peseta, plus transportation, or 6 cents a mark, delivered at the door.

The present committee is specifically charged by the President with the duty of aiding the libraries in the difficult matter of importation. They propose, accordingly, not a Conference report merely, but a service. The present statement lays the foundation. Other brief ones will follow from time to time. Send in your problems. We shall try to solve them. The presence of two public librarians will insure attention to domestic trade as well and secure continuity of policy.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,

ANNA G. HUBBARD,

PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

The Valutazuschlag—An Explanation

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have just received a letter (dated November 25, 1920) from Dr. Paul Schwenke, first director of the Prussian State Library, Berlin, and editor of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, from which I venture to quote, in translation, the following interesting passages in regard to the German book trade:

"I realize that the 'Valutazuschlag' is not altogether agreeable to you; but there was no other way to prevent the exploitation of the supply of German books. Before the introduction of the 'Zuschlag,' and with it the control of the export trade, incredible quantities of books went to foreign countries for a mere bagatelle. In Holland, the storehouses of book dealers are simply stacked with copies of the German 'Konversationslexikons' and other big works, which were bought for a few gulden, and which we now must buy back at a high price, because new editions cannot be printed. In this manner a 'Konversationslexikon' which formerly cost about 200 marks and which the Dutch bought for not quite 10 gulden cannot be bought here for less than 2000 marks. It is true, that in the beginning the 'Zuschläge' were a bit too high, but they have been reduced very much—at the moment to 180 per cent for America—i. e., a book costing 20 marks is sold to America for 56 marks, which at the present rate of exchange equals 80 cents! It would be highly desirable

to have a firmly established rate of exchange for marks and dollars, and to make out the bills in dollars and cents—similar to the arrangement which is under consideration at present with the Scandinavian countries.

"It is, I regret to say, not to be expected that this rate of exchange would be adopted also in the sale of American books to Germany. Our budgets for the purchase of books have, it is true, been increased, in some cases even doubled, but that is hardly sufficient for the acquisition of German books, to say nothing of foreign books, as long as a five dollar book or journal costs as much as 400 marks. With the support of friends abroad and at home we hope, however, to reach a point where the most important works will be obtainable at least somewhere in Germany and made accessible thru the Bureau of Information, so that they can be made use of in every locality by means of an inter-library loan system."

Those of us who met Dr. Schwenke when he visited this country in 1912, or saw him in Leipzig at the International Book Fair of 1914, or in his splendid new quarters in what we used to know as the Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin, will be glad to have this word from one who impressed us all as a careful observer and a great organizer, a devoted friend of all librarians regardless of nationality, and whom we shall hope to be able to greet again in the near future.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH.

Thrift

SOME REFERENCES PREPARED IN ANTICIPATION OF THRIFT WEEK, JANUARY 17-22

THE most complete list of works on Thrift is a thirty-five page bibliography entitled "Thrift and Savings: a selected bibliography" prepared by George L. Zook and distributed thru the Public Affairs Information Service, price \$1.85. This is supplemented by entries in later numbers of the *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service*.

Librarians who wish shorter lists in preparation for Thrift Week will find the two following selected lists useful.

SOME BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ON THRIFT

COMPILED BY LOUISE B. KRAUSE, librarian, H. M. Byllesby and Co., Chicago, and SUE M. WUCHTER, librarian, Continental and Commercial Bank, Chicago.

- American Bankers Association. Savings Bank Section. Encourage the establishment of school savings bank. New York: American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau Street, 1916. 32 p.
- Five practical plans for operating a school savings bank with forms, state laws and statistics. New York: American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau Street, 1916. 32 p.
- Thrift how to teach it how to encourage it. New York: American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau Street, 1916. 64 p.
- Compilation of leading addresses on thrift. Suggestive outlines for thrift talks, directions for conducting thrift campaigns and statistical information.
- Atwood, A. W. How to get ahead. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1917. 277 p.
- A popular treatment of individual and domestic economy and wise investments.
- Blakey, R. G., ed. New American thrift. *Annals of the American Academy*. V. 87, No. 176. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science, 36th Street and Woodlawn Avenue, 1920. 248 p.
- Excellent papers on various phases of thrift by authorities. Contains bibliography.
- Brown, M. W. Development of thrift. New York: Macmillan, 1899. 222 p.
- The purpose of thrift and the various agencies for saving money.
- Carver, T. N. War thrift. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1919. 68 p.
- The fundamental principles underlying the necessity for thrift in war; applicable also in peace.
- Chamberlain, A. H., and J. F. Thrift and conservation: how to teach it. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1919. 272 p. (Lippincott's Educational Guides.)
- Contains bibliography.
- Ely, R. T., and others. The foundations of national prosperity. New York: Macmillan, 1917. 378 p.
- Comprehensive exposition of the necessity for the conservation of human and natural resources in every stage of human progress.
- Farmer, L. A. B. C. of home saving. New York: Harper, 1916. 113 p.
- Handbook of practical suggestions for economy in the home.
- Fowler, N. C., Jr. How to save money. Chicago: McClurg, 1913. 287 p.
- A popular treatise valuable to those not familiar with financial operations, for its sound advice on the ways to save and invest money.
- Hall, Bolton. Thrift. New York: Huebsch, 1916. 247 p.
- Popular discourses on modern methods of using personal and social resources advantageously.
- Hamilton, J. H. Savings and savings institutions. New York: Macmillan, 1902. 436 p.
- A standard and comprehensive account of savings institutions in America.
- Jackson, B. B., and others. Thrift and success. New York: Century, 1919. 288 p.
- Suggestive and inspirational extracts for use in the elementary schools.
- Kemmerer, W. Postal savings. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1917. 176 p.
- Excellent and thoro account.
- Kimball, Ingalls. Thrift in France, its bearing upon reconstruction and what we can learn from it. New York: La France, 220 W. 42d Street, 1919. 16 p.
- Kirkpatrick, E. A. The use of money. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1915. 226 p.
- Very suggestive book for the training of children in the use of money.
- Kniffin, W. H. Savings bank and its practical work. 3rd ed. New York: Bankers Publishing Company. 1918. 551 p.
- MacGregor, T. D. Book of thrift. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1915. 349 p.
- Suggestive and practical chapters on the various aspects of the thrift movement.
- Marcossen, I. F. How to invest your savings. Philadelphia: Altemus Company, 1907. 120 p.
- Short chapters on the various kinds of available investments.
- Marden, O. S. Thrift. New York: Crowell, 1918. 92 p.
- A popular discourse on personal economy for young people.

- Mead, E. E. *The careful investor*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1914. 289 p.
 Good advice as to how to invest in stocks and bonds.
- National Association of Corporation Schools. *Report of Committee on profit sharing and allied thrift plans [at the] eighth annual convention*, New York, May 31-June 4, 1920. H. M. Thurston, chairman. Room 834, 15th Street and Irving Place, New York. 1920. 55 p.
- Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. *Education Committee. Thrift: a short text book for elementary schools of Philadelphia*. 1917. 15 p.
 *Compiled and presented to the schools of Philadelphia by group one of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.
- Pritchard, M. T., and Turkington, G. A. *Stories of thrift for young Americans*. New York: Scribner, 1915. 222 p.
 Stories suited to children in the upper grades.
- Schooling, William. *Value for money: the influence of wise spending on national prosperity*. 2d ed. New York: Putnam, 1920. 159 p.
- Smiles, Samuel. *Thrift*. New York: Harper, 1875. 404 p.
 A very suggestive book concerning the importance and necessity of personal economy and savings institutions.
- Straus, S. W. *History of the thrift movement in America*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1920. 256 p. (Lippincott's Thrift Text ser.)
- Taber, C. W. *Business of the household*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1918. 438 p.
 Treats the financial problems of the home, budgets, standards of expenditures, accounts and investments.
- Withers, Hartley. *Poverty and waste*. New York: Dutton, 1916. 180 p.
 An excellent exposition of the economic principles underlying personal and public economy.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- National Education Association. *Thrift: a bibliography*. Washington. National Education Association, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. 1917. 87 p. 25 c.
- Russell Sage Foundation Library. *Thrift and savings: a selected bibliography*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d Street, 1919. 4 p. 5 c.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ON THRIFT—A SELECTED LIST

PREPARED BY JESSIE M. WOODFORD

Head of the Documents Division of the Chicago Public Library

THE items on this list are classed under the following heads:

- General
- Personal
- Family budgets
- Education

GENERAL WORKS

- U. S. War Loan Organization. *Savings Division. Avenues to affluence*. 1919. 22 p. Mimeograph sheets.

A series of friendly personal talks by the government to the young men and women of the nation, the purpose of which is to show the duties and opportunities which confront young citizens starting out in life.

— Thrift Leaflets, Nos. 1-20.

A series of leaflets, all popular phases of subjects including clothing, fire, family budgets, savings, labor saving methods in home, lighting, food.

- Contents: 1. Is thrift worth while, Mr. American? 2. Seven steps toward saving. 3. Wise spending saves. 4. Saving time and money by simple house-cleaning. 5. Saving labor and materials by easier laundry methods. 6. How to remove stains. 7. Take care of your clothing. 8. Saving materials and money by special cleaning. 9. Thrift in lighting. 10. Thrift in the choice, use and care of kitchen utensils. 11. Thrift in the use of fuel for cooking. 12. Saving fuel in heating. 13. Saving food by proper care. 14. Inexpensive ways of keeping food cool. 15. How shall we choose our food? 16. The weekly market basket. 17. Thrift on the farm. 18. Business methods for the home. 19. Teaching thrift to children. 20. Thrift standards for boys and girls.

Withers, Hartley. *The need for saving in peace*

time. 1919. 32 p. (Great Britain. National War Savings Committee. *National Economy*. Serial No. 1.)

A timely and popular abridgement of the author's book, "Poverty and waste," 1914. It emphasizes the present need of intelligent thrift and the consumer's responsibility. Good for debates.

PERSONAL THRIFT

- U. S. Department of Agriculture. *Selection and care of clothing*. 1919. 32 p. (*Farmers' Bulletin* 1089.)

Thrift suggestions for wise buying, freshening, and remaking, and care of garments.

FAMILY BUDGETS

- U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Tentative quantity and cost budget necessary to maintain a family of five in Washington, D. C., at a level of health and decency*. 1919. 75 p. Contains helpful suggestions as to budget making.

- U. S. War Loan Organization. *Savings Division. How other people get ahead*, by F. J. Haskins. 1919. 16 p.

A brief plea for individual and family budgets with blank forms for monthly expense accounts and a summary for the year.

EDUCATION

- U. S. War Loan Organization. *Savings Division. Ten lessons in thrift*. 2d ed. 1919. 19 p.

"The lessons develop fundamental principles of saving money and its social and industrial importance, also the broader subject of thrift and its application to the

whole range of personal and community life. For women's clubs or special courses. Reading lists for adults and children."

Outline of projects which promote thrift and industry in the lives of boys and girls. 1919. 6 p. Mimeograph sheets, "For use by classroom teachers, club leaders, and supervisors of boys and girls who can earn and save money without interference with the normal activities of child life and development."

Fifteen lessons in thrift. 1919. 32 p.

Lesson prepared for young people from 14 to 20 years of age, to be used in schools or special classes. They emphasize the four aspects of thrift—earning, saving, investing and spending.

Outline of lessons to teach thrift in normal schools for teachers. 1919. 22 p. Outlines of thrift lessons in geography and English history.

Outline suggested for teaching thrift in elementary schools. 1919. 23 p. Grades 1 to 8 covered, outline arranged under headings: 1. Purpose; 2. Discussion; 3. Conclusions; 4. Ad-

ditional thrift lessons; 5. Poems and stories, or, reading; 6. Problems.

Thrift-day program for use in elementary and high schools. 1920. 46 p. Three programs for primary, upper grades, and high schools; with a play or tableau for each and recitations and declamations intended to interest boys and girls in practice of thrift.

THRIFT PLAYS

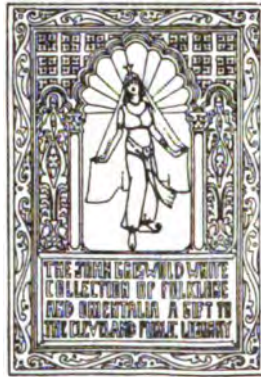
Dunlap, Henrietta F. The handmaid; a masque. (In U. S. War Loan Organization. Thrift day program. p. 20-24.)

Twelve characters (and groups of children), Grammar grades.

Ethel and the stamp. (In U. S. War Loan Organization. Thrift day program. p. 9-11.) Four characters. Primary grades.

U. S. War Loan Organization. Savings Division. When "Thrift" comes in at the door, by K. W. Hinks and K. Wicker. 1919. 5 p. Mimeograph sheets.

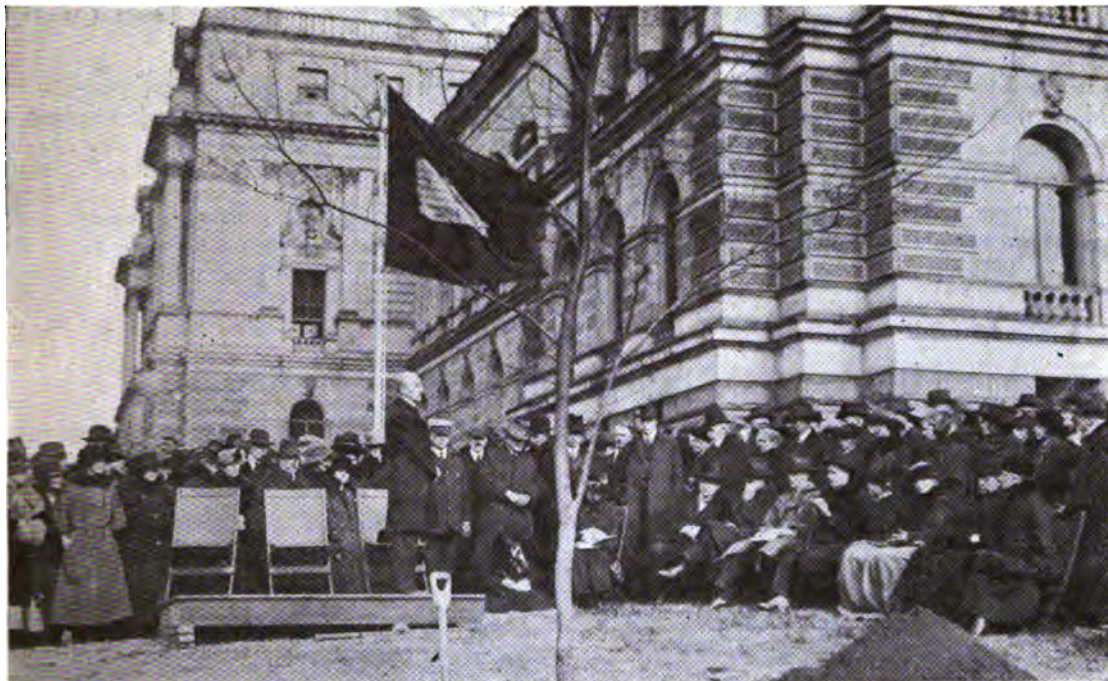
"A simple pantomime for schools" with eleven characters and a procession of boys and girls.



THE Cleveland Public Library is glad to exchange with individuals, libraries or other institutions the book-plates used in the John G. White Collection of folklore and Orientalia and the memorial camp library book-plate used in the campaign in Cleveland after the death of

William Howard Brett. These book-plates, as will be seen from the accompanying illustrations (which show eight of the twelve forming the set), are not mere book labels but are of real interest as book-plates. The Brett memorial plate is shown on page 16.





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Memorial Tree at the Library of Congress

THE staff of the Library of Congress (and others interested) gathered on the south side of the Library building at eleven o'clock on the morning of December 7, to plant a Memorial Tree (a Japanese elm) in honor of four of their associates who loss their lives in military service during the war, the four being: Corporal Charles Chambers (312th machine-gun battalion), First Lieutenant Edward Comegys (11th Aero squadron), Corporal Frank Dunkin (54th U. S. Infantry) and Corporal John Wheeler (U. S. Signal Corps).

Librarian Putnam presided at the exercises, and the Superintendent of the Building and Grounds supervised the planting. In addition to remarks by the Librarian, there were appropriate addresses by Representative Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, by Col. Lester Jones (Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey) first Commander of the American Legion, and by Captain Garland Powell, of Cumberland, Md., who commanded the 22d Aero squadron in which Lieut. Comegys first served.

A section of the Marine Band furnished appropriate music, and a group of airplanes from Bolling Field circled overhead during the remarks of Captain Powell.

The Library's service flag, displayed at the

exercises, shows ninety-five stars, of which it was noted that eighty-nine represented the number of Library employees who had "enlisted" out of two hundred and fifteen men on the Librarian's rolls.

Dr. Putnam told of the service given by each of the men in whose honor the tree was planted and in conclusion pointed out the peculiar appropriateness of this memorial:

"That there should be a memorial of them here is most fitting; and of all forms of memorial a tree is the most symbolic. It is a *living* thing. It is *unselfish*: the elements that it draws to itself—warmth of the sun, moisture of earth and air—it gives forth again in beauty and in protection. We plant it, not to bury it, but to enlarge its life and opportunity. It is to *grow*: in stature, in vigor, in beauty, in service. It is to *endure*: not merely in its own generation, but in the later generations which will be its offspring.

"So the memory which it holds for us: the memory of these four men, but also—as they themselves would wish—of the cause which they served. It should be with us a living thing, a growing thing. It should have within it a power to serve. It should refresh and invigorate us in times of peace; it should steady us, and give us faith, in times of stress. And it should *endure*:

to the lasting profit of the community we serve and of that everlasting cause which, though wars may cease, will always, in some form, require of us the sacrifice of self.

"For these four men the great problem of duty has been solved finally, completely:

—"They laid the world away; poured out the rich,

Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
Of work and joy, and that unhop'd serene
Which men call age; and those who would
have been

Their sons, they gave, their immortality.
Bid us remember in what hour they gave
All that mankind may give
That we might live."

The A. L. A. Sends Books to Roumania

THE Executive Board of the American Library Association recently sent to the Queen of Roumania a gift of three hundred books for the use of her people. The request from the Queen, which may be of interest to librarians and others here, follows:

"MAISON DE S. M. LA REINE,
"BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA.

"The Carnegie Library Association,
"New York, N. Y.

"Gentlemen: I have been informed by the Roumanian Commission of the American Red Cross that the Carnegie Library Association is prepared to furnish English books to localities or societies unable to secure them in any other way and that your Society is desirous of extending its educational aid in this way wherever need for this aid is found to exist.

"Since the close of the European war, there has been a great interest manifested in Roumania in the study of English. The English language is now being taught in the public schools thruout the country, as it is felt and believed that the knowledge of English will be of vast value to the people of Roumania, not only commercially but socially, because of the closer bonds of friendship that now exist between Roumania on the one hand and the United States of America and England on the other. Prior to the war, the study of English was confined largely to the upper classes of society, as the language was not taught generally thruout the schools, and it was only those of means who were able to find the opportunity to study the language. Now, however, the desire of the Roumanian Government is that the Roumanian people as a whole should acquire an accurate knowledge of English at the same time that they are instructed in their native tongue.

"The study of English being a new departure here, we lack the books and writings in English that are so necessary to the acquisition of a knowledge of the language. Should we attend upon the demand for English literature that would only come after the Roumanian people

had acquired a knowledge of and an acquaintanceship with the English language, I fear that the growth of knowledge and interest in the language would be seriously handicapped. Certainly, interest in the language would be much stimulated by the access to interesting and instructive books in English. Our national problems are so many and so great that the Government itself is not able to devote the energy and endeavor to this work that is needed. I realize and appreciate the tremendous advantages and benefits that will accrue to the Roumanian people from the knowledge of English and by an acquaintanceship with American and English authors and I want to do all that I can personally to avail my people of this help. Therefore, I am sending the request to you that you do all in keeping with your regulations to supply the wants of Roumania in this line. Books of story, travel, history and similarly interesting subjects written in simple English and varied selection of primary text books would best meet the needs of the country. The amount sent by you would depend entirely on your resources, as English books can be used here in very large quantities.

"I trust that you will carefully consider this petition and that you will advise me at an early moment just what you can do to fill this demand. In the event that you are not in position to furnish books as requested, I would greatly appreciate your delivering this letter to the proper person or society in America and informing me what has been done.

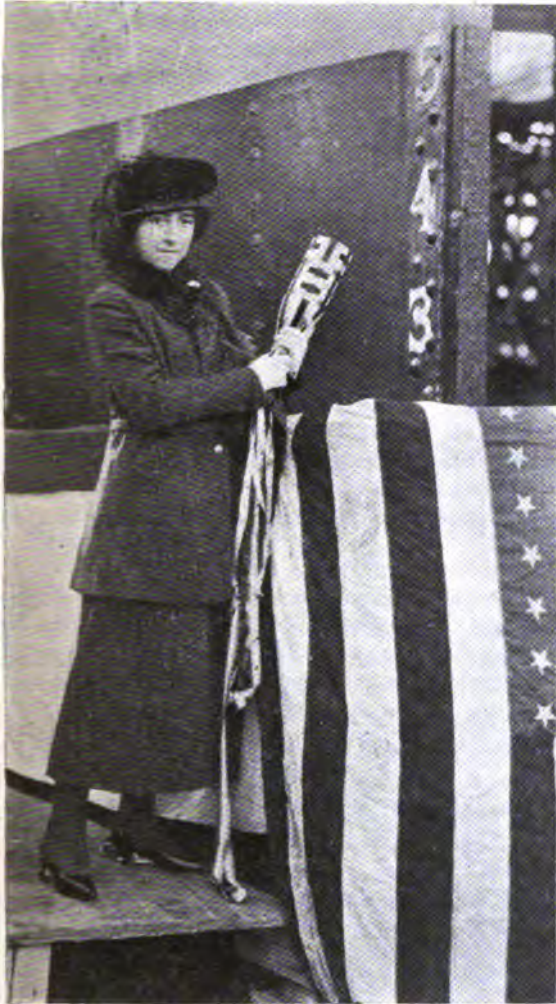
"MARIE, *Queen of Roumania.*"

WANTED

The Engineering Societies Library is anxious to obtain one or two copies of the "Manuel du Répertoire Bibliographique Universal," Brussels; Institut International de Bibliographie. Anyone having a copy for sale or knowing where one can be found, will please communicate with the Director of the Library, 29 West 39th St., New York.

The Launching of the Ala

THE ALA, the ship which on the invitation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was named by the American Library Association, was launched on December 18th from the shipyards on Bristol on the Delaware River. The christening ceremony was, at the request of President Tyler, performed by Shirley Putnam, editor and manager of the *Greenwich Press*, and daughter of Herbert Putnam, librarian of Con-



THE ALA AND HER SPONSOR, SHIRLEY PUTNAM
gress. In a letter to Miss Tyler, Miss Putnam tells of the ceremony:

“ . . . By 8:30 Miss Lawton (of the Shipping Board), Mr. W. W. Hardwick (staff assistant), and I were being met in the shipbuilders' colony, Harriman, in Bristol, by Mr. Robertson, superintendent of the shipyard, which belongs to the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation.

“In a moment we are on the docks. Twelve great nests of iron girders, like a Pennell etching, piled against the sky. Workmen and wives are hurrying thru the cold to the base of a platform. Mr. Hardwick takes my arm, we mount steps all red white and blue along the balustrade, like a July Fourth Oration stand. At the top there waits the camera man (not a movie 'operator').

“But best of all, there is someone in an A. L. A. uniform grasping my hand, Miss Graffen, supervisor of the Delaware District, and Mr. Franklin Price of the Philadelphia Public Library, and a very dignified junior Price, aged about seven. (Having been so long out of the service, I thought it better not to wear my uniform, except the pin, which I showed to all the shipping people).

“I then become aware that the platform is at the foot of a silver precipice which curves outwards towards the sky. Against the sky hangs the anxious face of a sailor, and from his hand dangles a gorgeous rope of red, white and blue satin ribbon.

“Now someone is placing the object at the end of the rope in my hand—a quart bottle, cased in complete steel and swaddled in more red, white and blue ribbon. Moet and Chandon, Veuve Cliquot, California? No one could tell, except that it had been stored years ago, with forty-nine others.

“A Scotchman, Mr. Wilson, works manager, is my 'starter.'

“Hold it this way, in yourr two hands. Hit harrd; most of the ladies arr so timid they don't bbreak the bott'l. And don't forrget to speak when you hit.'



TAKING THE WATER

"More pictures,—holding bottle as if at the bat,—holding a sheaf of wonderful pink roses, and trying to make the 'ALA' on the ribbon read right side up.

"Then a sawing that has been going on below us suddenly ceases.

"'Ready!' says Mr. Wilson; 'Quick, she'll go fast!'

"Crash—'I christen thee "ALA"!' It's done in a second. I have hit the steel prow such a clip that I fully expect to see the hull spinning seaward. The 'amber liquid' blinds me, everyone laughs,—I try to watch the sailor hauling up the fragments. And there is still the sharp edged precipice, only a foot away, moving waterward with a measured glide. No hitch, no sound, only the great hull is drawn magically down the ways towards the water. She takes it buoyantly, the pennants catch the breeze, and the sun flashes on the silver side.



"OUR 9000-TON CARGO SHIP THE ALA"

"So our 9000 ton cargo ship ALA, very high in the water, makes her first step in the world, looks up the river, then swings her nose curiously towards the further shore. She may sail for the Far East, or South America or the Pacific Coast, they tell me, like any of her thirty-eight twin predecessors.

"That was the end except for hankshakes, and wishings that we might go on the trial trip some time in January. They tell me Mr. Price was talking of an ALA emblem of some sort for the saloon. Incidentally, I was assured that every ship, including this last, had been equipped with a fine library, even before leaving the yards.

"I wish to send you and the Association my heartfelt thanks for having offered me the thrill of this unusual adventure. I was so sorry that

you and other officials should not have been there to give the ship your blessing."

THOMAS VINCENT'S "CHRIST'S CERTAIN . . . APPEARANCE . . ."

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

There has come to us from Massachusetts "Christ's/ Certain and Sudden/ Appearance/ to/ Judgment./ By Thomas Vincent,/ sometime Minister of *Maudlin's/ Milk-Street, London/ Heb. X. 37./ For yet a little while, and he that shall come, will come*"—the rest of the title page is torn away; as are the few pages that evidently followed p. 264. The little book measures 3½ x 5½ inches.

Evans says that Benjamin Franklin published this book at Philadelphia in 1740, but gives no descriptive details.

The Boston Athaeneum catalog gives a 12 mo. edition published at Greenfield; and the British Museum lists two other 12 mo. editions, English and Scotch.

I should like very much to know whether any other library has this little 3½ x 5½ edition and whether this is the one which was printed by Benjamin Franklin.

ASA DON DICKINSON, *Librarian.*
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia.

HALF PRICE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

In reply to inquiries regarding half-price subscription rates for the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Beginning with January 1, 1921, half rates (\$2.50 instead of \$5.00) apply to:

- (a) Copies ordered for any library having an income of \$3000 or less;
- (b) Copies for any librarian or assistant having a salary of \$1500 or less; and
- (c) All duplicate copies, whether for use of trustees or staff.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Notices intended for publication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL should reach this office not later than ten days before the date of publication; except brief notices intended for the Library Opportunities department which may be sent so as to arrive five days before the publication-date.

Typewritten copy should be double-spaced and indistinct carbons should not be sent.

One of the best known men recently to be appointed to a library post is Charles Ponzi, the quick-rich schemer, who is librarian of the county prison at Plymouth, Mass.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 1, 1921



THE library year 1920 was not a happy one, for the library profession suffered as did all others from the aftermath of war. The American Library Association held a special meeting, the only one in its history, at the mid-winter gatherings at Chicago, preceding the well attended conference at Colorado Springs in June, and at both constitutional revision and the Enlarged Program were the chief subjects of discussion and difference. At the Atlantic City meeting and during Library Week at Lake Placid, the latter an especially happy event, informal gatherings of A. L. A. members continued discussions of the Enlarged Program, and at the latter, Mr. Carr's paper proved a storm center for rumblings which have perhaps helped to clear the air. The post card protest from over a thousand members in the spring embarrassed the work of the Enlarged Program Committee, which, at the close of the half year, turned over its work to the Executive Board. Constitutional revision was a good deal confused at both A. L. A. meetings, and President Tyler, the third woman president, whose guiding purpose is to reconcile differences and promote harmony, is already taking wise steps toward further reorganization, which will come to the front at the next Conference to be held at Swampscott near Boston, June twenty-first to twenty-seventh. The money appeal for the Enlarged Program, with these differences and public apathy both in the way, failed of success, but the A. L. A. is not in the plight of the Inter-church Federation with a serious deficit to meet, and the balance of about seventy thousand dollars on the credit side will be put to good purpose. While the rainbow hopes for a two million dollar fund for peace work have been sorely disappointed, yet the A. L. A. has the right to rejoice in what it has accomplished during the war and what it may hope to accomplish with the development of peace. Happily, much of the war work of the A. L. A. will be continued by the government itself, as in the Army and Navy and health services. The successful launching of the good ship Ala is a happy augury for the future.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DESPITE these discouragements at home, America has been doing great things

abroad in the library field. It has completed a fund of two million francs toward the rebuilding of the library of the University of Louvain, and its contribution of books is already about 25,000 volumes, well selected in correlation with the gifts from England. Unfortunately, there were no American representatives at Brussels for the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the International Institute of Bibliography, which was the chief continental event of the year, but the filing of the twelve millionth card in its repertory was gratifying evidence that, thanks largely to Brand Whitlock, German ruthlessness had not destroyed this valuable collection. The American Library at Paris, one of the most important survivals from A. L. A. work in the war, has started on its permanent career, with Mr. William N. C. Carlton at its head, and with good outlook as a radiating center for American influence in the library development of all Europe. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has sent important libraries of economic and kindred literature to several European and also to most South American capitals. The American Institute of International Education, which the Endowment supports, will probably send a trained librarian and a skilled children's librarian to do supervisory work in the devastated region of Belgium, while Miss Anne Morgan's committee has already organized several children's libraries, under Miss Jessie Carson's direction, in the devastated provinces of France. An Anglo-American committee is planning to make donations of books to promote library development on the Continent. Among the new countries, Czecho-Slovakia has taken an almost startling leap in developing, at least on paper, a complete library system, including what is practically a library commission, a library school, a systematized scheme for public libraries with standardized cataloging statistics and reports, and national bibliographies. Our English brethren held their annual meeting at Norwich in September, but little has been heard from other European library organizations, and nothing whatever from Germany or Russia.

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ONE of the chief difficulties of the year has been the diminution in library personnel

because of low salaries, the competing demands for librarians in special fields and the diversion of trained helpers to other callings. The Library Workers Association was organized to deal with the question of employment, and not in rivalry with the A. L. A. There has been a general movement to obtain increased funds for salaries, with at least partial success, and at Washington the Reclassification Commission has been taking steps toward standardization, which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in adequate salaries for government librarians. New York and Brooklyn have been crippled by city appropriations, but a substantial increase was obtained in the fall which will permit assistants to be started at somewhat over a thousand dollars per year, New York accepting the city schedule, which has some serious inequalities, and Brooklyn rearranging its schedule so as to resume the practice of a yearly increase of \$60 within as well as between grades. There is already in sight a general decrease in wages as the high cost of living decreases, but library assistants have been so flagrantly underpaid that it is to be hoped that the new standards may be fully maintained. Under recent conditions, many libraries have had only two-thirds of their usual complement and have been obliged to face the closing of branches, while at Dayton there was danger that the Library might have to be closed for some months—a danger happily averted, under pressure from the body of citizenry, by adequate municipal appropriations.

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IN changes of library personnel, a curious chain of circumstances occurred as the result of William N. C. Carlton's resignation from the Newberry Library to become the associate of George D. Smith, foremost as a book bidder. The sudden death of Mr. Smith soon after caused Mr. Carlton to associate himself with the A. L. A. Enlarged Program work and later to become the head of the American Library in Paris. George B. Utley resigned the secretaryship of the A. L. A. to become Mr. Carlton's successor, and Carl H. Milam was marked by his distinguished services as a war executive to be Mr. Utley's successor. Princeton University paid high honor to Professor E. C. Richardson in making him director, with leave to devote himself for half of each year to special library and bibliographical work, and his administrative position as librarian was filled by the transfer of James T. Gerould from the University of Minnesota, where Ina Ten Eyck Firkins as acting librarian takes up his work. At the Queens Borough Public Library, the third library system

of Greater New York, John C. Atwater, assistant principal of a local high school, was made director early in the year, Miss Otis being supervisor of branches. Changes have been especially many in the library school field, where Sarah C. N. Bogle left the directorship of the Carnegie Library School at Pittsburgh to become assistant A. L. A. secretary with Mr. Milam, and was succeeded by Nina C. Brotherton; Frank K. Walter who had left Albany to become research librarian for the General Motors Co. of Detroit, was succeeded by Edna M. Sanderson. A third change in library school personnel was the appointment of Elizabeth G. Thorne as vice-director of the Syracuse University Library School, and Adelaide R. Hasse became director of the new School for Business Librarians at Washington. Dorsey W. Hyde after his service with the Packard Motor Car Co., becomes assistant manager of the newly created Civic Development Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, his former place as municipal reference librarian in New York being filled by Rebecca B. Rankin. It is gratifying to note that the League of Nations Library at Geneva will be administered by Americans, Florence Wilson as librarian and Helen Rex Keller as assistant librarian. There were incidental changes in other posts which are quite beyond possibility of chronicle.

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DEATH laid a heavy hand on the library profession in 1920. Mary F. Isom crowned her successful career at Portland, Ore., after her war service by heroic fight against fatal disease. Agnes Van Valkenburg, associated with Miss Plummer in the Library School of the New York Public Library, passed away after brief service in Michigan. The death of Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, beloved of all her students at the Oregon Agricultural College Library, was a distinct loss to that institution. Charles Mc Lenegan, librarian at Milwaukee, died at his post and was succeeded by Matthew S. Dudgeon. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, an archivist rather than a librarian, became, nevertheless, the central library authority for Alabama, where his death left a serious gap. John C. Sickley, for thirty-eight years librarian at Poughkeepsie, will be missed, especially in the New York State Library Association. Richard Bliss, for thirty years librarian of the Redwood Library at Newport, also passed away. A promising younger man was lost to the profession in the death of Charles A. Flagg at Bangor, Me., from sleeping sickness. These are among the prominent losses which the profession mourns.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES FOR 1920-1921

THE following are the names of chairmen of committees appointed to date:

- Committee to Assist in Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature, A. H. Shearer.
- Committee on Bookbinding, Gertrude Stiles.
- Committee on Book Buying, M. L. Raney.
- Committee on Cataloging, William W. Bishop.
- Committee on Civil Service Relations, W. D. Johnston.
- Decimal Classification Advisory Committee, C. W. Andrews.
- Committee on Education, Harriet A. Wood.
- Committee on Federal and State Relations, J. I. Wyer, Jr.
- Committee on Finance, George B. Utey.
- Committee of Five on Library Service, Arthur E. Bostwick.
- Committee on Foreign Born, Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter.
- Committee on International Relations, Herbert Putnam.
- Committee on Legislation, W. F. Yust.
- Committee on Library Administration, F. F. Hopper.
- Committee on Library Work in Hospitals and Charitable and Correction Institutions, Miriam E. Carey.
- Committee on Library Training, Malcolm G. Wyer.
- Committee on Membership, Gratia A. Countryman.
- Committee on Preparation of a Bibliography of Humanistic Literature, William W. Bishop.
- Committee on Program, Alice S. Tyler.
- Committee on Public Documents, H. H. B. Meyer.
- Committee on Reciprocal Relations with Other National Organizations, Mary Eileen Ahern.
- Committee on Sponsorship for Knowledge, Charles F. D. Belden.
- Committee on Standardization of Libraries, P. L. Windsor.
- Committee on Travel, F. W. Faxon.
- Committee on Union List of Serials, C. W. Andrews.
- Committee on Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings, S. H. Ranck.
- Committee on Work with the Blind, Mabel R. Gillis.

THE MIDWINTER MEETING

The midwinter meeting was held in Chicago.

December 27-29 with headquarters at the Hotel LaSalle.

Two hundred and thirty-eight registered. The majority were from nearby localities, few of the leading librarians from a distance being present.

At the first meeting of the Council, a joint session with the League of Library Commissions, public library revenues were discussed. Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids opened the subject by giving a clear and concise presentation of existing conditions and some of the remedies. He was followed by Judge Ora L. Wildermuth of Gary, Ind., who spoke of state laws governing the establishment and control of libraries, and drew attention particularly to laws of Iowa and Indiana which contain practically the same features, and which in the case of Iowa has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional while in Indiana the Court has decided in favor of the library.

General discussion brought out the opinion from librarians and trustees that, while it is desirable that library budgets should be prepared and controlled by library trustees, still there is no royal road to a perfect library law applicable to all states owing to different local conditions.

At the second (open) Council meeting Henry N. Sanborn, of Bridgeport, Conn., read an interesting paper on a constitution suited to the needs of the Association. (Mr. Sanborn's paper will be given in our January 15th number.)

The discussion of the subject brought out many divergent opinions, but the suggestion that the Association might well consider seriously the possibility of having a constitution of only two or three short paragraphs received much support.

Action upon amendments of the Constitution will come up at the next annual meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Board it was decided to hold the annual conference at Swampscott, Mass., with headquarters at the New Ocean House.

The Board adopted the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program, to the effect that receipts from the "Books for Everybody" Campaign are fifty-one thousand dollars in cash and twenty-one thousand in pledges. Any additional receipts will be deposited in this same fund.

At an open meeting of the Publishing Board at which about thirty were present it was arranged to reduce the deficit on the *Booklist*:

and the publication of several important items was authorized, the principal of which is a second supplement to the A. L. A. Catalog, the first supplement to which, covering the years 1904-1911, was published in 1912.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH CHILDREN AND WORK WITH SCHOOLS

Martha C. Pritchard, chairman of the School Libraries Section and Alice I. Hazeltine, chairman of the Children's Librarians Section have appointed a joint committee to co-operate in the work of the Enlarged Program with the especial needs and interests of work with children and work with schools in mind. Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library is chairman of the Committee. Effie L. Power, director of Work with Children, Cleveland Public Library and Elisabeth Knapp, chief of the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library represent the Children's Librarians Section. Sabra Vought, supervisor of School Libraries in New York State and Mary Richardson, Librarian of the Geneseo Normal School are the members from the School Libraries Section.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

THE December meeting of the Club, held at the Chicago Public Library on the tenth, was planned in response to numerous requests for an opportunity for those librarians with similar problems to meet, to discuss policies, and to exchange ideas.

Louise Ayers of the R. H. Donnelley Corporation; in charge of plans, grouped the general subjects for discussion under the following leaders: Administration, William S. Merrill of the Newberry Library; circulation, Ida F. Wright of Evanston; work with teachers and schools, high schools, Charlotte Hartman, grade schools, Adah Whitcomb, both of Chicago Public Library; reference and special libraries, Christian Bey of the John Crerar Library; business libraries, G. A. Deveneau of the R. H. Donnelley Corporation; cataloging and classification, J. C. M. Hanson of Chicago University Library.

At the short business session preceeding the discussion, George B. Utley, chairman of a committee to investigate the possibilities of a plan to further the publicity of libraries in the Chicago district, made a tentative report of progress. The committee has in mind the preparation of a leaflet giving the salient features of the Libraries of Chicago. Thru a wide distribution of this leaflet people may be acquainted with the library resources available for their use.

VIRGINIA SAVAGE, *Secretary.*

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIANS CON- FERENCE

A CONFERENCE of librarians of the southeastern states was held at the Signal Mountain Hotel in Chattanooga, November 12-13. Representatives came from Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. The conference was planned for a consideration of special problems of southern library development and the various papers served as a basis for general discussions. C. Seymour Thompson, of Savannah, presented a sketch of present library conditions in the Southeast; a working plan for library extension, bringing out the value of a state extension department, was discussed by Mary B. Palmer of the North Carolina Library Commission. A question of keen interest was that of library service to negroes which was opened by Ruth Barker of the Cassitt Library of Memphis. J. R. Rutland, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in his talk on the public schools and public libraries brought forth, as his conclusion, that a strong county library system is the only sort which will ever be able to give adequate library service to public schools. Lloyd Josselyn, of Birmingham, Alabama, gave a convincing statement of the value of interesting business men through a strong technical and industrial department, prefacing his discussion with the information that the appropriation of the Birmingham Public Library had been increased 56 per cent this year. The growing demand for trained library workers and the need of every librarian recruiting for the service, was presented by Joseph F. Marron of Jacksonville, Florida, and continued from the standpoint of a school librarian by Charles H. Stone, of the Peabody College for Teachers, of Nashville. Plans for interesting college and high school students in the library profession were discussed. A delightful round table on recent books was conducted by Marilla Waite Freeman, of the Goodwyn Institute, Memphis. Tribute was paid to the memory of Dr. Thomas M. Owen of Alabama for his service to the library cause of the South. Guests from the outside were Sarah C. N. Bogle who brought a message from President Tyler, and spoke of problems confronting librarians, Mary E. Ahern, who added interest to a great many discussions by her ready wit and wide experience, and Franklin K. Mathiews, of the Boy Scout Organization, who dwelt on the co-operation between librarians and book sellers. An unexpected number on the program was a spirited defense of trustees by John Mahoney, chairman of the Board of the Chattanooga Public Library,

in reply to remarks concerning the indifferent trustee. The conference was ready at the close to vote Mr. Mahoney and the Chattanooga Board a model board of trustees. Interesting exhibits collected by Miss Dunlap of the Chattanooga Library were on display.

The social features were a luncheon given by the Chattanooga Library at the Knights of Columbus Club House, followed by an auto drive to the many points of beauty and historic interest in and near Chattanooga. The Signal Mountain Hotel proved to be an ideal place for a conference. Situated on the top of Signal Mountain, with wonderful views in every direction, the place in itself was an inspiration and not the least valuable discussions were those which took place on the trails thru the woods and around the blazing log fires of the hotel lobby. The committee in charge of the meeting consisted of the presidents of the seven state library associations, with Mary U. Rothrock of the Lawson McGhee Library of Knoxville, Tennessee as chairman and Charlotte Templeton of the Georgia Library Commission acting as secretary.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON,
Secretary for the Conference.

DISTRICT MEETINGS IN VERMONT

IN view of the fact that the usual fall meeting of the Vermont Library Association gave place this year to the all-New England meeting at the Isles of Shoals, more than usual emphasis is being placed on the district meetings. In the assignment of districts for this year, valleys and railroad lines were considered rather than county boundaries as formerly, a procedure which already appears to be justified by results.

To date, successful meetings have been held in three of the seven districts. The series opened on November 4th with a meeting at Fair Haven in charge of Mrs. H. S. Moses of Bennington, with an attendance of eleven. The topic, "Library Trustees—What They Expect of the Library—What the Library Wishes from Them," was discussed by Fanny B. Fletcher of Proctorsville; Mrs. Farnham of Poultney led the discussion on ways of reaching distant patrons, and "How I Select my Books," was told by Mary K. Norton of Proctor. "Worth-while Books of the Year," "Work with Foreigners," and "Methods of Increasing Circulation," were among the topics for general discussion, which was spirited.

The meeting at Bethel on November 5th, in charge of Desier C. Moulton of Randolph, was attended by nineteen librarians and trustees representing ten different libraries in Orange,

Washington and Windsor counties. Ways of reaching distant patrons, were discussed by Rev. L. I. Holmay of Barnard and Mary E. Whitney of Royalton; "Library Goals for 1921," by Rev. J. W. Miller of Bethel; "The Trustee and the Library," H. E. Luce of Pomfret; "Classification of European War Books," Helen M. Richards; "How We Can Observe Children's Book Week," Ruth L. Brown; "What Magazines to Buy and How to Use Them," Ruth Parker of Barre and Annie Barber of Montpelier; and "Worth-while Books of the Year," Evelyn S. Lease of Montpelier. Discussions were informal and much interest was shown.

November 18th saw the third meeting of the series in the Bixby Library at Vergennes, under the direction of Bertha Wood of the Middlebury College library. The registered attendance was twenty-one and several others came for a part of the session. Thomas Bradlee of the State Agricultural College spoke on "Library Co-operation with County Agents," Superintendent W. L. Coggins of Vergennes on "The Library and the School," Elizabeth Rogers of Burlington discussed the selection and use of magazines, and Helen M. Richards of the Commission staff outlined "Some Library Goals for 1921." Informal discussion followed on methods of reaching distant patrons, classification of European War books, Children's Book Week, and the books of the year.

RUTH L. BROWN, *Commission Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Missouri Library Association held its twentieth annual conference at the St. Louis Public Library, October 27-29, 1920, with an attendance of 149.

The meeting was opened by Harold L. Wheeler, the president. A telegram of greeting from the Kansas Association in reply to a letter of greeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of both associations, was read, in which approval was expressed of occasional joint meetings of the associations of several of the mid-west states. Jesse Cunningham explained that he had talked and corresponded with various librarians of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and neighboring states in regard to the possibility of such joint meetings. It was voted that the president appoint Mr. Cunningham a committee to represent the Missouri Association in making arrangements for such a meeting as soon as expedient.

The President pointed out the importance of every library worker joining the A. L. A. and the state Association, and made a very urgent appeal for such co-operation on the part of every one present.

Paul W. Brown, editor of *America at Work* spoke on undigested statistics, pointing out that statistics must be vitalized with the facts that lie behind them if they are to have meaning or value.

Henry O. Severance told of the possibilities of American library extension work in Europe, mentioning the appeals for aid and guidance that the A. L. A. has received from France, from Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere, and the inability to meet these appeals adequately.

Irving R. Bundy, of the State Commission, described the operation of county libraries, and how they would affect Missouri and the existing libraries. Mr. Wright, for the Committee to Prepare a Revised Bill, outlined the bill as drawn, and its various features were discussed. Mr. Wheeler suggested that the most important point to be considered was not so much the features of a bill, as the practical measures toward insuring its passage, and urged active publicity with the object of actively interesting members of the legislature. He summarized the steps that had already been taken, resulting in the active co-operation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Teachers' Association, and other organizations, and suggested that certain other organizations would doubtless be glad to lend their help in the legislature.

Margery Doud, of the St. Louis Public Library, read a paper on "Recent Worth While Books," mentioning cleverly some of the best recent books in all fields and dwelling especially on current fiction.

Then followed a round table discussion of "Everybody's Problems," led by Inez Benedict of the State Commission. Some of the questions asked and discussed were the extent to which small libraries should invest in business and in technical books, the effect of standardization and certification of librarians in Missouri, and the desirability of the duplicate pay shelf in very small libraries.

A very practical talk, and one that was followed with close interest was that on the principles of book binding and repairing, by Mary E. Wheelock of the St. Louis library. Miss Wheelock's paper was followed by a visit to the Binding Department, where a demonstration was given of methods of repairing, supplies were displayed, and questions answered.

Thursday evening was left open for recreation, conferences and committee meetings.

At the last session held Friday morning, Vice-president Alice I. Hazeltine presiding, Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A. L. A., gave a most helpful talk on "The Librarian's Opportunity To-day," closing with a message from the President of the A. L. A. There followed

a discussion of "Books for Everybody," led by the State Director, Harold L. Wheeler, who referred to Mr. Severance's description of the unanswered appeals for library help and guidance which Europe is making to the A. L. A., and suggested that success of the Enlarged Program appeal would have made it possible for the American library profession to meet this need and this opportunity creditably. In answer to the question, "Has the A. L. A. spent \$200,000 in order to raise \$75,000?" the point was made that the expenditure of \$200,000 was made upon the definite authorization of the Association; and, if only \$75,000 had yet been raised, it was only because the individual members of the Association had failed to make an effort to raise more.

Miss Hazeltine spoke briefly of Children's Book Week, urging its observance by all libraries in the state.

The President then resumed the chair, and the remainder of the session was devoted to business matters. Mr. Bundy reported briefly for the committee appointed to gather data as to financial support of Missouri libraries, and travel expenses of librarians to meetings of the state library association.

The nominating committee recommended that all the officers be continued for the following year. The president declined to accept the office for another year, urging, among other reasons, that he did not care to start the precedent of being president for two successive terms. Henry O. Severance, of the University of Missouri, was, therefore, nominated from the floor, and unanimously elected president. The other officers are: First vice-president, Alice I. Hazeltine, of St. Louis; second vice-president, Mary Mitchell, of Webb City; secretary, Margaret Hodges of Sedalia; and treasurer, James A. McMillan, Washington University Library, St. Louis.

Enjoyable features of the meeting were a luncheon at the St. Louis Public Library, where the Association was the guest of the Library, and an enjoyable drive around St. Louis, giving opportunity for visits to several branch libraries, Washington University, the Municipal out-door Theatre, and other places of interest.

MARGARET HODGES, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Des Moines, October 12-14, with a total attendance of 177, of which 133 were librarians, 31 trustees, and 13 visitors.

The President, Maria C. Brace of Waterloo, opened the meeting after which James B. Weaver, of the Des Moines Board of Trustees welcomed

the Conference and gave an interesting account of the first home-coming of Iowa writers in May 1914, picturing Mother Iowa in her preparation for the home-coming of her authors, illustrators and journalists.

Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Commission then read her report. Of the librarians at work in Iowa in 1903, there still remain, as well as Miss Samson who is completing her thirtieth year at Maquoketa, and Mrs. Anders, who is completing her twenty-fifth year at Iowa Falls, eight who are holding the same positions as they did at that time, and six others who have made changes in their positions; while five, no longer in the work, are still in the State. Only three persons are living to-day who attended the first meeting of the Iowa Library Society, as it was called thirty years ago.

As for "new projects" the past year has seen a favorable tax vote in two towns, Adel and Primghar, with almost a ten to one majority for the library, and an election lost at Garnaville, which, however, is not an injury to the library cause, as the population is far too small adequately to support a library. In such cases the Secretary urges a county library, if possible. There is in Iowa a workable county law which permits county extension thru contracts with county supervisors as well as township officers. Iowa, however, recognizes the fact that there are features of the law in other states which might, with advantage be incorporated in her own.

Among meetings of the year which deserve especial mention is that of the General Federation Biennial of Women's Clubs held in Des Moines in June, in which libraries had a part. At the State Fair in August this year was held the first trustees conference on such an occasion with more trustees present than were ever gathered together at one time in Iowa. And for the first time, there is to be a library round-table in connection with the State Teacher's Association. The library conference held during the summer school at Iowa City was most profitable and enjoyable.

Miss Robinson introduced the subject of county libraries, and Mrs. Loranze of Clarinda gave an interesting account of rural extension as operated from the Clarinda Public Library. An open discussion followed, when Mr. Orr, trustee of Clarinda, and representatives from Oskaloosa and Tipton led in stating prevailing conditions in their respective localities. Following, Mr. Warner, formerly trustee of Waterloo, now Secretary of the Iowa Bankers' Association, spoke on the "Difficulties in Library Extension," and open discussion followed.

Miss Robinson then spoke of the present Coun-

ty Library law and suggested certain helpful changes.

Grace D. Rose led a symposium on use of the library by industrial workers, trades-men and other branches of business. She had asked six of the business men of Des Moines, representing as many different branches of business, to speak on what the library might do for them in their work, and six librarians to respond. Mr. Baumgart, "advertising man" for *Successful Farming*, spoke from the advertiser's standpoint and gave some most helpful suggestions, among them: "If you would mail to us frequently bits of information in which you think we are interested or call our attention to helpful material that is new and that we ought to have you could help us more. In other words, 'shoot it to us in little doses.'" Miss Egan of Clinton responded. Mr. Thompson of the Metal Manufacturing Company, spoke on the need of technical books, to which Miss Shellenberger responded. Mr. Manderbaum, of Manderbaum Bros., spoke in behalf of merchants and Miss Barret of Mason City, responded. The other three business men failed to appear, but the following librarians spoke: Miss Weider of Marshalltown, on what the library can do for the grocer; Miss Harvey of Sibley, on "The Dairyman and the Library," and Miss Ditch of Ottumawa, on "The Automobile Question."

On Wednesday evening the librarians were guests of the Des Moines Public Library, the Des Moines Library Club, and of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce at a dinner, after which J. D. Stoops, professor of Philosophy in Grinnell College, spoke of "Literature and the Changing Standards of Life." The two books upon which he based his discussion were Swinerton's "September" and Fitzgerald's "This Side of Paradise." Both books were discussed from a psychological standpoint. According to Mr. Stoops, there is in much of our fiction to-day an undercurrent that is easily detected, namely a struggle between the pagan body and the Christian soul, representing, as it were, the period in which we as a people are now living.

At the opening session Thursday morning, Mr. Brigham brought to the attention of all the question of membership in the American Library Association and urged that every library be represented at the meeting of the American Library Association. He also urged that all libraries be subscribers to the *Booklist*.

The certification report was then read by Miss Robinson and a discussion of the same followed. It was announced that the first certificate had been granted to Helen McRaith, formerly of Iowa City Library, and now of Portland, Oregon. A motion that traveling expenses of mem-

bers of the Board of Certification be paid was carried; also the motion that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take up the matter of additional dues for another year, so as to furnish funds sufficient for this purpose.

Mr. Riley, chairman of the Legislative Committee said that while as yet the Committee had nothing definitely accomplished to report, yet it was ready to do what was asked of it, and since there was a desire to re-codify library laws, the Committee was desirous of knowing what changes were wanted. The library levy of five mills was thought inadequate, and it was thought wise to suggest a minimum.

The county library law was then discussed. Mrs. Towner, speaking in behalf of the Library Commission, urged that the appropriation be increased. It was then moved by Miss Freed of Ames and carried: That the Association endorse the request of the Iowa Library Commission for an increased appropriation, and that the legislative committee do all in its power to help in this matter.

At the suggestion of Mr. Riley, it was moved by Miss Hendee of Council Bluffs and carried: That the legislative committee be authorized to request the next legislature to re-codify library laws, with emphasis on the county library laws. It was then moved by Mrs. Towner and carried: That in view of the fact that Iowa has few large cities and that the quality of the library service in many smaller cities is very high, that the Board of Certification be asked to take under consideration the advisability of including in cities of Class I, for the purpose of certification, cities of 40,000 and over. Also that college librarians be placed under a separate classification.

The Association sent greetings to pioneers in library work in Iowa, and to Alice S. Tyler, long an Iowa worker, and now president of the A. L. A., offering the Association's congratulations and assurance of co-operation.

Resolutions were adopted, expressing the Association's appreciation of the efforts of all those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, of the State University's making possible the conference of librarians during the Iowa Summer Library School session, and of the Women's Committee of the State Fair in arranging for the Trustees' Conference held during the Fair.

It was further resolved that the Association regrets the discontinuance of a librarian for the state institutions, and recommends the matter to the attention of the Legislative Committee, also that the Association suggest to the teachers of English in the high schools of the state co-operation in the standardization of instruction in the use of the public library by high school pupils.

Other enjoyable features were the presentation of a pageant, entitled "The Legend-Bearer's Gift," and a talk on pageantry by Miss Hathaway of Des Moines, a discussion of fiction led by Grace Shellenberger of Davenport, one of non-fiction lead by Cora Hendee of Council Bluffs, and a reading and interpretation of his own poems by Carl Sandburg.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Charles W. Sumner, Sioux City; vice-presidents, Callie Wieder, librarian of Marshalltown, and F. V. Findlay, trustee, of Fort Dodge; Secretary, Mary E. McCoy, of Indianola; and Treasurer, Jessie Swem, of Des Moines.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on October 29th, at the Public Library, with the President, Dr. Putnam, in the chair.

Dr. Bowerman gave an account of the progress of reclassification of library positions and salaries. During the summer a new classification for the library service was drafted. This was submitted to several librarians individually for approval and suggestion and was then submitted to the Reclassification Commission with the request that it be substituted for the one already incorporated in their report. A brief and demonstration of the revised classification was also filed with the Commission. The new classification reduces the number of grades from twenty-seven to ten.

The following resolutions with regard to the new classification were read and approved:

Resolved, That the District of Columbia Library Association endorses the substitute library service classification and salary schedule drafted by the Library Advisory Wage Committee since they are now made co-ordinate and comparable with the specifications, nomenclature and salary ranges of the other scientific, technical, and professional services in the Reclassification Report.

Resolved, That the Legislative and other appropriate committees of the Association be authorized to promote the incorporation of the substitute classification and salary schedule in any reclassification measures proposed for enactment.

H. H. B. Meyer gave an account of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program and announced that the drive for the endowment would be continued this fall. The President appointed Mr. Meyer chairman of a committee to represent the Association in raising the quota for the District of Columbia, with power to associate with himself any whom he may select as members of

this committee. The Association appropriated \$50.00 to be used for postage and other necessary expenses of this committee.

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the *N. E. A. Bulletin*, gave a most interesting account of the growth and aims of the National Education Association.

The following officers were elected for 1920-1921: President, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; vice-presidents, George F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library, and Eunice R. Oberly, Bureau of Plant Industry; secretary, Mabel Colcord, Bureau of Entomology; and treasurer, Sara Abbott, Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

MABEL COLCORD, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE eighth annual conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on November 27. In addition to many libraries having a special interest in reference work, twenty-two college and university libraries were represented.

The conference was welcomed by Provost William H. Carpenter, acting librarian of Columbia University, and the morning session was presided over by Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian.

The first topic on the programme was "Differentiation of Field among the Larger Libraries," which was discussed by James T. Gerould, librarian of Princeton University, who spoke of the lack of resources in this country available for research work, and of the resources probably available if their whereabouts were known. His idea was that the universities should mutually adopt a policy of buying material, and thru the years adhere to that policy; that there should be a definite and specific study of resources in various fields, not by librarians necessarily but by students in those fields; that there should be a committee to find out what lines had been developed and in which institutions and that then each should develop consistently along the line accepted by it. In this way even a small amount of money expended yearly would build up a valuable collection; and even a small college might become noteworthy for its material on some subject. Mr. Gerould's address was followed by discussion. Provost Carpenter pointed out that libraries could not differentiate their collections unless universities would differentiate the fields of their research; and Mr. Keogh showed that embarrassing questions would arise when gifts of books and money were made by alumni and friends of the respective institutions.

Mr. Gerould was appointed chairman of a Committee on Differentiation of Field among the Larger Libraries, the members of the committee to be selected by him. Subsequently Mr. Gerould appointed the following:—Messrs. Austen, Carpenter, Keogh and Lane.

At the afternoon session Mr. Gerould reported for this committee and presented the following resolution which was adopted:

"Believing that any effective co-operation of college and university Libraries either among themselves or with other institutions and societies having similar aims depends on the active support and participation of the boards of trustees, library committees and responsible heads of such institutions, and believing further that effective results can be obtained by co-operation with the Institute of International Education; Be it resolved by the Conference of Eastern College Librarians:

"That the present Committee on Co-operation with the Institute of International Education be continued and that it be requested to act with a similar committee appointed by the Conference of Western College Librarians in bringing this matter to the attention of the American Library Association in order that we may enlist the co-operation of the official organ of American libraries in the work of the Institute of International Education.

"That the Committee be requested and authorized to assist in the work of the Institute by stimulating the production of international lists within the scope of the Institute and in bringing these lists to its attention."

Mr. Hicks presented the report of the Organizing Committee on Co-operation which the Institute of International Education appointed a year ago. In connection with this, Isadore G. Mudge reported on the list of statistical annuals which she is compiling. The need of such a list was brought out by the demands for material by various war workers, who found that certain annuals or certain desired years of annuals could not be obtained in the city. The list includes general official annuals of European and of some Asiatic and South American countries; some general unofficial annuals, international and municipal annuals; also some semi-annuals. It is hoped to add to the list various commercial and agricultural annuals. The list as it stands at present is being multigraphed by the Institute and is to be sent to the various libraries to be checked, with the expectation that from the checking will result a record of where the annuals are and of what is lacking. Mr. Hicks also told of a list of material in serial form having an international bearing, also in preparation. This list will be sent out and checked in

the same way as the list of statistical annuals.

The report on co-operation with the Institute of International Education had been multi-graphed and a copy was given to each one present at the conference. It was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the report and make recommendations at the afternoon session. Mr. Gerould, Mr. Green and Mr. Wyer were appointed.

Ernest J. Reece, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, gave a summary of literature relating to college and university libraries published since January 1, 1917. This will shortly be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Joseph D. Ibbotson, librarian of Hamilton College, spoke on the college librarian as a recruiting officer for library service. He said there ought to be some way of presenting to the undergraduates the attractiveness of library work, and told of some of his own efforts along that line. In the discussion it was pointed out by Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, that if students desiring to go into social service work understood the opportunities for such work in public libraries they would enter the library profession.

At the afternoon session, presided over by Amy L. Reed, librarian of Vassar College, J. L. Yuan, formerly associate librarian, Tsing Hua College, Peking, China, gave a brief sketch of some of the college and university libraries in China. The Chinese word for library means "a storehouse for books," and it is only within the last few years that the libraries have been of any use to students. Not all schools and colleges have libraries, but many are beginning to organize them. Some of these have American librarians, and some have Chinese librarians who have received their library training in this country. The newer Chinese books are classified according to the Dewey decimal system and the old books according to the system of "The Compendium of Knowledge." Mr. Yuan said that some of the Chinese libraries had duplicates which they would be glad to send to some of our libraries and offered to act as agent so that a system of exchange might be started between the Chinese universities and ours. His address is Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York.

M. Llewellyn Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, discussed the "Status of German purchases and exchange." He explained the varying value of the mark, the arbitrary rates of exchange for different countries, and the discrimination against foreign countries by some publishers especially against America. His

address was followed by much discussion as to the best methods of buying German publications.

T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian of Harvard University, spoke on the treatment of periodicals and continuations in the catalog. He said that the Library of Congress method of cataloging under the latest title a periodical that has changed its title does not work well in the larger libraries, and that it would save a great deal of recataloging if such a periodical were entered under its original title and reference cards made under the new title. He also brought up the question whether parts as they come should be added to the public catalog cards, such service being very useful but taking much time. He also said that no class of work in any library gives rise to such troublesome questions, as periodicals and continuations, and suggested that the work be so arranged that as few people as possible handle the serials and thus save delay in getting the material into circulation. Miss Roys explained the method in use at Columbia of making additions to the public catalog cards, and this started discussion as to the value of the various methods used in the different colleges represented at the conference.

Grace P. Fuller of Yale University Library spoke on history cards for organizations and corporate bodies. Miss Fuller said in part: "My suggestion is that there be organized some central body which would give us authoritative 'history cards' for organizations and the correct form of headings and subheadings for corporate bodies as authors. A bureau such as I have suggested should keep up with the headings required for new organizations, for reorganizations and combinations, and for changes in government headings, foreign, United States, and state, and should cite authorities. If it could also give notice of beginning and ending of serial publications, particularly of governments, so much the better, but that is not of first importance."

The success of the conference was shown by the fact that after tea almost all stayed and continued in small groups the discussions started earlier in the day.

ELIZABETH C. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary pro tem.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Jan. 10. At the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Library Club. Alfred Ringling, librarian of the Franklin Institute, will speak on the work of the Club and its Library.
- Jan. 14. At the Chicago Historical Society Library. Chicago Library Club.
- Jan. 14. At the Municipal Building Restaurant. New York Libraries Association.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMSON, Ruth E., 1916 C. P., has resigned her assistantship in the Indiana State Normal Library at Terre Haute, to become librarian of the Howell Branch and Reitz High School Branch of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

ANDERSON, Alice, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Chico (Calif.).

BAILEY, Ann Bell, librarian of the San Mateo County Free Library (Calif.), resigned to go to the Fresno County Free Library. Edna Holroyd, 1915 C., librarian of the Tuolumne County Free Library at Sonora, succeeds. Helen Rowland, 1915 L. A., succeeds Miss Holroyd.

BATCHELDER, Marion, 1919 S., appointed field secretary of the Maryland Public Library Commission, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland.

BURRELL, Hon. Martin, has retired from the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Government to accept the position of English librarian of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, in succession to Martin Griffin.

CHENERY, Winthrop Holt, formerly librarian of Washington University, St. Louis, and a special student at N. Y. S., 1919-20, appointed chief of the Division of Special Libraries of the Public Library, Boston, Mass.

CHILD, Grace A., during 1919-1920 librarian of the State Normal School at Willimantic, Conn., appointed librarian for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

CLARK, Elizabeth Porter, assistant in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, became librarian of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library, December 20th.

EARHART, Frances, for the past ten years librarian of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library, resigns January 1st to become librarian for the educational branch of the War Department. She will have charge of the libraries in the seventh corps area which includes camps and posts in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Cook, Nebraska.

EDWARDS, Gertrude M., 1911-12 C. P., appointed librarian of the Public Library, Jamestown, North Dakota.

FAY, Lucy E., 1908 N. Y. S., went to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, December 1st, as acting librarian for the remainder of the school year.

GARDINER, Ruth Kimball, associate librarian of the American Hygiene Association, writes on "Your Daughter's Mother" in the current number of *Social Hygiene*.

GLEASON, Eleanor, 1914 P., for some years librarian of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, is doing secretarial and research work for Anson McCook, lawyer, Hartford.

HARTICH, Alice Doughty, since 1900 branch librarian, and for some years previous an assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library, died on December 10th of heart trouble.

HESS, Gertrude Fox, 1914 I., assistant reference librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, resigned December 1st. Mrs. Hess plans to take a year's rest before taking up new work.

HITT, Eleanor, 1913 N.Y.P.L., librarian of the Yolo County Free Library, Woodland (Calif.), appointed librarian of the San Diego County Free Library in place of Mrs. Bessie Hermann Twaddle, resigned.

HUMBLE, Marion, 1913 W., is secretary "Year-round Bookselling Plan," 334 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JONES, Eleanor Louise, general secretary of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission succeeds John Adams Lowe as agent of the Commission. E. Kathleen Jones who has been A. L. A. field representative at Boston succeeds to the secretaryship.

KRAUSNICK, GERTRUDE, 1910-11 N. Y. S., reference librarian at Washington University, St. Louis, resigned, to fill a similar position at the University of Iowa.

LANGDON, Grace T., assistant cataloger in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, resigned December 1st to become hospital librarian with the A. L. A.

LAWSON, Mildred H., 1915 N. Y. S., head cataloger at Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn., resigned in November to become librarian of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School Library.

LILLIQUIST, Lillie C., 1916 W. R., appointed librarian of the Chisholm (Minn.) Public Library.

MCKAY, Elsie, 1911 S. Special, for some time with the Red Cross headquarters in France, has returned to the Evansville, Indiana, Public Library as assistant librarian.

MCMANUS, Rumana, 1915 W., is librarian for the Fourth Corps Area, and is at headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.

MATHEWS, Helen Clarke, 1903 P., of the library of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, has accepted the librarianship of the law firm of Cravath and Henderson.

MULHERON, Anne Morgan, head of the School Libraries Department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, appointed librarian in succession to Mary F. Isom.

SAVORD, Ruth, 1914, W. R., cataloger of the Frick Library of Reproductions, is in London during the collection of the library.

SAWYER, Frances C., 1913 W., transferred in October to Fort Bliss, Texas, where she is librarian of a new army hospital.

Among recent appointments to the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library are Beatrice Bromell, 1920, P.; and three librarians from Norway: Tordis Peterson and Fredrikke Bjolgerud (Christiana); Kristine Vraa (Dramen).

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE USE OF PROPAGANDA MATERIAL IN LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I ask if any library public opinion has ever developed or been expressed on the subject of the flood of material published by propagandists of fake new religions and dumped on public libraries during the last few years?

Many librarians are so situated that they feel intensely dominated by interests that desire the acceptance of such stuff. Many others have little time to look into such matters, and innocently circulate attractively printed material whose real significance is unknown to them. Others proceed on the principle that all opinions must be represented in a public institution, forgetting that we all stand as censors whether we will or not, cutting out a horde of risqué, inaccurate, and demoralising stuff of all kinds. "Truth is mighty, and will prevail," but it's up to us to help it.

BASIL B. WOOD, *Librarian.*
Westerly (R. I.) Public Library.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR MAGAZINE INDEXES —A PROTEST

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The Independent magazine is inaugurating the policy of charging 15c. each for its indexes, or 50c. for a year's supply. The publishers intimate that libraries and book-binders have been extravagant in their requests for indexes and the result is that "Thousands of copies have been

printed that have never been used." If this is true, the just policy would be to charge for the extra copies furnished; each library should receive on request one copy free. Charging for these indexes is equivalent to adding 50c. a year to the subscription price of *The Independent* for those who wish to preserve it. It would be fairer to raise the subscription price so that the burden of paying for these indexes would rest equally on all. Libraries should protest against this scheme. Soon other magazines will do likewise, and the cost of our periodicals will be materially increased.

A. D. KEATOR, *Librarian.*
University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks.

BALLOTING BY MAIL IN THE A. L. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In your editorial in the current number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL you say that balloting by mail is apt to be as perfunctory as any other sort, unless there is actual division of opinion as to policies or persons, in which case any method of voting will bring out the votes.

Isn't that the crux of the whole question? Will any method bring out the votes? Will anything but a ballot by mail elicit full expression of opinion of the members of a national association? Will anything interest members of the Association more effectively in its policies than carefully prepared referenda in regard to them?

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We cannot all travel long distances to register our opinion even upon questions of the greatest importance to us professionally, and as a matter of fact we do not, as I have pointed out elsewhere.

On the other hand the officers of the Association would, I am sure, feel readier to undertake additional service of a national character if the majority of the members had put themselves on record as favoring it.

I hope that this question will receive further consideration from the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and from the members of the Association.

Perhaps the question would be a good one to submit to a referendum.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian*.
St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.
December 13, 1920.

"THE INARTICULATE ASSISTANT"

To the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The LIBRARY JOURNAL in its issue of June 15, 1920, published an article on the inarticulate library assistant. That article was the first indication I have seen in standard library publications that aside from a generally recognized inadequacy of salary, all is not well in library relations. Yet my own observation in one library and occasional gleanings from others incline me to believe that there is considerable discontent on various grounds. I should like to suggest my impressions to the readers of the JOURNAL, in order if possible to determine whether they are representative, and if so how the basis for them may be removed.

What are some of the incidents which seem to give occasion for discontent? First, as to salaries. In many libraries these are not standardized. A certain degree of secrecy is maintained, sometimes to the extent of asking an assistant who has just received an increase not to mention the fact, lest others apply in their turn. An assistant reporting an offer of a position at a higher salary is given an equivalent increase as an inducement to remain. Various perplexities result. Must one be a good fighter as well as a good librarian in order to succeed? Is strategy of a rather unpleasant sort a necessary tool? I have known more than one "nice girl" to ponder these things; I know they do not make for confidence nor harmony. And where standardization is the rule: one assistant may enter under the regulations, another with a specially created office. Does this perchance mean a special salary as well, and if so, does it any more than the former method promote content?

Aside from salaries, however, many questions

arise. An assistant goes into war work with the understanding that she is on leave of absence, and returns to find her position filled. Another claims overtime to which the authorities state that she is not entitled. Both cases result in an acute sense of injustice. Yet both could be easily and fairly settled by the examination of carefully kept records by representatives of both executives and staff. Of course, these are troubled times, with suspicion in the air. Perhaps that is why some of us wonder whether all notices directed to the attention of the staff reach the bulletin board, and all offers of positions, the assistant for whom they are intended; whether administration statements to the staff are always accurate; whether staff meetings encouraged by the administration, be they regular or occasional, are seriously intended to have any effect other than that of a sedative.

These are the things I see and hear, about which little is apparently said. But what of our turnover? Statistics of the number of persons taking positions, leaving and being replaced, are not available; in itself a significant fact. Nevertheless we all know that this number, even now that the war is over, is large, the probability being that the percentage is particularly high in large libraries where the personal relation between the chief administrators and the staff does not exist. It is in the large libraries, too, that conditions in industry are most nearly approximated. Why should not similar methods be successful in improving them? In many manufacturing plants committees of employers and employees have been formed, to deal with matters of mutual concern; the balance of power has been fairly distributed; both sides have had access to the data necessary to an intelligent decision; and, most important of all, the scheme works.

In addition to the "Don'ts for librarians" listed by Miss Doud in her article, I should like to make a positive suggestion for assistants. Since the individual appeal in cases such as I have described is unpleasantly personal and unsatisfactory, why not adopt some plan of joint agreement in the libraries; some committee for complaints on which both sides are represented? Only in such a way, it seems to me, can the underground discontent be fairly brought to the surface, and permanently removed. Only when the assistants feel that they are getting a square deal and giving of their best, can we hope to give really good service to the public.

Will not the inarticulate assistant break her silence, to let us know her thoughts?

EUNICE H. MILLER.

New York City.

Notable Forthcoming Books

- THE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY.** By H. G. Moulton. A study of the financial aspects of modern society. Money, credit facilities, and our financial institutions are closely interwoven with the entire economic organization. Ready January 3. \$4.00, postpaid \$4.25.
- THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM FROM A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT.** By Charles M. Child. This book is a consideration in the light of recent experimental investigation of certain of the physiological conditions which antedate the appearance of the nervous system, and with which its appearance and development appear to be closely associated. Ready January 15. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.
- INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF SOCIOLOGY.** By Robert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess. This book is based on the belief that the use of concrete material makes possible a clearer understanding of the principles of sociology than has been possible with the method of presentation in the past. Ready February 1. \$4.50 net.
- MODERN TENDENCIES IN SCULPTURE.** By Lorado Taft. An important volume in the series of Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago. This book by the famous Chicago sculptor discusses the work of Auguste Rodin and other European sculpture, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens and American sculpture. Profusely illustrated. Ready March 1. \$5.00 net.
- THE GRAPHIC ARTS.** By Joseph Pennell. A new volume in the series of Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago. Deals with the modern development of all the graphic arts and is richly illustrated. The chapter headings are Illustration: Wood Cutting, Wood Engraving, Modern Methods; Etching: The Etchers, The Methods; Lithography: The Artists, The Methods. Ready March 1. \$5.00 net.
- THE PRESS AND POLITICS IN JAPAN.** By Kisaburo Kawabe. The purpose of this work is to show the influence of the press upon the political life of Japan. It is a mine of information about the Japan of the past and of today. Gives a clear and comprehensive history of the development of political life in the Sunrise Kingdom. Ready March 1.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The Corporation of Simmons College has announced a bonus for this year to all members of the instructing staff and of the library staff who have been with the College for one year. The rate of increase is 15%, except where that would bring the total beyond the salary limit of the grade.

NEW YORK

Albany. The New York State Library School senior elective course on library extension, conducted by Anna G. Hall, opened on December 1st with a trip to Cobleskill, where the class attended a public meeting held in connection with a campaign to start a public library, afterwards visiting the prospective quarters of the new library. The class was given the problem of equipping the rooms for library service.

Greater New York. Appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1921 to the city libraries are:

New York Public Library total appropriation \$1,120,037 of which \$820,227 goes to personal service (librarians, clerical and house staff) and \$100,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals.

Brooklyn Public Library, total appropriation \$709,679 of which \$491,041 is for personal service and \$85,000 for books and periodicals.

Queens Borough Public Library, total appropriation \$252,806, being \$164,737 for personal service and \$36,500 for books and periodicals.

Manhattan. Detailed programs of some of the open courses to be conducted by the Library School of the New York Public Library are now available, and may be had on application to the Principal. Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library, will conduct many of the round tables which form the course in library administration.

Brooklyn. A report from Florence E. Merville, cataloger of the McGregor Public Library, Highland Park (Mich.) shows that nineteen Pratt Institute people (including six librarians) in Detroit, lunched recently together and effected an informal organization. It was decided to hold similar meetings from time to time during the year.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. A new branch library building at Mount Washington has recently been completed. It is one of the Ench Pratt system of free libraries and will be known as No. 21.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Cheston King library, donated last spring to Oglethorpe University by Dr. Cheston King of Atlanta, for the use of the English department of the University, and valued at \$20,000, will be housed in the new Lupton Hall of Oglethorpe. The library was purchased in Germany, and consists of the private collection of books relating to English scholarship left by the late Professor Vietor, of Marburg.

A \$50,000 branch library for the negroes of Atlanta is assured for next May. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$25,000, Atlanta and Fulton counties appropriated \$10,000 each, and the remainder came from citizens of Atlanta. This library will be the first to provide library facilities for Atlanta negroes.

OHIO

Youngstown. "A tax levy of two-tenths of a mill, effective January 1, 1922, and amounting to approximately \$60,000 per year, was voted by a considerable majority of the voters of Youngstown, Ohio, on November 2nd. This with other sources of revenue will give the library an operating fund, beginning 1922, of about \$70,000 per year."

Cleveland. At Western Reserve Library School Sue Northey, assistant principal of the Cleveland Kindergarten Training School is giving a course of eight lectures in child psychology to the class in children's work.

The recent publication of the Cleveland Recreation Survey made by the Cleveland Foundation, made the lecture by Rowland Haynes, Director of the Recreation Council, especially timely. Mr. Haynes spoke of the recreation program for the City and the library relation to it, and emphasized the important part the library has, as shown in the volumes on "Wholesome Citizens and Spare Time" and "Public Provision for Recreation."

INDIANA

Indianapolis. The Public Library opened the third year of its Training Course on October 4th, with fourteen students. The "Suggested Reading List for Prospective Librarians" printed in the November 15th LIBRARY JOURNAL was prepared for those desiring to prepare for the entrance examination admitting students to this course.

A teachers' room for reference and study has recently been opened. Elizabeth Ohr is in charge, with Wilma Reeve as first assistant. Be-

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cause of its proximity to the children's room, the two collections of books supplement one another. Upper shelves of the book cases are reserved for exhibits of manual training and art departments of the schools.

Bi-monthly conferences at nine o'clock twice a month will be held from December 6th thru May 16th, following the general plan of devoting the first twenty minutes to the exchange of library ideas and developments; twenty minutes to a staff discussion of interesting new books on a specified subject; and twenty minutes for a special speaker. Some of the subjects for the year are travel, story-telling, play writing and the "little theatre," the modern novel, music and composers, modern poetry, county libraries, new developments in education, the modern drama, library publicity and nature. The last meeting will be a library breakfast.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. A new salary schedule just adopted by the Board of Trustees of the public library, provides for increases of somewhat less than \$10 a month for employees in the higher grades, and the salary of the assistant librarian has been advanced to \$275 a month.

A collection of books chiefly on social and political science has been placed in the City Club by the Milwaukee Public Library. The assistant civic secretary who is in charge of the books, reports that the circulation has been large.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco. A charter amendment, recently passed by an overwhelming majority, gives to the public library an increased appropriation for 1921 of \$75,000. The present law gives the Library a minimum of one and half mills and a maximum of two and half mills which provides only about \$140,000 a year. The new appropriation will strengthen the book fund which has suffered most from the shortage of funds.

Los Angeles. Seven students of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library volunteered to assist in bookstores or in the children's room during Children's Book Week. It was an interesting experience to make exhibits of approved books and to note the popularity of Elsie Dinsmore and of the Bungalow Boys in some of the department stores.

UTAH

During the last six years, Utah has added 28 to the number of its tax-supported libraries, bringing the total up to 46. Of these, 10 have been added during the period covered by the last biennial report (1918-1920), while a num-

ber of towns have collections of books and reading rooms and are soon to be tax supported. The number of counties without tax-supported libraries has been reduced to 3. There are 24 Carnegie libraries either in existence or soon to be built, and many towns have libraries in temporary quarters, for which buildings will soon be requested. Eleven libraries have taken advantage of the county library law of May 1919 (L. J., v. 44, p. 332). The library in the Department of Public Instruction has been reorganized and gives stimulus to libraries and schools all over the state. School library development is progressing rapidly and will soon be state-wide. There are 62 librarians who have had short courses in library training, including 9 who have done advanced work.

CANADA

Montreal. The Summer Library School at McGill University, which was not held during the War, was re-opened last June. This School, which is the first of its kind in Canada, was founded in 1904 by the late Charles H. Gould. The registration this year was fifteen, of whom seven were professional librarians. The course was under the direction of the University Librarian, assisted by Mary M. Shaver, of Vassar College Library, Harriet R. Peck, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Hilda C. Laird of Yale University Library, and special lectures were given by Laura A. Young of the Circulation Department and Elizabeth G. Hall of the Traveling Library Department of the University Library, by Mary S. Saxe of the Westmount Public Library, and Charlotte Houston of the High School Library. The course included one hundred and fifty hours of lectures and practice work.

Winnipeg. The new Manitoba Provincial Library is the subject of a paper by Elizabeth Parker in the December *Canadian Bookman*. The library is now situated on the south front of the unfinished Parliamentary building and occupies the whole of the second floor of the south front. The main room, which is across the corridor from the Chamber of the Legislature, is 71 feet long, 28 feet wide and 28 feet high. There is steel shelving sufficient for 25,000 volumes in this room and beneath is the main stack room with shelving for some 60,000 volumes, while a storeroom beneath the stack accommodates bound newspapers. On each side of the main reading room are rooms, 92 x 24 feet, the one on the west for current periodicals and newspapers, and that on the east for reading and writing.

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1871. The library was then in the attic of the small building which was used as the Parliament building. In 1884, when the government moved into the first Parliament House proper, John Palmer Robertson was appointed librarian, and, starting with a nucleus of 1200 books, developed the library, until at the time of his death in 1919 he had accumulated a library of 60,000 volumes. The collection is particularly rich in

works touching the discovery, exploration and history of British North America, and there is a good representative collection on science, jurisprudence, philosophy, religion, economics, history, biography, poetry and fiction. After Mr. Robertson's death the office of the librarian was vacant for a year, until W. J. Healy, editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide* accepted the office, as already announced (L. J. v. 45, p. 654).

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MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

JANUARY 15, 1921

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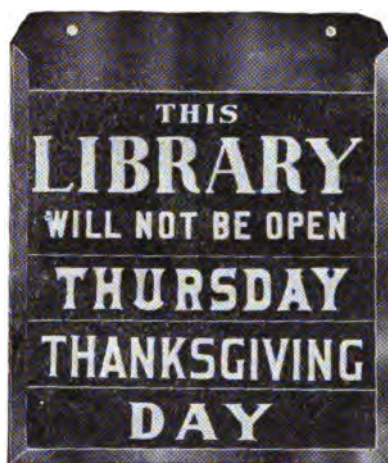
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The Field and Functions of a National Professional Organization*

BY HENRY N. SANBORN

Librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

AT the Colorado Springs Conference in discussing the action to be taken upon the Enlarged Program, I twice stated that the really fundamental question for the American Library Association to decide was whether it was a professional organization or a welfare organization. This question, to my knowledge, has never been considered by the Association. I still feel that consideration of the purpose of a national library association is of great importance, and I believe that the President of the A. L. A. must share this belief, since she has devoted a session of the Council to the consideration of the field and functions of a national professional association.

This subject will need some definition before it can be discussed intelligently.

A professional organization is very evidently an association of individuals following the same profession. Most professional organizations admit to memberships only those who are members of the particular profession, and many of them, for notable example the American Bar and the American Medical Associations examine carefully the qualifications of all applicants for membership. The membership is clearly professional.

A welfare organization, such as the Red Cross, is an association of interested individuals organized to render some direct service to humanity as a whole, or to some particular class of society. Its members are largely laymen, but its work is carried on by paid professionals, in some cases assisted by voluntary laymen. A welfare

organization is primarily a service organization.

An examination of the constitutions and by-laws of several of the leading professional associations, shows that their purposes are very definitely the improvement and advancement of the professions which their members follow. For the purpose of being more specific, it will be worth while to quote from several of these Constitutions, those sections setting forth the objects of organization.

The Constitution of the American Institute of Architects states: "The objects of this Institute shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever increasing service to society."

The American Medical Association is organized, its constitution says, ". . . to promote the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health."

The American Bar Association by its constitution provides that: "Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision thruout the nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar."

The National Education Association is perhaps most similar to the American Library Association in the character of the profession and in the fact that schools and libraries are largely supported by public funds. Its charter provides: "That the purpose and object of the said corporation shall be to elevate the character

* Paper read at the open meeting of the A. L. A. Council at Chicago, December 29, 1920. Slightly abridged.

and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of education in the United States."

According to the 1909 Constitution, "The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America."

These quotations set forth the purposes of a few of the leading professional associations of the United States. It is evident that the object of none of them is to render direct professional service to the public as a whole or to any special group of the public, except the profession itself. It is doubtless true that certain clauses in these statements of purpose might be so construed as to make direct service constitutional. For example the American Medical Association might decide that its constitutional object, "the betterment of public health" warranted its establishing public hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics. It might decide to support this direct service by assessment upon the members or by an appeal to the general public or private individuals for funds. But in fact, the American Medical Association has apparently held that the care of public health as far as depended on actual service was the care of each community. To advance the study of public health, to educate the public in intelligent interest in public health, and to encourage the proper professional training of health officers has been its object. Even those larger problems of laboratory investigation and medical service which communities themselves could not care for, the Association has left to medical schools, the Rockefeller Institute or the American Red Cross.

Within the limits of this discussion, there is not time nor is there need to recite the exact functions of these various associations. It is sufficient to group their activities, as can easily be done, into a few divisions.

In the first place they all hold at least one annual conference for interchange of ideas, reports on the work of the association and the committees, and for the transaction of necessary business. To supplement the exchange of ideas in conference, many societies publish also an official professional journal, the subscription for which is included in the annual dues. Some associations for the purpose of still further informing the members of their professions issue other professional publications in book or pamphlet form.

The function which seems generally to be regarded as of next in importance is some standardization of professional service, and of the agencies for professional training.

The matter of professional fees and compensation a few of the associations have made a part of their active program. The American Institute of Architects, for instance, designates a fee which architects may but are not required to charge. The National Education Association agitates for better salaries and for pension systems for teachers. These later activities are evidently still looked at askance as welfare work by some associations. For instance in the *Engineering News-Record* for June 1920, Mr. Charles W. Baker, in urging united action on the matter of compensation laments that "There are conservatives who hold that it is undignified for a professional society to deal with matters of compensation and to attempt to limit compensation among its members. One hears always the stock argument that "you are going to make our society a labor union."

Another general function of these bodies is the promotion of legislation favorable to the profession or to the objects for which the profession works; such as housing laws, state laws for examination of those practising the profession, better school laws, laws providing special educational facilities. The present organized action of the N. E. A. for securing the passage of the Smith-Towner bill is an example at hand.

Finally, there is the attempt of an association to educate the general public as to the value of the services a profession can render. The public is to be taught that when building it is cheaper and better in every way to employ an architect in new building. Or the public should be educated to the value of vocational education, or public health departments. Lectures, periodical articles, and other obvious methods of publicity are used. To sum up then, the functions found in the professional associations, we find: 1. Conference of members. 2. Publications of professional literature for members. 3. Standardization of service. 4. Standardization of professional training. 5. Standardization of compensation and working conditions. 6. Promotion of progressive legislation. 7. Education of the public as to the value of the profession.

The A. L. A. up to June, 1917, followed the methods of other professional organizations.

Before that time, librarians as members of an association seem not to have contemplated direct library service. If we may judge from the charter, no such idea was in the minds of the founders. Let us read again a part of the charter of 1879. Certain individuals, we read, "have associated themselves . . . for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating good will among its own members . . .". With these purposes of the founders in mind, the constitution was framed and revised.

Immediately upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, librarians realized the importance of books in building the morale of our army and navy, and, at Louisville, the A. L. A. enthusiastically undertook a program of direct service.

We are not concerned to-day with anything except the fact of this action. We are not concerned that the National Education Association did not see fit to establish schools in the camps for teaching the illiterate and the foreign speaking soldiers to read English; or that the American Chemical Association did not as an association raise money to experiment with processes for making dyes or actually to produce dyes. The truth is every one of us is proud of the war service of the American Library Association. In this emergency we were undoubtedly by the nature of our professional tools more like a welfare organization than were most professional associations. Books are physical objects which may be distributed like food or clothing or cigarettes.

But if we are not concerned with the fact, we are to-day necessarily deeply concerned with the results of our extra-charter, and extra-constitutional action, because they have shown us the need of revision of our constitution.

As soon as we were launched on our war service career, we began to realize that our constitution was not devised for such work. In his presidential address at Asbury Park, Mr. Bishop showed that we were not well organized for efficient and expeditious service, and that our constitution needed revision so that our officers could act more quickly.

In the meantime, many of those most closely connected with the war work had had a vision.

There was no question of the value of the service we had been giving. Why not raise more money and carry on?

The significance of this ambition is that the result was the Committee of Enlarged Program, and the fact that this Committee very properly saw that there must be more centralization of power, which could be secured only by a revision of the constitution. So quick action was imperative. There was called the special meeting at Chicago a year ago. Here the Association was asked to adopt a program of action and to consider a revised constitution, which can, I think, truthfully be said to have been in large part suggested by the Committee on Enlarged Program. So much history is necessary merely to understand our present position.

It was when confronted by the Enlarged Program that the Association, I believe, failed to realize that the adoption of this program meant the permanent changing of the Association from a purely professional organization to a welfare organization, or at least to a combination of the two. Whether or not such a change is desirable, it is not the purpose of this paper to consider. We are concerned only with the administrative and other difficulties this change would involve, and here we must return momentarily to the fundamental differences between the two types of organizations.

The members of a professional association have become members because they actually follow the profession and are personally interested in the welfare and progress of the profession as a profession. Altho they admittedly vary in extreme degrees in experience, ability, and judgment, each rightfully assumes that he can form and express an expert opinion on professional matters and on the policy and management of the association. Otherwise, he would not be admitted to active membership. In a welfare organization, on the other hand, the members have joined the association either because they have a general conviction that the public service of the organization deserves support, or because they feel that they personally will benefit in the way of privileges or services from the organization. Membership in the Red Cross means the former; membership in the Y. M. C. A. means either the former or the latter. These members are not professionals or experts in social service. Most of them do not suppose themselves capable, except in the most general way, of having an intelligent idea of what the

management or policy of the association should be. In brief, a member of a professional organization makes a voice in determining the policy of the association, at least thru a delegate, but the member of a welfare organization becomes a member because he accepts the general policy, and he ceases to be a member when he disapproves of the management and policy.

Brief attention to methods of financing will bring this comparison of welfare and professional organizations to a close. If the object of an association is professional betterment, it must naturally look to the profession itself or to some individual benefactors for financial support. Mr. Carnegie may have been enough convinced of the value of the library profession to endow the A. L. A., but Messrs. Smith, Brown and Jones will be difficult to interest, altho they may be persuaded to donate to their local library, or to buy books for blind soldiers. Mrs. Russell Sage could see the value of trained social workers and, accordingly, endow a school of philanthropy, but Smith, Brown, and Jones, again, prefer as objects of their benefaction, the direct service which the worker trained in Mrs. Sage's school can render. Because of its tangible direct service, a welfare organization can appeal to the general public for funds. Because of its indirect service, even tho more fundamental, a professional organization must depend for support upon its members or upon a few far-seeing individuals.

That the common mind of the A. L. A. has felt this distinction tho only in a vague and very subconscious way, I believe the history of the Enlarged Program has shown. At our special meeting here last winter, we found ourselves in a state of mental confusion which we could not explain. After surprisingly little discussion at one session, but with evident timidity, we voted to raise \$2,000,000 for an enlarged program. We were told a very obvious truth which we all agreed to; that to carry out an Enlarged Program to expand our activities, we must revise our constitution. If millions were to be spent effectively and many activities were to be carried on, the direction and the power to make decisions must be in the hands of a few. If things were to move with anything like promptness, there could not be constant delay for a referendum to the membership at large. So we considered a revised constitution; and here we showed our confusion. We had voted to be-

come a welfare organization, but we wanted the constitutional *modus operandi* of a professional association. The majority of us were not willing to entrust to a small board, constantly changing, both the forming and the executing of association policies. The council was more representative and even the membership at large must have a voice. We are all professional experts, and if association with our peers means anything, it means a voice in the management and policy making of our affairs.

This much, I think, we have all learned from our experience of the last year: our constitution needs revision. I believe that in this revision we shall, indirectly it may be, make our decision as to the future character of the A. L. A.

We are to revise our constitution I take it, so as to provide less ponderous machinery and at the same time preserve the democratic character of our functions. Perhaps it will help us to examine the mechanism of other organizations. Before doing so, however, let us consider in general the constitutional provisions necessary for operating the business of an association.

1. There must be active members with some voice in the management. There may be also associate and honorary members.

2. There must be officers.

3. There must be some executive body of which the officers may be the whole or they may be assisted by additional members.

4. There must be a policy making or legislative body. This may be the membership as a whole; or a body appointed or elected from the membership as a whole; or it may be a house of delegates so constituted as to insure both numerical and geographical representation.

5. There will probably be committees to conduct investigations and make recommendations on some phase of professional work that affects the whole national work; and there will be sections dividing the general membership along the lines of special interests and of geographical location.

6. There must be some provision for financing the work of the association; by dues, assessments, contributions or endowment funds.

In revising our constitution we shall need, of course, to consider in detail all six of these necessary provisions. But our most careful attention will have to be given to the provisions needing the most drastic revision: I mean the executive body, the legislative body, the sections, and the powers of the membership at large.

I said before that in revising our constitution, we must preserve the democratic character of

our association. The A. L. A. must be a democracy, but an organized democracy, so organized as to be as efficient as a democracy can be. We shall have to sacrifice something of the efficiency of an oligarchy and something of the individual power of pure democracy. In the purest form of democracy, the supreme example of which is the New England town meeting, each individual member has an equal vote with every other member on every question of policy, taxation and expenditure. Ideal as such a system is, it will work satisfactorily only in a restricted locality where all voters can easily meet.

An association which must determine its policy and conduct its business by an appeal to the vote of its individual members must act very slowly; and where its members are widely scattered, it must provide for voting by mail or it must make its quorum so small that a proposal may be carried by an insignificant minority against the judgment of a large part of the members. Both methods were tried during the last year in the A. L. A. A year ago less than one hundred members voted for Dr. Putnam's resolution to inaugurate a campaign for \$2,000,000. Later in the year about 1200 members voted by mail to delay the campaign. In neither case did the vote represent one-half the total membership. A vote by mail is liable to represent misunderstanding. Action carried by a small minority gives opportunity for a few enthusiasts to commit the association to a policy which the majority may not approve.

In political systems when a unit of government becomes too large for popular referendum, the representative form of government is adopted. Individuals express their opinions thru delegates, representing localities and numerical divisions. This body of delegates is their legislative and their policy-forming body. Their executives they elect separately to carry out their policies as formed by their body of delegates.

Some such system of representative government has been adopted by many national associations. All of the associations mentioned previously in this paper have some more or less elaborate form of representative government. The N. E. A. as recently as last summer completely reorganized along representative lines. Accordingly, after having made a careful study of these principles, I shall attempt to present to you those common to all, and the chief variants that may have bearing upon our own problems.

All of these associations are constituted upon the principle of federation. The American Medical Association quotes the definition of a federation as "A federation or union of several states under one central authority, consisting of delegates from each state, in matters of general policy, but self-governing in local matters." In short, the business and policy of the association is determined not by individual members in conference, but by a house of delegates voting for their constituents.

The methods of federating these separate units vary. It is obviously not possible to give certain individuals who are members of a unit and not of the national organization full powers. In only one Association, the American Medical Association, are all members of constituent associations automatically members of the national body, but this is only a nominal privilege, because a distinction is made between members and fellows—a fellow being one who pays dues to the national association and subscribes to the *Journal*. The American Institute of Architects in its constitution as amended in May, 1920, exercises a control by the Institute over the membership of the chapters. Those already members of chapters shall not lose their chapter privileges even if they do not become members of the Institute, but no more may in the future become members of a chapter except as they do so automatically by becoming first members of the Institute. Chapters may change their own initiation fee and dues, and may receive "associate members" who may not hold office, but may serve on local committees and vote on purely local questions.

It should be noted here that all these associations, including the N. E. A. have strict qualification requirements for membership, which the A. L. A. does not have. My opinion is that the A. L. A. also should admit to active membership only those actually engaged in library work.

It goes without saying that only active members or fellows are eligible as delegates to the representative body. It is also evident that there must be some basis of representation. In determining this basis, three things have to be considered, locality, number of members in the unit represented, and the special divisions of professional service.

Geographical divisions are easily established, state associations being the common unit, but provisions are often made for smaller local units in some associations, and others subordinate the

local society to the state association. The principle of numerical representation is merely the principle of majority rule essential to a democratic system. It is arrived at variously. The N. E. A. allows a delegate for each 100 members or fraction thereof. The American Medical Association limits its house of delegates to 150, and after allowing the army, the navy, the U. S. Public Health Service, and each scientific section one delegate, apportioning the others to the state association; reapportioning all delegates every three years.

The principle of allowing what we in the A. L. A. call sections to have a delegate is not actually universal, but is in effect practically so. Its purpose is, of course, to give representation to each special interest in the profession. Mr. Hadley's proposed amendment would, I think, be improved by some such provision. Public libraries so far outnumber other libraries, and head librarians are so naturally more prominent in the profession than assistants, that representation by sections would make sure that the libraries other than public and those engaged in some special branch of library work have a voice, and would also safeguard the house of delegates from becoming a body with onesided interests.

One other provision is desirable in order to insure democratic legislation by this council. The quorum should be fixed not by the actual number of delegates present, but with reference to their geographical distribution. This would prevent delegates from one section of the country controlling the policy of the Association. If the number of delegates allowed a federated association is to be based upon the number of members of the A. L. A., then the larger state Associations will probably have the largest number of delegates, and it might so happen that the majority at council quorum voting would be from a few states all in one section of the country. The N. E. A. provides for this contingency by requiring representatives from twenty-five states and territories to constitute a quorum.

The powers of these representative assemblies are comprehensive and final. The complete management of the association is in their hands, at least for approval. There may be smaller bodies as board of directors, board of trustees or executive committees, but they exist for carrying out the policies of the assembly. An executive committee may prepare the budgets,

but the assembly must approve them. The election of officers is generally the duty of the assembly. In no case have I found that election of officers is left to a direct vote of the members. My own opinion is that with a representative body to determine the policies and program of action for the association, and to approve the budget, the election of officers could advantageously be left to the vote of the entire membership, on the same principle upon which we elect the President and the senators of the United States. Members could vote by mail for officers without the danger of misunderstanding that arise in mail voting upon questions of policy. Such a provision would give each member an additional sense of having a voice in the affairs of the association, and with the increased probability under this arrangement of more than one ticket, there would possibly be an end of a condition where the president is elected by seventy-eight votes out of a possible 3000 or more.

Our present by-laws with regard to sections and affiliated associations putting this matter in the hands of the Council seem in keeping with the procedure of other associations and entirely satisfactory.

The appointment of committees could still be safely left in the hands of the president and the executive committee. There is no uniformity of practice in this appointing function in the Associations I examined.

The methods of financing these organizations also vary. As none of them carry on direct free public service, the demands for money are for holding conferences, for publishing, for investigations of professional standards and practices, for promoting legislation, for publicity, and for administration. These necessary funds are raised by dues or assessments upon the members, by the sale of publications, and by gifts to endowment funds. I have learned of no case where a professional association has made an appeal to the general public for funds. Dues and assessments—the American Medical Association may assess its members to the amount of \$10.00 each per annum—care for current association conferences and administration, and also as a rule for committee investigations. The N. E. A. provides that unless the representative assembly vote otherwise, ten per cent of the gross annual income shall be added to the endowment, and that the interest on the endowment shall be spent for investigations. The

American Institute of Architects sets aside fifteen per cent.

Publications pay for themselves, and are generally sold at cost to members. Many of these associations publish a professional journal, the subscription for which is included in the dues. It has often seemed to me, with no thought of criticism of the quality of usefulness of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries*, that the A. L. A. might publish its own professional periodical, including, perhaps, the *Booklist*. Certainly there is at present much space devoted in our professional periodicals to proceedings of the A. L. A. and state meetings, to reports of committees and to association business which members receive in the *A. L. A. Proceedings* and *Bulletin*. Why should I pay three subscriptions to read the president's address printed in three places? Other features which these periodicals contain under proper editorship might be included in an official journal. If this official publication were the only place to read A. L. A. papers, announcements and business, there would be a considerable added inducement to membership.

One other suggestion I should like to make as to the financing of part of the work of the A. L. A., that of its function as a clearing house for positions. It seems hardly business-like to expect the general membership to pay dues large enough to maintain an effective employment department at headquarters, and yet such a department is to my mind, and if the establishment of the Library Workers Association is a true indication, to the minds of many, one of the most essential activities of our national headquarters. I suggest that we commercialize this service, and I think commercialize is not here an opprobrious word. A librarian wishing a position would like a teacher be willing to pay a reasonable per cent of his salary as a fee, and any library in need of an assistant would most certainly be willing to pay a like amount. From these fees a far-reaching, competent, and reliable service could be maintained.

In spite, to quote the death-bed apology of Charles II, of the "unconscionable time I have been in dying," I have given but a very general review of the field and functions and functionings of other professional organizations. But I have myself given these careful examination, and in at last closing this paper, I should like to sketch in barest outline a revision of our constitution which in my purely individual judgment

would give us a smoothly working and yet democratic form of government. The revised constitution now before us for consideration would doubtless be easily worked, but it is oligarchic and not democratic. We all felt this in our discussion of a year ago.

I would suggest then, for consideration, a revision that would provide for:

1. A federation of geographical and professional sections, which should be represented by delegates in an assembly, like our present council, except that, reorganized, this council should have greater rather than less power. All policies, budgets, and legislation should be requested or approved by this body.

2. The officers, probably including the members of the executive board, should be elected directly by the membership, either by those present at an annual conference or, better, by votes by mail also, giving each member a vote.

3. An executive committee, including the officers whose duties should be solely the administration of the business of the association as planned by the council or representative assembly.

These administrative duties should include all the activities of the Association, conference, committee investigations, publishing, employment exchange, and so forth. Having received the instructions from the council with an approved budget, the executive committee should have a free hand, but they should not be able to commit the Association to new policies or programs. The membership should not have power even by the vote of three-fourths or all of the members present at a meeting to commit the Association in any way, but should have only the power to make recommendations to the council for action.

A constitution with these fundamental principles worked out in logical detail, would in my humble opinion, correct the evils that Mr. Bishop found particularly irksome in his administration, and at the same time be so democratic that it would awaken a new interest in members of the profession who now in too great numbers feel that the affairs of the Association are in the hands of a few.

A library of two thousand volumes, donated by the Carnegie Endowment, dealing with American history, institutions and literature has been dedicated at the University of Paris by Hugh E. Wallace, the American Ambassador.

Wisconsin Certification Plan

IT is to be noted that this report provides for certification in four grades, based first on academic education, formal library training and library experience; and second, it provides that there may be substituted for the academic education and formal library training, equivalent attainments as demonstrated in examinations, held by the State Certification Board. The report is in general terms and not in language suitable for legislation. This certificate plan is intended to apply to public libraries only.

The State Library Certification Board consists of five members, two appointed by the Governor from nominees selected by the Wisconsin Library Association; one library trustee appointed by the Governor; one member from the Wisconsin Library Commission staff selected by the Wisconsin Library Commission; and one member from the University faculty, nominated by the President of the University and not to be connected with library work.

The Grades of Certificates are:

First grade—Three years college work; one year in an accredited library school; two years successful experience.

Second grade—Three years college work; one year in an accredited library school; two years successful experience.

Third grade—High school graduation; six weeks in an accredited library school; one year's successful experience.

Grade four—High school—graduation and such additional requirement as shall satisfy the Certification Board that the candidate is able to do successful library work in the position to which such certificate shall make him eligible.

Examinations. When candidates do not have academic and library school training as heretofore prescribed, the Certification Board, if it satisfy itself by examination and otherwise that the candidate has attainments substantially the equivalent of such required education and training and that all other conditions are met, may grant a certificate of any grade.

Certificates for Wisconsin Librarians. Nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent any person in a public library position on January 1, 1923, from continuing in such position without certificate. Any person who has occupied

any public library position in Wisconsin for one year at any time before January 1, 1923, may be granted a certificate of any grade without examination, if the Certification Board shall satisfy itself that such person has demonstrated his ability to do successful library work in a library position in which the desired certificates would authorize his employment, provided such application for such certificate be made prior to January 1, 1925.

Licenses. The Certification Board shall be empowered to grant to any person who presents the requisite academic and library training qualifications, but lacks the experience required, a license for one year.

If at the end of that year, evidence of successful work for that year be presented to the Board, the Board may renew this license for one year in cases where two years' experience are required to qualify for the certificate.

Employment of Librarians and Assistants. After January 1, 1923, no public library, receiving any public funds, shall employ to fill a vacancy or in any new position created, any librarian or assistant who does not hold a library certificate; no public library, receiving any public funds, in a city of 8000 or over, shall employ to fill a vacancy or new position as librarian in charge of that library any person who does not hold a first grade certificate; and, no public library receiving any public funds, in a city of 2000 to 8000 population, shall employ to fill a vacancy or new position as librarian in charge of that public library, any person who does not hold at least a second grade certificate.

Permits to Library Boards. If the Certification Board shall satisfy itself that any library board in a city of 2000 population or over is unable to secure a librarian, who holds the requisite certificate, to place in charge of its public library, the Certification Board may grant to such library board a permit to employ a person without the required certificate for a period not exceeding six months and such permit in case of emergency may be once renewed for a period of six months.

Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Vincent of Denver have given 1500 volumes to the library, including a number of first editions of standard American authors.

* Report presented at the Wisconsin Library Association meeting at Madison, October 11th.

Consolidation of Railroads

A LIST OF REFERENCES TO MATERIAL DISCUSSING PLANS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1920.

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY

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Reviewed in *New York Times Book Review*, April 12, 1914, p. 187. Also in the *Nation*, v. 100:58, January 14, 1915.
- Ripley, Edward Payson. Suggests government agents on railroad boards. President Ripley favors regional grouping of railroads to effect economies. *Santa Fé Magazine*, November, 1914, v. 8, p. 37-38.
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- Trumbull, Frank. Address [on railroad problem and its solution]. American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers. *Proceedings*, 1916. p. 41-49.
Suggests that railroads be co-ordinated by districts.
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- Norman, Jonathan Van Dyke. The necessity for common ownership and operation of the railroads of the United States. Address . . . delivered at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, February 13, 1917. Louisville, Ky.: Westfield-Bonte Co., Inc., [1917]. 11 p. 22½ cm.
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Statements of W. M. Acworth on consolidation of railroads, p. 1191, 1192, 1195.
1918
- Lisman, Frederick J. The future of the railroads of the United States. A suggestion for a regional system of railroads under private ownership with government representation. *Railway Age*. Investments section, v. 65:91-94, July 12, 1918.
- Morawetz, Victor. . . . Solution of the railway problem, an outline of plan. [New York? 1918?] 19 p. 23 cm.
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This plan was introduced in Congress as the Lenroot Bill (S. 2889, 66th Cong., 1st session).
Other discussion of the plan by Mr. Amster in: *New York World*, April 12, 1919, p. 13. *Nation*, v. 109:214-215; August 16, 1919, under title: A Plan for Railway Regulation; *Wall Street Journal*, August 30, 1919, p. 15, col. 3. [Discussion of Lenroot bill provisions]; *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, v. 86, November, 1919, p. 127-121, under title: The Elements of a Satisfactory Railway Policy.
- Anderson, George W. Must merge railroads in one Federal corporation. (*Current Affairs* [pub. by Boston Chamber of Commerce], v. 10; October 20, 1919, p. 7, 18, 20.)
Address before Boston Chamber of Commerce, October 14, 1919.
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- Our railroad problem. *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 124: 846-849; December, 1919.
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Comment: *New York Sun* editorial, February 8, 1919, p. 8, col. 1-2, and: *Railway Age*, v. 68:485-486; February 13, 1920, by Everett Sanders.
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Questions by other senators, p. 4890-4893. Senator Robinson's remarks, p. 4892-4893.
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Compulsory federal incorporation for consolidated railroad systems, by Alexander W. Smith, p. 33-41.

Organization of boards of directors of consolidated railroad companies, p. 109-112.

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Special Libraries in New York City

A CLASSIFIED LIST COMPILED BY REBECCA B. RANKIN

President New York Special Libraries Association

THIS Classified List of Special Libraries, it is felt, will serve as a directory for the use of special librarians of the city. It was impractical at this time for the Association to attempt a directory with detailed information concerning the collection of each library. The subject under which the library is classified will, at least, give a suggestion as to its collection of books and the type of information they can furnish.

In most cases, the libraries which are included are intended for the service of that particular corporation or association. However, the librarians or persons in charge are willing to give information and assistance to other *special li-*

brarians insofar as the regulations of their organization will allow. But in no sense are these *public* libraries. The names of some special libraries have not been included at all because the libraries are exclusively for the use of members or of the organization and they do not feel their facilities enable them to give any assistance to other special libraries. The special divisions of the public libraries and the university libraries have been included.

The New York Special Libraries Association presents this as its first attempt of this kind. It, undoubtedly, has omissions and errors, and any corrections or additions sent will be welcomed.

Accountancy

1. American Institute of Accountants	135 Cedar St.	Louise Miltimore	Rector 4936
2. Haskins & Sells	469 Fifth Ave.	Helen M. Johnstone	Vanderbilt 488 Cortland 1465
3. Pace & Pace	30 Church St.	Audienne Graham	Hanover 7980
4. Price, Waterhouse & Co.	54 William St.		

Advertising

5. Associated Advertising Clubs	110 West 40th St.	(Mrs.) May Thayer	Bryant 8380
6. Association of National Advertisers	15 East 26th St.	Dorothy Hogen-camp	Md. Sq. 8362
7. Barton, Durstine, Osborne, Inc.	25 West 45th St.	Mary Louise Alexander	Bryant 9020
8. Batten, George, & Co.	381 Fourth Ave.	Harriet Elias	Mad. Sq. 7500
9. Erickson Company	381 Fourth Ave.	Miss Higgins	Mad. Sq. 8080
9a. Printer's Ink	185 Madison Ave.	Mr. E. B. Weiss	Murray Hill 1346
10. Thompson Co., J. Walter	244 Madison Ave.	Mary J. Alexander	Vanderbilt 4200

Art and Architecture

11. Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University	West 116th St.	W. B. Dinsmoor	Morningside 1400
12. Carrere & Hastings	52 Vanderbilt Ave.	Raymond Farrelly	Murray Hill 5346
13. Metropolitan Museum of Art	82nd St. & Fifth Ave.	William Clifford	Lenox 723
14. Municipal Art Commission, Branch of Municipal Reference Library	City Hall	Alice S. Clark	Cortland 1197
15. Platt, Chas. A.	101 Park Ave.	Ruth Simmons	Murray Hill 9046
16. Trowbridge & Ackerman	25 West 45th St.	J. K. Arsman	Vanderbilt 6465
17. Warren & Wetmore	16 East 47th St.	François Mellot	Murray Hill 6800

Chemical

18. Chemical Catalog Co.	1 Madison Ave.	B. D. Berolzheimer	Gramercy 3880
19. Chemists Club	52 East 41st St.	Emily J. Fell	Murray Hill 1916
20. College of Pharmacy, Columbia University	115 West 68th St.	Dr. H. V. Army	Columbus 117
21. National Aniline & Chemical Co.	21 Burling Slip	Grace Courstensen	John 4420

<i>Civics</i>			
22. American City Bureau	261 Broadway	Bertha Greenebaum	Barclay 5860
23. Bureau of Municipal Research	261 Broadway	Sarah Greer	Barclay 5860
24. Citizens Union	41 Park Row	H. C. Loeffler	Cortland 5898
25. City Clerk's Library, Board of Aldermen	Municipal Building	Philip Baer	Worth 4430
26. Institute for Public Service	423 West 120th St.	Pearl Lenhart	Morningside 4970
27. Merchants Association of New York	233 Broadway	(Miss) M. Wilson	Barclay 7660
28. Municipal Reference Library	512 Municipal Building	Rebecca B. Rankin	Worth 1072
29. National Automobile Chamber of Commerce	480 Lexington Ave.	W. L. Powlison	Murray Hill 5804
30. National Municipal League	261 Broadway	Lillian Henley	Barclay 5860
31. New York State Chamber of Commerce	65 Liberty St.	Elsa Loeber	Cortland 1051
32. North America Civic League for Immigrants	289 Fourth Ave.		Gramercy 6271
33. Woman's Municipal League	14 East 46th St.	Edith Wells	Vanderbilt 5694
<i>Clubs</i>			
34. Century Club	7 West 43rd St.	C. W. Gordon	Vanderbilt 715
35. City Club of New York	55 West 44th St.	Wm. F. Howes	Vanderbilt 1816
36. Grolier Club	47 East 60th St.	Ruth Granniss	Plaza 6492
37. Harvard Club Library	27 West 44th St.	Earle F. Walbridge	Vanderbilt 1700
38. Hudson Guild Library	436 West 27th St.	(Miss) M. B. Dean	Chelsea 1754
39. Masonic Club	46 West 24th St.	E. B. Silver	Gramercy 1359
40. New York Port Society	166 11th Ave.	Rev. J. J. MacDonald	Rector 8976
41. New York Society Library	109 University Pl.	F. B. Bigelow	Stuyvesant 3080
42. Pennsylvania Society	249 West 13th St.	Barr Ferre	Chelsea 6161
43. Vedanta Society	117 West 72nd St.	Ada L. Stuart	Columbus 2722
44. Yale Club	Vanderbilt Ave. & 44th St.	Charles P. Tuttle	Murray Hill 8180
<i>Commercial and Industrial</i>			
45. Aeronautic Library, Inc.	299 Madison Ave.	Harriet Wirth	Worth 3582
46. American Bank Note Co.	Garrison Ave., Hunts Point, The Bronx	Lillian Wright	Intervale 3600
47. American Cotton Oil Co.	65 Broadway	Lenore A. Tafel	Bowling Green 7620
48. American Hard Rubber Co.	11 Mercer St.	S. H. Renton	Canal 3900
49. American Institute	322 West 23rd St.	W. A. Eagleston	Chelsea 8115
50. American Milk Products Co.	302 Broadway	(Miss) A. Muzzy	Worth 2726
51. American Petroleum Institute	15 West 44th St.	Miss Townsend	Vanderbilt 382
52. American Steel & Wire Co.	30 Church St.	Jeannette Brouver	Cortland 7484
53. Barret, Crosas & Co.	17 Battery Pl.	Mr. Berk	Whitehall 1648
54. Bureau of Industrial Research	289 Fourth Ave.	Savel Zimand	Gramercy 1172
55. Bush Terminal Sales Bldg. Library	West 42nd St.	Helen H. Stern	Bryant 9800
56. Business Bourse, International, Inc.	347 Fifth Ave.	N. V. McCarren	Murray Hill 5077
57. Cheney Bros. Silk Co.	Fourth Ave. & 18th St.	Mary Osborn	Stuyvesant 780
58. Combustion News Service	475 Tenth Ave.	Helen M. Allyn	Longacre 1000
59. Community Motion Picture Bureau	46 West 24th St.	M. Benjamin	Gramercy 162

60. Famous Players Library	6th St. & Pierce Ave., Long Isl. and City	(Mrs.) Pauline Forney	Astoria 3600
61. Foreign Commerce Corp.	15 Broad St.	(Miss) N. R. Niven	Hanover 4421
62. General Electric Co.	120 Broadway	Aline A. Heitkamp	Rector 7600
63. German Kali Works	42 Broadway	(Mrs.) Catherine Schmidt	Broad 52
64. Goldwyn Picture Corporation	469 Fifth Ave.	Charlotte Ford	Vanderbilt 6200
65. Ingersoll, Rand & Co.	11 Broadway	Alma V. Clausen	Bowling Green 8430
66. Ingersoll, Robert H., & Bro.	315 Fourth Ave.	Elfrida Harder	Gramercy 4930
67. International Buyers Club	Bush Terminal Bldg.	Helen H. Stern	Bryant 9800
68. Library Bureau	316 Broadway		Worth 1400
69. Linde Air Products Co.	30 East 42nd St.	H. A. Floyd	Murray Hill 5900
70. Locomotive Superheater Co.	30 Church St.	Chas. Hilferty	Cortland 3274
71. Manufacturers Aircraft Assn.	501 Fifth Ave.	Florence Wagner	Vanderbilt 3246
72. Mercantile Library Association	13 Astor St.	Chas. H. Cox	Spring 4014
73. Metal & Thermit Corporation	120 Broadway	(Mrs.) H. E. Hepner	Rector 7422
74. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S.	30 Church St.	(Mrs.) A. S. Perkins	Cortland 3397
75. New Jersey Zinc Co.	160 Front St.	Kenneth Walker	John 2200
76. Silk Association of America	354 Fourth Ave.	Bertha Parrish	Mad. Sq. 8983
77. Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp.	55 Liberty St.	Philena A. Dickey	Rector 9660
78. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	30 East 42nd St.	Grace E. Schultz	Murray Hill 5900
79. U. S. Brewers Association	50 Union Square	Kathlyn Tighe	Stuyvesant 1957
80. U. S. Testing Co.	340 Hudson St.	Edith L. Hulme	Spring 806
81. U. S. Rubber Co.	Broadway & 58 St.	Elizabeth B. Wray	Circle 5000
82. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	9 East 40th St.	Agnes Greer	Murray Hill 7200
<i>Education</i>			
83. Alexander Hamilton Institute	13 Astor Pl.	Esther Wright	Spring 10,100
84. Bryson Library, Teachers College	120th St.	(Miss) E. G. Baldwin	Morningside 4585
85. Bureau of Vocational Information	2 West 43rd St.	Emma P. Hirth	Vanderbilt 1848
86. Columbia University Library	116th St. & Broadway	W. H. Carpenter	Morningside 1400
87. Columbia University, School of Business	116th St. & Broadway	Lola Sullivan	Morningside 1400
88. Institute of Musical Art	120 Claremont Ave.	(Miss) V. E. Coleman	Morningside 567
89. New York Board of Education Lby.	500 Park Ave.	Claude G. Le-land	Plaza 5580
90. New York Educational Experiment Bureau	16 West 8th St.		Spring 2433
91. New York University, School of Commerce	32 Waverly Place	Elizabeth Hazeltine	Spring 9300
<i>Exporters and Importers</i>			
92. American Exporters Translation Bureau	17 Battery Pl.	Stephen Naft	Whitehall 766
93. Hartmann Pacific Company	80 Wall St.	Helen Thomas	Bowling Green 2200
94. Murphy Ray, Inc.	165 Broadway	J. O'Neil	Cortland 6281
<i>Financial</i>			
95. American Bankers Association	Miss Frey	5 Nassau St.	Rector 5080

96. American International Corp.	120 Broadway	Margaret C. Wells	Rector 6000
97. Bankers Statistical Co.	58 West 39th St.	(Miss) N. De Muth	Fitz Roy 3927
98. Bankers Trust Co.	16 Wall St.	Florence Spellman	Rector 8900 Rector 7024
99. Blair & Co.	24 Broad St.	Mary A. Dawson	Rector 4980
100. Bonbright & Co., W. P.	25 Nassau St.	Miss Heinzelman	Hanover 5140
101. Brown Bros. & Co.	59 Wall St.	(Miss) E. W. Routledge	Rector 5100
102. Central Union Trust Co.	80 Broadway	Hazel C. Tompkins	Bowling Green 9000
103. Chase National Bank	57 Broadway	(Miss) M. Agnew	Barclay 9200
104. Chemical National Bank	270 Broadway	Geneva Byron	Hanover 5940
105. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	22 William St.	Marguerite Burnett	Rector 5700
106. Federal Reserve Bank	15 Nassau St.	Lillian A. Koechling	Cortland 8030
107. Financial Library, Investors Agency	177 Broadway	Edmund P. Tate	Rector 6400
108. Guaranty Trust Company	140 Broadway	(Miss) M. Schuch	Hanover 8000
109. Halsey, Stuart & Co.	49 Wall St.	A. Boone	Bowling Green 2200
110. Harris Forbes & Co.	56 William St.	Mary Morris	Bowling Green 9900
111. Imbrie & Co.	61 Broadway	Elsie L. Baechtold	Barclay 7500
112. Irving National Bank	233 Broadway	Jane Barnitz	Rector 9330
113. Kidder, Peabody & Co.	18 Broad St.	R. T. Veit	Rector 7700
114. Kountze Bros.	141 Broadway	(Mrs.) Jeanne B. Foster	Hanover 5600
115. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	52 William St.	Elsie George	John 4892
116. Mercantile Bank of America	38 Pine St.	Bessie Brown	Hanover 5180
117. Morgan, J. P., & Co.	23 Wall St.	R. M. McIsaac	Rector 8050
118. National Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St.	Alice Rose	Hanover 7800
119. National City Financial Library	60 Wall St.	Beatrice E. Carr	Hanover 5920
120. Robinson & Co.	26 Exchange Pl.	Florence Fritz	Hanover 1690
121. Seligman, J. & W., & Co.	54 Wall St.	Ella Genung	John 4850
122. Speyer & Co.	24 Pine St.	Eleanor S. Cavanaugh	Bowling Green 9440
123. Standard Statistics Co.	47 West St.	(Miss) B. N. MacDonald	Broad 3500
124. Trask, Spencer & Co.	25 Broad St.	(Miss) M. W. Garton	
125. Trinity Land Credit Co.	665 Broad St., Newark	(Miss) F. Stewart	Rector 7392
126. White & Kemble	55 Liberty St.		
<i>Foreign</i>			
127. American Scandinavian Foundation	25 West 45th St.	Anna C. Reque	Bryant 3043
128. French Institute in the U. S.	597 Fifth Ave.	Robert Hug	Murray Hill 7360
129. Hispanic Society of America	West 156th St. & Broadway	A. D. Savage	Audubon 226
<i>Historical</i>			
130. Naval History Society	35 West 42nd St.	Alice M. Kyte	Vanderbilt 3072
131. New York Genealogical & Biographical Society	226 West 58th St.	Abraham Hatfield, Jr.	Circle 5269
132. New York Historical Society	170 Central Park West	Robert H. Kelly	Schuyler 7762

Insurance

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|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 133. Association of Life Insurance Presidents | 165 Broadway | Ida M. Thiele | Cortland 4892 |
| 134. Insurance Society of New York | 84 William St. | William Hardy | John 1778 |
| 135. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. | 1 Madison Ave. | Frances S. Cox | Gramercy 6000 |
| 136. Mutual Life Insurance Co. | 32 Nassau St. | James J. Dillon | John 2920 |
| 137. National Council of Workmen's Compensation Insurance | 16 East 40th St. | Edith Daly | Murray Hill 7994 |

Legal

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| 138. Association of the Bar of New York City | 42 West 44th St. | F. O. Poole | Vanderbilt 447 |
| 139. Columbia University, Law School | 116th Street and Broadway | Frederick Hicks | Morningside 1400 |
| 140. Cravath & Henderson | 52 William St. | (Mrs.) H. C. Mathews | Hanover 6080 |
| 141. Guggenheim, Untermeyer & Marshall | 120 Broadway | Jane Henderson | Rector 8040 |
| 142. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow | 20 Exchange Pl. | J. Stockwell Painton | Hanover 6015 |
| 143. New York County Lawyers Assn. | 165 Broadway | Richard Crump | Cortland 6080 |
| 144. New York Law Institute | 118 Post Office Building | John F. Quillon | Rector 8976 |
| 145. Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds | 35 Nassau St. | F. E. Barrows | Rector 1127 |
| 146. Phemister, N. A., Co. | 42 Broadway | | Broad 1655 |
| 147. Sandford, Smith & Griffin | 27 William St. | Mrs. F. A. Ballant | Broad 3621 |
| 148. White & Case | 14 Wall St. | Mary E. McDermott—Josephine Johnson | Rector 8790 |

Medical

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|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 149. College of Physicians & Surgeons | 437 West 59th St. | Alfred L. Robert | Columbus 9511 |
| 150. Cornell Univ. Medical College | 477 First Ave. | Mrs. Nichols | Mad. Sq. 267 |
| 151. Kings Co. Medical Society | 1313 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn | Chas. Frankenberg | Lafayette 6900 |
| 152. National Committee for Mental Hygiene | 50 Union Square | Mabel Brown | Stuyvesant 5966 |
| 153. National Organization for Public Health Nursing | 156 Fifth Ave. | Florence Bradley | Watkins 793 |
| 154. New York Academy of Medicine | 17 West 43rd St. | J. S. Browne | Vanderbilt 974 |
| 155. New York Homeopathic Medical College | 63rd St. & Ave. A | Frances Holly | Plaza 5506 |
| 156. Presbyterian Hospital Libraries | | | |
| E. G. Janeway Memorial Library | 70th St. & Madison Ave. | | Rhineland 9460 |
| Bull & Hartley Surgical Library | 70th St. & Madison Ave. | | Rhineland 9460 |
| 157. Public Health Division, Municipal Reference Library | 505 Pearl St. | Sara L. Halliday | Worth 9400 |
| 158. Rockefeller Foundation | 61 Broadway | Edyth L. Miller | Bowling Green 7100 |
| 159. Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research | Ave. A & 66th St. | Leila Trask | Plaza 6800 |
| 160. Society of New York Hospitals, Bloomingdale Hospital | White Plains, N. Y. | Helen F. Letson | White Plains 2000 |

Newspapers

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 161. New York Evening Journal | 238 William St. | A. Englehart | Beekman 800 |
| 162. New York Evening Post | 20 Vesey St. | Katherine Tappert | Barclay 4200 |
| 163. New York Sun & Herald | 280 Broadway | Ruth Eliot | Worth 10,000 |
| 164. New York Times | 229 West 43rd St. | Miss Roseberg | Bryant 1000 |
| 165. New York World | Pulitzer Building | F. C. Foster | Beekman 4000 |

166. Wall Street Journal	44 Broad St.	James Lynch	Broad 1
	<i>Public Utilities</i>		
167. American Electric Railway Assn.	8 West 40th St.	Julia Kelly	Vanderbilt 2980
168. American (Railroad) Association	75 Church St.	J. E. Fairbanks	Barclay 4824
169. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. General Library Engineering Library Legal Library	195 Broadway	Mary de J. Cox Mary A. Rogers Gertrude Peterkin	Cortland Official 60
170. Association of Railway Executives	61 Broadway	(Mrs.) Helen I. Johnson	Bowling Green 7822
171. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1270 Broadway	Mrs. E. G. Armstrong	Pennsylvania 706
172. Erie Railroad	50 Church St.	Mary K. Hol-loran	Cortland 8480
173. New York Edison Company	130 East 15th St.	Josephine I. Greenwood	Stuyvesant 5600
174. New York State Public Service Com-mission, 1st District	49 Lafayette St.	Pauline Hartz-heim	Franklin 5820
175. Public Service Corporation of N. J.	Newark, N. J.	Alma Mitchell	Market 7000
176. Western Union Telegraph Co.	195 Broadway	George T. Eddy	Cortland 6980
	<i>Publishers</i>		
177. American Architect	243 West 39th St.	Mr. Crocker	Bryant 9591
178. American Geographical Society	156 Street & Broad-way	Isiah Bowman	Audubon 6247
179. Appleton Co., D.	35 West 32nd St.	B. W. Blauvelt	Pennsylvania 500
180. Baker & Taylor	354 Fourth Ave.	Glenn Parker	Mad. Sq. 2575
181. Class Journal	231 West 39th St.	Cora D. Robert-son	Bryant 8760
182. Crowell Publishing Co.	381 Fourth Ave.	Katherine Ver-milye	Mad. Sq. 2500
183. Donnelly, Reuben H., Corp.	227 Fulton St.	Mildred A. Bates	Cortland Official 84
184. Druggists Circular	100 William St.		Beekman 5063
185. Forbes' Magazine	120 Broadway	Herbert Donohoe	Worth 9800
186. India Rubber World	25 West 45th St.	W. M. Morse	Bryant 2576
187. International Magazine Co.	119 West 40th St.	P. J. Nystrom	Bryant 6000
188. R. R. Bowker Co.	62 West 45th St.	Virginia Smith Cowper	Murray Hill 150
189. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.	Tenth Ave. at 36th St.	Edith L. Buck-nam	Longacre 700
190. Nelson Sons, Thomas	381 Fourth Ave.		Mad. Sq. 7620
191. Poor's Manual Publishing Co.	33 Broadway	Carlos C. Hough-ton	Whitehall 460
192. Polk's Directory Library	133 Church St.	W. J. Maxwell	Barclay 9276
193. Railway Age Gazette	3201 Woolworth Bldg.	Lillian McDermott	Barclay 6940
	<i>Religious</i>		
194. Bible Teachers Training School Lby.	541 Lexington Ave.	Clara M. Clark	Plaza 8521
195. Foreign Missions Library	156 Fifth Ave.	(Miss) S. A. Pin-der	Chelsea 9930
196. Friends Library	110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn	Anna L. Curtis	Main 4228
197. Friends Library	221 East 15th St.	Anna L. Curtis	Stuyvesant 1105
198. General Theological Seminary	175 Ninth Ave.	Edw. H. Virgin	Chelsea 7184
199. Jewish Theological Seminary of America	531 West 123rd St.	Alexander Marx	Morningside 2763
200. Methodist Historical Society	150 Fifth Ave.	Martha Young	Watkins 7520
201. Missionary Research Library	25 Madison Ave.	H. W. Hering	Mad. Sq. 9890

202. National Board of Y. W. C. A.	600 Lexington Ave.	Angie Melden	Plaza 4700
203. National Lutheran Council	437 Fifth Ave.	Emma A. Licht	Murray Hill 9406
204. Union Theological Seminary	Broadway & 120th St.	Rev. H. P. Smith	Morningside 305
205. World Outlook	150 Fifth Ave.	Miss Morton	Chelsea 2130
206. Y. M. C. A., West Side	318 West 57th St.	(Miss) F. R. Petrie	Columbus 7920
207. Y. M. C. A., Central	55 Hansom Pl., Brooklyn	Ethel S. Brown	Prospect 8000
208. Y. M. H. A.	Lexington Ave. & 92nd St.	(Miss) M. B. Adler	Lenox 828
209. Y. W. C. A., Central	600 Lexington Ave.	(Miss) M. F. Blair	Plaza 10100
210. Y. W. C. A.	Schermerhorn & Flatbush Ave.,	Georgia W. Rathbone	Sterling 1280
<i>Retailers</i>			
211. Grant, W. T., Co.	28-30 West 23rd St.	Grace Aikenhead	Gramercy 564
212. National Cloak & Suit Co.	207 West 24th St.	Edith Le Quesne	Chelsea 5600
213. Retail Research Association	225 Fifth Ave.	Fanny Coit	Mad. Sq. 9400
<i>Scientific</i>			
214. American Museum of Natural History	77th St. & Central Park West	R. W. Tower	Schuyler 7700
215. American Numismatic Society	Broadway & 156th St.	Sidney P. Noe	Audubon 2484
216. Brooklyn Botanic Garden	978 Washington Ave., Brooklyn	Rae Simpson	Prospect 6173
217. Brooklyn Inst. of Arts & Sciences	Academy of Music Building, Brooklyn	Miss Heinzelman	Prospect 4540
218. Brooklyn Inst. of Arts & Sciences, Children's Museum	185 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn	Mabel S. Draper	Lafayette 2780
219. New York Botanical Gardens	Bronx Park	Sarah H. Harlow	Fordham 1200
220. New York Aquarium	Battery Park	Dr. Chas. H. Townsend	Whitehall 1483
<i>Sociological and Economic</i>			
221. American Association for Labor Legislation	131 East 23rd St.	Dr. J. P. Andrews	Gramercy 2590
222. American Committee of Russian Co-operative Union	136 Liberty St.	A. J. Zelenko	Rector 9270
223. American Relief Administration	115 Broadway	Suda L. Bane	Rector 7146
224. American Social Hygiene Assn.	105 West 40th St.	Janet Melvain	Bryant 2434
225. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	50 Madison Ave.	William K. Horton	Mad. Sq. 7350
226. Brooklyn Public Library, Montague Branch	195 Montague St., Brooklyn	Calvin W. Foss	Main 2773
227. Institute of Crippled & Disabled Men	101 East 23rd St.	J o h a n n a Olschewsky	Gramercy 1467
228. Leslie Woman's Suffrage Commission	171 Madison Ave.	(Mrs.) Mary Sumner Boyd	Murray Hill 4818
229. National Industrial Conference Bd.	10 East 39th St.	J. H. Friedel	
230. National Workmen's Compensation Service Board	13 Park Row	Catherine Van Dyne	Barclay 8340
231. New York Public Library, Economics Division	476 Fifth Ave.	Dr. C. C. Williamson	Vanderbilt 3600
232. Public Affairs Information Service	10 West 40th St.	Alice Jewett	Vanderbilt 3600
233. Russell Sage Foundation	130 East 22nd St.	Frederick W. Jenkins	Gramercy 7060

234. Safety Institute of America	261 Madison Ave.	(Mrs.) Mary R. Thomas	Murray Hill 4230
<i>Technical</i>			
235. Engineering Societies Library	29 West 39th St.	Harrison W. Craver	Vanderbilt 4600
236. Ford, Bacon & Davis	115 Broadway	J. Henry Parr	Rector 9670
237. General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen, Mechanics Inst.	16-24 West 44th St.	H. W. Parker	Vanderbilt 544
238. New York Public Library, Technology Division	476 Fifth Ave.	William B. Gamble	Vanderbilt 3600
239. Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Spicer Memorial	85 Livingston St., Brooklyn	Edith C. Squires	Main 4314
240. Pratt Institute, Technology Division	215 Ryerson St., Brooklyn	Donald Hendry	Prospect 2200
241. Robinson & Co., Dwight P.	125 East 46th St.	Isabel Stevens	Vanderbilt 7000
242. Sanderson & Porter	52 William St.	E. H. Smith	Hanover 5640
243. Searchlight Information Library Co.	450 Fourth Ave.	E. A. Handy	Mad. Sq. 5023
244. Society for Electrical Development	522 Fifth Ave.	Margaret Smieton	Vanderbilt 8400
245. Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken, N. J.	Enid M. Hawkins	Hoboken 484
246. Western Electric Co.	463 West St.	Helen E. Hemp-hill	Chelsea 1000

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Librarians in Who's Who in America

THE number of librarians listed in "Who's Who in America" for 1920-21 is 242.

This total includes those calling themselves librarians, bibliographers, archivists, editors of library periodicals, teachers in library schools, and those retired from these occupations. Those who have been librarians but who are now in some other business are not included, except those whose biographies show that they have spent practically their whole life in library work and have won their reputations in this field.

Of the total of 242, 196 are men and 46 women, and 25 are listed as "retired." Only 159 are listed as being members of the A. L. A.; but the A. L. A. Handbook for 1919 lists 193 of the 242. Libraries represented are: public, 82; college and university, 40; special, 31; state government, 30; federal government, 15; school, 2; library school teachers, 4; editors, 4; and miscellaneous, 9. Nearly one-third (82) of the total were educated at library

schools: 54 at Columbia and New York State School; 12 at Armour Institute and the University of Illinois; 8 at Pratt; and 8 at other schools.

MARY J. BOOTH, *Librarian*,
East Illinois Normal School,
Charleston, Ill.

A STAFF LIBRARY

Noting the sad fact that librarians are apt to become mere passers of books to other readers, rather than readers themselves, the Detroit Public Library has set aside a small fund for the purchase of a staff library, duplicates of the most important of the new books. A certain amount of time is allowed each member of the staff during service hours to read these books, and so better to prepare himself to be advisor to the public in the matter of reading.

Once read by the entire staff, they will be put into the general collection of the Library.

The Nation and the Schools*

HERE is a book whose emphasis on the nation's part in American educational progress is both significant and timely: significant because it reveals ample precedent for doing the things that need to be done to correct the egregious shortcomings in our educational system which the war brought into bold relief; timely because there is every indication that Congress soon will set up the machinery required to insure essential equality of educational opportunity throughout the Nation.

The scope of the book is indicated clearly in the introduction as follows:

"The first part briefly outlines the historical development of the policy of Federal aid, with the attempt to show how this policy, well-intentioned but defective at the outset, has been gradually refined thru progressive legislation to the point where its much wider extension in the form of national subventions is clearly justified. Following this historical survey, the present situation is analyzed and the deficiencies revealed by the war are traced to their causes. The measures now before Congress looking toward the remedy of one or more of these deficiencies are then considered. Of these, the Smith-Towner bill, as representing the most comprehensive proposals, is selected for detailed treatment and the remaining chapters are devoted to a study of its provisions and of the educational conditions which they seek to improve. In this connection the two most serious weaknesses of American education—the rural schools and the policies and agencies for the preparation of teachers—are given especial emphasis and attention. The book concludes with a discussion of the proposal to restore the present Federal Bureau of Education to its original status as a department of the Government, and to make it an executive department with a cabinet officer—a Secretary of Education—at its head."

Attention is called to the deep-lying forces that have wrought sweeping transformations in the spheres of government, transportation, mining, banking, manufacturing, and agriculture, as the boundaries of the neighborhood have widened until the Nation itself has become one great community with its own large interests and peculiar problems.

The book is thoroly documented. Important tables show amounts and dates of Federal land

grants given in support of education; distribution of the surplus revenue from the Federal Treasury in 1837 and the use that was made of it by the various States; the amount of aid that the Smith-Towner bill would provide for each State for the reduction of illiteracy, for Americanization, for physical and health education, and for the equalization of educational opportunities. Appendix C is the text of the bill itself.

In style "The Nation and the Schools" is pleasing and readable as would be expected of any book from the hands of its well-known authors. It is attractive mechanically.

Librarians are interested in "The Nation and the Schools" because they are interested in education not only in school but beyond school and in its relation to the whole fabric of modern society. Libraries not only help promote the educational advance by fostering a better understanding of things educational; they are the direct and immediate beneficiaries of any elevation of the intellectual life of the community. Adequate schools which stress continuing education and professional teachers make library work rich and delightful.

Librarians are interested in "The Nation and the Schools" for a more direct and personal reason. The Smith-Towner bill which is the major theme of the book provides for "the extension and adaptation of public libraries for educational purposes" as one of the objects of \$50,000,000 for the equalization of educational opportunity. National interest in libraries is certain to grow larger and more definite as their true significance is better understood. Any provision which the national Government makes for their promotion may be expected to become correspondingly more satisfactory. Just as the present emphasis in the school movement is on teaching—on educational service and leadership—rather than on the mechanical plant, the emphasis in the library movement will come more and more to be upon the professional librarian, trained not only in the essentials of bibliographic technique and library management but broadly trained in educational sociology and economics and above all in community leadership. It may easily be seen that Federal subventions for teacher training and for teachers' salaries imply similar aid for library training and for the salaries of librarians.

JOY E. MORGAN.

*Keith, John A. H. and William C. Bagley. *The Nation and the Schools*; a study in the application of the principle of Federal aid to education in the United States. 1920. Macmillan. \$2.25.

Roads to Childhood*

THERE is something about a road that is very kindling to the imagination. It suggests the pioneer who blazes the way, the pilgrim who travels over it to his goal and equally the pleasure seeker who wanders here and there without definite purpose, ready to follow bypaths and side trails and to discover for himself beauties not set down in the guide books.

Miss Moore has chosen her title well. Her main traveled road leads backward into her own childhood and forward into the grown-up life of the children who have been her friends. The crossroads take us into the world of books leading almost anywhere.

When these papers first appeared in *The Bookman* their timeliness in relation to recent publications implied that they were of temporary interest, magazine material perhaps, rather than the stuff for a book. Amplified and slightly altered, enriched by the addition of two introductory chapters, they are found to possess standards and principles of permanent value. We believe they contain in large measure Miss Moore's articles of faith on the subject of children's reading.

Since the book is written out of her own wide experience with the likes and dislikes of children far apart in tastes and opportunity, the range of allusion and illustration is varied and stimulating. Pleasant glimpses into memories of a childhood upon which the more informal elements of an individual's education is based, introduce the theme of writing for children. No cut and dried formula, no universal prescription, can be offered for this. To rid oneself of the idea that it is an easy matter to write for children, is the first step. Ability to recall one's own childhood with vividness and understanding is almost imperative, study of the best models is invaluable.

Sincere treatment of a children's book is all too infrequent, hence the sound reviewing in "Roads to Childhood" may well serve as example to those who attempt to give critical estimates of so-called "juveniles." We should be spared the long, inclusive and indiscriminating summaries of the "books of the year" in which holiday periodicals abound, if the writer would or could follow this lead.

To the parents and other relatives for whom the matter of book selection is a perplexity Miss Moore has indicated points of view that will undoubtedly be illuminating. That there are no "Best Books for Everychild" is a fact to be heeded. Children's interests are no more cast in the same mould than those of older people and we shall do well if we allow freedom of choice, opportunity to taste and appropriate, to each according to his needs.

If Miss Moore allows anywhere personal prejudice to creep into these chapters we should say it is in her attitude toward books as sources of information. After all there have to be such books, and for some children the approach to the kingdom of the imagination is thru the use of a book to which they have gone for answer to a definite question. That such books are too often mechanical and perfunctory, lacking in charm, in originality, in literary value is granted. But that the search for information may not be as worthy a motive as random reading, we are not willing to admit.

This expression of preference is, however, in no sense a blemish in a book which presents matter of so much value not only to writers and reviewers, but to parents, teachers and librarians. The student wishing to obtain a survey of recent books for children will find it here, and will meet at the same time references to many of those whose names stand for definite accomplishment in the realm of real literature.

Withal, the book is pleasant reading, to be taken up and dipped into in the assurance of finding comment that makes one turn at once to re-read an old favorite or make the acquaintance of a new.

The index is worthy of special mention. It confines itself to the names of books and the names of people and is a most convenient and useful adjunct.

ALICE M. JORDAN.

The Herkimer (N. Y.) Free Public Library will give to anyone willing to pay for transportation *The Portfolio*, v. 1-2, 4, 5-6 and 13; *The Emporium of Arts and Science*, v. 2; *The Quarterly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Westminster Review*, some 6 volumes, about the year 1835. All these are bound in leather. For further particulars address: Edith M. Sheaf, librarian.

*Roads to Childhood. By Annie Carroll Moore. Doran, 1920.

A Tale of Two Cities

WITH the lira down to three and one-half cents, why not buy German books thru Italy? Thereby hangs a tale. While we in America can get new publications at about 5.7 cents a mark, or (if domestic prices have advanced during the war 150%) at about one-half the ante-bellum rate, the Italians are today paying 125 lire for 100 marks worth of German books, just as they did before the war—and getting just 40% as much for their money. To the Italian, German books have been extremely high since October 15, 1920.

The bills of an Italian and a German agent would run thus:

	Italian	German
List price	Mk. 100.00	Mk. 100.00
Valutazuschlag ...	175.00	250.00
	275.00	350.00
Teuerungszuschlag		
10%	27.50	35.00
	302.50	Mk. 385.00
Commission 10%....	30.25	
	Mk. 332.75	

The former excludes, the latter includes, transportation, etc. The two are thus about on a par of cost, with the advantage of quicker delivery as well as heavy underselling in anti-quarian items lying with Germany.

The same is true of English, French, Swiss, and Dutch dealers. This will appear clear from the following table of percentages to be added in foreign bills according to the schedule of October 15 (first column), with which may be compared (second column) what they would have been if the originally announced values had been adhered to. (1 Mk.=.70 French francs, .50 Swiss francs, 5 d., .24 gulden, .80 lire, .45 pesetas, 9 cents):

	As it is	As intended
England	250	400
France	220	200
Holland	245	400
Italy	175	110
Spain	250	385
Switzerland	265	435
U. S.	250	500

To which add 10% Teuerungszuschlag in all cases.

In other words, the only way found effective against raids thru countries with markedly

depreciated currency was the erection of a virtual tariff wall; and, conversely, "U. S. A." are the initials of the lad for whom Leipzig has come to set her cap. The 50% reduction is just for him.

The Committee's advice in its first Bulletin to trade directly remains sound. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL of January 1).

What a far cry is this from the program at that famous meeting of the Verlegerverein in April, 1918, when, on the eve of assured military triumph, the publishers gathered in imperial conclave to divide up the world's trade and make New York a satrapy of Leipzig.

M. L. RANEY
ANNA G. HUBBARD
PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS

THE six works of fiction most in demand at the public libraries during November, according to the list compiled by Frank Parker Stockbridge in co-operation with the A. L. A., and published in the January *Bookman* are:

The Top of the World. By Ethel M. Dell (Putnam).

The Valley of Silent Men. By James Oliver Curwood (Cosmopolitan).

The Age of Innocence. By Edith Wharton (Appleton).

Harriet and the Piper. By Kathleen Norris (Doubleday, Page).

This Side of Paradise. By F. Scott Fitzgerald (Scribner).

Kindred of the Dust. By Peter B. Kyne (Cosmopolitan).

During the same month the best sellers, compiled and arranged in the order of their popularity from reports of leading booksellers in every section of the country, published in the January *Books of the Month* are:

The Valley of Silent Men. By James Oliver Curwood (Cosmopolitan).

A Poor Wise Man. By Mary Roberts Rinehart (Doran).

The Age of Innocence. By Edith Wharton (Appleton).

The Trumpeter Swan. By Temple Bailey (Penn Pub.).

The Top of the World. By Ethel M. Dell (Putnam).

In Chancery. By John Galsworthy (Scribner).
General books in demand at the public libraries in the order of their popularity were:

White Shadows in the South Seas. By Frederick O'Brien (Century).

Now It Can Be Told. By Philip Gibbs (Harper).

Vagabonding Thru Changing Germany. By Harry A. Franck (Harper).

Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie. By Comte Fleury (Appleton).

"That Damn Y." By Katherine Mayo (Houghton).

An American Idyll. By Cornelia S. Parker (Atlantic).

The best sellers in general literature were:
Roaming through the West Indies. By Harry A. Franck (Harper).

White Shadows in the South Seas. By Frederick O'Brien (Century).

Theodore Roosevelt and His Time. Ed. by J. B. Bishop (Scribner).

The Autobiography of Margot Asquith (Doran).

Now It Can Be Told. By Philip Gibbs (Harper).

The Outline of History. By H. G. Wells. (Macmillan).

BOOKS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS

A STRONG plea for libraries for the use of steerage passengers is made by a social worker, C. B. White, in several of the New York dailies. "No one," he says,

"can blame the steamship companies for flinching from the task of equipping a library for the polyglot mob below decks. On our boat, in the third cabin, twenty-five languages were spoken. And yet, just because of the babel and the motley, a library is needed there more than anywhere else. They have not the recreations offered to the passengers above decks. For them the voyage is a long monotony. Ten days is the average duration, oftentimes made longer, when they are detained on board in port, awaiting transshipment to Ellis Island.

Those ten days present a priceless opportunity to reach to these newcomers the history and literature of America, her geography, the mechanism of our government, the life story of foreigners who came here and made good. In that moment the immigrant is in a teachable mood. The adventure into a far country has excited all the nerves of his mind. He is awake as he never was before.

"To provide so many tongued a library and reach it forth to so varied a host is a job beyond the competency of the ship's crew. It would have to be done by men specially trained. The Carnegie Fund would doubtless provide the books. But the librarian would have to be a man of vision and leadership, such as our library schools and neighborhood houses are turn-

ing out, which would mean a steerage library association, supported by gifts from the socially minded. That the steamship companies would co-operate with such an association need hardly be questioned. To make the ocean trip more enjoyable and lift the tone of life on board for both passengers and crew would be quite to their advantage. . . .

" . . . A library steward would be invaluable. He would be America's hand of fellowship stretched out. As head worker in institutes of social service in New York, I have known the difficulty of straightening out these newcomers, once the warping into a gnarled and tangled knot has taken place. We must make contact with the immigrant while he is voyaging hither. For that contact, could anything be more fitting than books, helpfully chosen and courteously proffered? The movement of peoples into America is a fact in universal history. I fear that at present we are doing but little to humanize this migration of the multitude."

REQUIRED COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin on "Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree" (1920 no. 7) records only one course in bibliography, that in Pennsylvania state college, 1 semester hour, or .76 per cent of the total semester hours required; and one in library methods, that in the University of Oregon, 2 semester hours, or 1.66 per cent of the total semester hours required.

As chairman of a committee of our state library association on library instruction I should like to learn whether there are similar required courses in other colleges or universities. I do not refer to courses given as a part of required courses in history or English, but courses for which separate credit is given.

W. D. JOHNSTON,
Librarian.

St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

A St. Louis corner newspaper stand which is often temporarily deserted by its proprietor bears a notice which shows an appreciation of the distinction between the free library and a purely commercial enterprise:

CROOKS AND OTHERS.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BOX.

THIS IS NOT A FREE LIBRARY.

Reprints of W. J. Hamilton's summary of the county library laws in the various states (published in the October 1 LIBRARY JOURNAL) may be secured by writing to Miss Anna May Price, Secretary of the League of Library Commissions, care of the Library Extension Commission, Springfield, Ill.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1921



THE mid-winter meetings at Chicago brought together a larger number than was expected, tho the attendance was confined chiefly to those from nearby localities. The Council discussions dealt largely with constitutional revision, stimulated by Mr. Sanborn's interesting paper, printed on other pages. One suggestion which has been made seems to meet with rather wide acceptance—that of biennial meetings and a presidential term of two years. This scheme would give opportunity in off years either for regional meetings or for meetings of affiliated societies and sections, leaving the A. L. A. Conference to be occupied chiefly by general sessions of the entire body. The proposal is certainly an interesting one and demands consideration thruout the profession before the Swampscott Conference of 1921.

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BOSTON, which, at the third Conference of the American Library Association held there in 1878, was the library centre of the country, is resuming so much of its old leadership under the administration of Librarian Belden, that it is peculiarly gratifying that the 1921 Conference should be held in its vicinity under Boston auspices. Swampscott, on one of the lovely beaches stretching from Boston along the North Shore, will be most inviting in the last week of June, and Chairman Faxon of the Travel Committee, here on his home base, expects to provide at the New Ocean House and its neighborhood for a banner convention of fifteen hundred woman and man power. Our hosts at Boston are already planning excursions during or after the Conference, which will take visiting librarians, especially those from distant points, to the shrines of New England history, especially interesting at this tercentenary period. While the arrangements are not yet definite, it is hoped that there may be a steamboat excursion to Plymouth for one day and an auto excursion along the Paul Revere road thru Cambridge to Lexington and Concord, while another half day may be given to Marblehead and historic Salem. Harvard College holds its commencement Thursday, June 23, which should attract the many Harvard graduates in the profession, tho it may lose them from the Conference for that day. While the

great body of attendants will naturally be from New England, with its exceptional number of libraries and librarians, it is to be hoped that every region of the A. L. A., from Canada to Texas and from the Pacific coast and the outposts beyond where the American library spirit is in evidence, will be fully represented at a Conference which should reach the high-water mark alike for attendance and interest.

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THE proposal to organize state library associations into state chapters and local clubs into local chapters of the A. L. A., which has been more or less discussed, met with a check because of a considerable drawback in the fact that members of chapters would necessarily be members of the A. L. A., while both state and local associations, with their lesser dues, include many non-A. L. A. members. There would not be the same objection to regional chapters, comprising A. L. A. members in half a dozen distinct regions, which are already on their way toward organization, as illustrated in the New England meetings, Library Week in New York, the Atlantic City joint meetings, others in the mid-west states and the Pacific Northwest Association. These might be so shaped as to include both A. L. A. members and non-members, as they would not involve payment of dues. It is evident that the reorganization of the A. L. A. is a very live question, and the suggestion that there should be the simplest constitution, like the charter of an incorporative company, and that all the problems should be thrown into the by-laws, offers only a technical solution.

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LIBRARY building was almost at a standstill during 1920, and the Carnegie Corporation made no new grants. The University of Michigan opened its splendid building in January, and this will have a worthy companion in that in which Mr. Clements is to house the generous gift of his remarkable American collection. Detroit and the John Crerar Library of Chicago postponed their openings until the new year, which gives promise of new work and revived building in large measure, in which it is to be hoped Philadelphia and Brooklyn will share.

FOREMOST in the field of library economy was the tenth edition of the Decimal Classification with a scheme of sub-division for the World War and an expansion of the section on agriculture. A comprehensive classification scheme for landscape architecture by Henry Vincent Hubbard and Theodora Kimball is a companion to the classification for material on city planning by Miss Kimball and Professor Pray, published in 1913. James Duff Brown's "Manual of Library Economy," largely rewritten by W. C. Berwick Sayers so as to cover the problems of the larger library, is published in this country by the H. W. Wilson Company. "Rules for Shelf Listing," prepared by H. A. Titsworth and Carl T. Jacobsen of the University of Chicago Libraries handles points not covered by the Library of Congress printed rules. An edition of Martha Thorne Wheeler's "Indexing: Principles, Rules and Examples," revised by Mary Ellis, has been published by the University of the State of New York. New library periodicals are the *Harvard Library Notes*, edited by George P. Winship for the use of the staff of the Harvard Libraries and the *Savannah News Notes*, issued by the Savannah Public Library, while the *Booklist of Revised Braille Grade One and One-Half*, published by the A. L. A. Committee on Work With the Blind, and *News Notes of Government Publications*, issued by the Boston Public Library in connection with its new documents information department, have completed their first year's service.

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LIBRARY work abroad and at home are described in "Les Livres à la Guerre," a translation of Theodore Wesley Koch's "Books in the War," with additions including a preface by Marshal Foch. "Some Principles of Business-like Conduct in Libraries" are discussed by Arthur E. Bostwick in a pamphlet in the A. L. A. Handbook series, and nearly sixty of his essays and addresses many of which have been contributed to library and other periodicals, have been collected and published in two volumes under the titles "A Librarian's Open Shelf" and "Library Essays." Frances Jenkins Alcott's "Story-Telling Ballads" forms a companion volume to her "Wonder Garden," published in 1919, as does Morris Jastrow's "The Book of Job" to his "Gentle Cynic." In "The New World Order," Frederick C. Hicks discusses international organization. Henry E. Dunnack's "Maine Book" may lead to similar compilations which will answer many of the questions addressed to the information divisions of other state libraries.

AMONG the most important bibliographies is "2400 of the year's Business Books," a third edition with many new features of "1600 Business Books," prepared by Linda H. Morley and Adelaide C. Kight. The Newberry Library completed the publication of two lists begun in 1918: one on English poetry and one on the book arts. The New York Public Library brought out in its *Bulletin* a valuable list of New York almanacs of 1694-1850. Library of Congress reference lists include one on "The Treaty Making Power of the United States" and a second edition of the American and English genealogies of 1910. "The Booklist Book 1919," response to the demand for a short selected list of books, was published by the A. L. A., as was Sophy H. Powell's "Eight Hundred Useful Books." The A. L. A. has also reprinted a third edition of "The Buying List for Small Libraries," edited by Caroline Webster and issued by the New York State Library. Joseph L. Wheeler's after-war reading courses prepared for the A. L. A. were distributed by the federal Board of Education to newspapers and were thus widely circulated. Annie C. Moore's "Roads to Childhood" devoted to views and reviews of children's books, contains much valuable bibliographical material. "Industrial Democracy 1848-1919" is the subject of an extensive bibliography, compiled by the Library Employees Union of Greater New York.

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MANY bibliographical publications on which work has gone forward during the year are announced for an early date, among them the check-list of "Pacific Northwest Literature," edited by Charles W. Smith; and a volume of descriptive summaries and bibliographies on "Modern Social Movements" by Savel Zimand, one section of which has been reprinted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, while "The Union List of Serials in Libraries of the Middle West," edited by C. W. Andrews, and the Fiction Section of the Standard Catalog under the editorship of Corinne Bacon are in preparation. The A. L. A. Publishing Board has authorized many new items including a third and enlarged edition of Kroeger's "Guide to Reference Books" by Isadore G. Mudge, some material toward which was contributed to the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL; a second supplement to the "A. L. A. Catalog" to cover the years 1904-1920; "Viewpoints in Biography" by Katherine Tappert which will be a companion to Josephine Adams Rathbone's "Viewpoints in Travel" published in 1919; and a second "Booklist Book" covering 1920.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, held at Madison, October 11th-13th, was unquestionably the most successful in point of members (registration 208) subjects considered and spirit prevailing.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Harriet C. Long of the Library Commission opened the discussion on county libraries, basing her remarks upon her California experience. She urged librarians to believe in the possibility of the county library, to learn the needs and resources of the county and then to persuade the board and ultimately the people of the county. While heartily endorsing the state service, Miss Long summed up the advantages of the county service as follows: "The opportunity of borrowers to be near the main library; this personal service is the great reason why county service is better than state service. It is nearer the people and the people are nearer the books." Miss Long then propounded and met the criticisms and objections likely to be raised, and concluded her most helpfully suggestive paper by saying, "Let the movement for the county library come from the people of the county rather than from you. A few enthusiastic residents in various parts of the county can soon stir up action in a case like this. In many counties, the Red Cross chapters are now taking up library facilities as one of their aims. Get them interested in county library possibilities and they will be splendid agents to push the work. The county agent has excellent opportunity to help, in his visits to farmers in various parts of the county. Then, when the time comes to go before your county board, have enthusiastic, representative citizens from all parts of the county present their wishes. Whenever county boards feel that their constituents earnestly desire this county library, then will the county libraries come into existence; for county boards are elected at the will of the people and must heed their wishes."

Following Miss Long, A. L. Sawyer, president of the Menominee (Mich.) Library Board, told of the successful establishment of county library service by that Library.*

In discussing the social organization of the rural districts, Professor Kolb of the College of Agriculture, stressed the point emphasized

*A paper by Mr. Sawyer describing this forms the leading article in the December 15th LIBRARY JOURNAL.

by Miss Long, namely, that the demand for county libraries must come from the farmers themselves, rather than from the city people, and emphasized the need of rural work—in which the county library is included—and the awakening realization of this need by the farmers themselves, as evidenced by the Farmers' Bureau, the American Society of Equity, the Non-Partisan League and the thirteen hundred rural social organizations listed in his office.

The report of the Committee on County Libraries was presented at this session and at a later business meeting adopted by the Association as a basis for legislation at the 1921 session. Suggestions from the floor were referred back to the Committee for further consideration before the actual drafting of the bill.

The following is the suggested plan accompanying the report and adopted as a basis for drafting for legislative action:

ORGANIZATION

County boards may create, establish and maintain a public library system for the county; appoint a board of not more than five, including county superintendent; erect or purchase necessary buildings and acquire and maintain all necessary material, or acquire and take over an existing library, with consent of authorities controlling the same; make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for use, management and preservation of library system.

Or county board may contract for service of existing library. (Section 43.31.)

Or county board may appropriate to an existing library rendering extension service in county. (Section 43.31.)

County board extending financial aid to an existing library in return for service shall appoint a representative on the library board whenever such aid equals one sixth of net annual income of library. (Section 43.31.)

SUPPORT

Or county board may levy and collect a tax for maintenance of public library system. Upon application any taxing unit may be exempted from this tax if it is already expending for library service an amount at least equivalent to the amount which it would have to pay if taxed for the county system.

By contract or appropriation, as above provided. (Section 43.31.)

In its discretion, a county board expending money for a public library service may provide for charges back to each town, city or village a share of such money in proportion to the service rendered, as is now provided in the Milwaukee law.

STAFF

County board may provide for appointment by library board of necessary library staff and employees, and for fixing compensation.

In case of use of existing library staff is appointed as now by library board. (Section 43.29.)

If certification law is adopted, the librarian in charge of a new county system shall hold a first grade certificate.

COUNTY TRAVELING LIBRARY

A county traveling library system established by the county under the old law (Section 43.17) may be discontinued and its property turned over to county library system established under this law, upon vote of the county board.

ADVICE

The Free Library Commission shall give advice and assistance in the establishment and administration of county library systems. (Section 43.09.)

REPORT

County library shall report to the county board and to the Free Library Commission. A local library rendering county service and receiving financial aid shall report to the county board.

EXISTING LIBRARIES

Existing public and school libraries may be affiliated with county system under contract. (Section 43.31.)

TEACHER-LIBRARIANS

In opening the discussion on the teacher-librarian, O. S. Rice of the State Department of Education called attention to the enrichment of the course of study both in the graded schools and the high schools during the recent past. "Hardly a generation ago," he said, "physiology and hygiene were made part of the common school course of study and the same is true of physics. These subjects now have an assured place in all schools. Similarly in the high school domestic science and manual training have even more recently found a place." Mr. Rice then suggested that the time has come for school librarians and instruction in the use of books and libraries to be given an assured place in our school system.

Following, Mary D. Bradford, superintendent of the Kenosha schools, dealt with the value of the high school library as demonstrated by the service of the Kenosha High School, established with a trained librarian in charge only a year ago. The library facilitates the "problem method" of teaching in history and other subjects, and gives assurance that when work requiring the use of the library is assigned, the books are accessible to the students.

Ruth Rice, librarian of the Madison High School, supplemented Mrs. Bradford's theme by a paper on the present high school situation in the United States. This paper was based upon a questionnaire sent to all trained high school librarians in the United States and upon a paper covering the same subject presented by Irma Walker at the meeting of the library department of the N. E. A. at Salt Lake City. One of the striking situations disclosed was that of the 12,000 high schools in the United States only about three hundred have a high school librarian in charge, or a librarian or a teacher-

librarian who has had even a minimum of library training, and that nearly a third of these schools are located in Wisconsin. About sixteen per cent of the high school librarians are employed either by the public library or jointly by the library and the school.

STANDARDIZATION AND CERTIFICATION

The Committee on Standardization and Certification presented its report thru its chairman, Mary A. Smith of Madison. This report is printed elsewhere in this issue.

SALARIES

Clarence B. Lester gave facts and figures of Wisconsin librarians' salaries, which compared the salaries paid in 1918 and 1920, taking the highest, lowest and average percentage of increase. Cities were grouped according to population (census of 1910) as follows: A, 25,000 or over; B, 10,000 to 25,000; C, 5,000 to 10,000; D, 2,000 to 5,000; E, 1,000 to 2,000; F, under 1,000. It was found that in cities A to D, inclusive, the percentage of increases ranged from 56 to 88: A, 56; B, 74; C, 88; D, 55.

The percentage of increases in the book budget for the same period was about one to four per cent.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

In the discussion of library work with children, under the leadership of Mrs. T. E. Coleman of Madison, interest centered upon co-operation and publicity for the coming Children's Book Week. Miss Canton of Racine, told of the close co-operation between her library and McClurg, of Chicago, during the Book Week of 1919; Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee, of the Boston Stores' co-operation with her, and Miss Buest of work in LaCrosse where the book seller took the suggestive book list prepared by the librarian for her exhibit, and ordered titles; at the time of the exhibit orders were taken from the parents by the library and sent to the book shop.

Many excellent suggestions were made and the general conclusion arrived at was that a library's value in Children's Book Week was as a publicity agent for the book seller, a link between the parent and the book seller.

ROUND TABLES

Round tables were conducted by Lilly M. C. Borressen for "larger librarians," Jessie Wellas for "smaller librarians," Walter M. Smith for college and normal school librarians, and William J. Anderson for trustees.

The trustees section discussed the financing and advertising of the library. Mr. Dexter of Elroy, presented a plan for stimulating interest which had been successfully tried out in Elroy

and may be helpful as suggestive to other communities. Prizes were offered for the best essays of one hundred words or less by high school students on the subject, "What the library has done for me," and the best essays were published in the local papers. It was moved by Mr. Dexter and carried: That it was the sense of the meeting that salaries of head librarians should be on the same scale as salaries for high school teachers. It was further moved by Mrs. F. W. Dickey, and carried: That the trustees present go on record as in favor of raising the standard of qualifications of librarians.

Lilly M. E. Borrissen, chairman of the Committee on Change in Membership of the Wisconsin Library Commission, presented the following amendment:

"The Free Library Commission shall consist of the president of the State University, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Historical Society and two additional members appointed by the Governor for a term of five years each. One of these additional members shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of three names submitted by the State Library Association, on or before January 1st of each year in which an expiration of the term of any such member of the Free Library Commission shall occur."

Among other topics discussed were: "Dollars and Ideals," by John H. Leete of Pittsburgh; the relation of various state departments and other service to the citizens of the state thru the channels of the public library, by Mrs. Glen Turner of the State Board of Education; the work of the Community Council, by Mrs. E. C. Thompson; the value of education and the debt due to libraries, by Henry Churchill King, president of the Oberlin University, and the writing of the history of the present, by Professor F. L. Paxton of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dudgeon moved that a Legislative Committee be appointed to look after measures pertaining to library welfare during the coming session. Motion carried.

At the business meeting there were adopted a resolution of regret of the death of Charles McLenegan of Springfield, last year's president of the Association, and resolutions of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the meeting. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Gladys M. Andreosos, Marinette; vice-president, Edith K. Van Eman of Oshkosh; secretary, S. J. Carter, Milwaukee; treasurer, Marian E. Bryant of Chipewa Falls.

CAROLINE W. D. VOSWINKEL,
Secretary.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I correct a statement on page 1038 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, December 15.

At the meeting of the New Jersey librarians last November, Miss Pratt of Passaic asked me a question about the salaries of graduates of any of the library schools belonging to the Association of American Library Schools. After answering it I spoke of the relation of local salaries to local expense as suggested in the personal budget itemized in the report of the Committee of Standardization and Certification to the New York State Association, and the practicability of the application of some of the suggestions in that report to conditions in New Jersey.

Evidently thru some misunderstanding my words were reported as applying to conditions in New York city.

I also spoke of the courses in the Library School of the New York Public Library which are open to experienced librarians, saying that the continuance of such courses would, of course, depend upon the use made of them. I did not speak of the advanced courses which lead to the School diploma and which have been an intrinsic part of our school work since its foundation.

MARGARET JACKSON,

*In charge of open and of advanced courses.
Library School of the New York Public
Library.*

AKRON LIBRARY CLUB

THE Akron Library Club has just completed its first year's activity. The object of the club is to increase good fellowship among its members, promote professional spirit and foster public interest in library matters. Monthly meetings have been held during the year with the exception of the summer months.

The officers are: President, Joseph A. Cushman; vice-president, M. Pauline Edgerton, and secretary-treasurer, G. M. Shorthill.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Jamestown, September 20th and 21st.

Clarence B. Lester, director of the Wisconsin Library Commission and representing the A. L. A. spoke on the "Outlook of Library Development." Clara F. Baldwin, library director of the Minnesota Department of Education, gave an able and practical address on the "Why

and How of County Libraries," a subject of special importance to the Association which is working steadily toward the establishment of County Libraries. Blanche Hedrick, director of the North Dakota State Library Commission, spoke on the present aims and future needs of the library commission.

Margaret Green of Minot, chairman of the County Library Law Committee, gave a report of the proceedings of that committee and read a draft of the new library law to be placed before the Legislature this Winter, which will include a complete revision of the old law and allow for the establishment of county libraries in North Dakota.

Clara A. Richards, librarian of the Masonic

Grand Lodge Library of Fargo, explained the constructive work of that library in a delightful paper.

Inspiring and able addresses were made by William E. Roe of Jamestown College on "The Librarian in the Present Crisis," and by Professor T. J. Golightly, also of Jamestown College, on "The Library and the Modern Educational Ideal."

The following officers were elected: President, A. D. Keator, Grand Forks; vice-president, Clara A. Richards, Fargo; secretary-treasurer, Florence H. Davis, Bismarck.

The meeting for next year will be held at Bismarck.

HELEN GRIFFITHS, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, cataloger. Salary \$120 to \$125 a month. Library school training and experience desired. Address Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Wanted, in a western city of 15,000, a children's librarian. Give age, qualifications, references. Address: B. M. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

There is a vacancy in the catalog department of the Kansas City, Missouri, Public Library. Applicant must be good at detail and revision. Salary \$1500.

The Adriance Memorial Library of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. wishes the services of a cataloger. Experience absolutely necessary and library school training desirable. Apply, giving full information, to the Librarian.

A library in New York City wants an assistant who has a knowledge of the Dewey classification and experience with library shelves. Salary \$1500 to \$1800. Address D. G. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a first assistant in the reference department who has had one year of library school training. Initial salary \$1300, annual increase \$100 to \$1500. Address: Henry N. Sanborn, librarian, Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Wanted, cataloger and reviewer, in a professional library in New York City. Experience with financial and economic literature required. Must possess initiative. Give full particulars,

including salary desired and religion. Address: M. G. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

University and library school graduate with five years' experience seeks special library or editorial position in New York, Boston, or Chicago. Address: M. M. 2., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College woman, with nine years' library experience and special work with children, desires new connection. Details of service and recommendations sent upon request. Address: S. E. G. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College man, with five years' library experience, including junior year 1916-17 at New York State Library School, and with knowledge of foreign languages, desires position preferably in a law, business or college library. Address: G. V. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A librarian who has had a college education and library school training, in addition to six years' administrative work, wishes a change of position. Would like a position as librarian or head of a department in a library in Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. Address: A. Y. E. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A trained librarian holding A. B. degree would like to change location. Has had five years experience in cataloging and reference work in college library of 200,000 volumes, and six years' experience as librarian of small city library of 30,000 volumes. Address G. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Malden. During the year ending December 31st, the Public Library circulated 291,028 volumes for the use of a population of 49,100. This represents an increase of 54 per cent in circulation and of ten per cent in population during the past ten years. Of the total circulation 69,802 volumes were issued by two branches open three times a week from two to half past eight o'clock: the Maplewood Branch (with a book stock of 2800 volumes) circulating 44,089 at a cost of \$2276, and the Linden Branch (book stock 1500) issuing 25,713 at a cost of \$1548. Expenses, including those of branches totaled \$28,879, divided as follows: Salaries, \$15,889; purchase of books and magazines, \$5,765; binding, \$1760; light and fuel, \$2112; miscellaneous, \$2674. Accessions for the year were 3470 and the total number of volumes in the Library is 76,352.

NEW YORK

Rochester. Annual appropriations made by the city for the Rochester Public Library show a steady advance from \$10,000 in 1911 to \$83,931.70 in 1918, with \$94,000 derived from local taxation in 1919, as evidenced in the library's recently published "Seven Year Survey." Six branches, all in temporary quarters, have been opened: three in city-owned buildings, one at Exposition Park in a building formerly belonging to a state reform school, one in the Municipal Building, and one at Charlotte in an old fire house. The Library employs 40 full-time employees, all appointed in accordance with municipal civil service rules. Of the regular staff 18 are college graduates and fifteen have had a year or more of library school training.

Buffalo. The report of the Grosvenor Library for its sixty-first year (1919-1920) shows gratifying activity. The attendance in the medical and main buildings totaled 39,252, being an increase of 10,393 over the attendance for 1918-19. Purchases (7592) and donations (1648) added 9240 volumes to the library, bringing the total number of books up to 138,958. Expenditures for salaries were \$20,882; for maintenance and operation, \$24,713; and for book collections, \$21,350.

Ogdensburg. The estate of George Hall has made an offer to the trustees of the Public Library to erect a fire-proof library building on the site of the present library and also to transfer to them the residence of the late George

Hall to be used as a Gallery for the paintings and bronzes and the Indian collection presented by the late Mrs. Frederic Remington to the Library. The offer, involving some \$100,000 expenditure, is made on condition that the town provide for the maintenance of the building, which would require little more than is required for the upkeep of the present building. The income from a trust fund given by Mrs. Remington will be available for maintenance use.

Brooklyn. The newly organized Brooklyn Public Library Staff Association held its first meeting on the morning of December 23. Officers for 1921 are: Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of the Cataloging Department, president, and Fannie C. Boies, secretary.

The Staff Committee reported on the desirability of librarians being included in the New York City Employees' Retirement System. After a discussion of pensions and retirement systems, Hedwig Roghé and Miss Mathews were appointed as a special pension committee to continue investigation of the question.

Brooklyn. The Pratt Institute Free Library reports for the year ending June 30th: Volumes lent for home use to 4790 borrowers were 220,830, of which 126,977 were fiction. Prints lent for home use totaled 5279. The total number of registered borrowers is 59,232, and the number of persons using the Library for reading and study was 64,236. Expenditures were: Salaries, \$29,798; purchase of books, \$6018; periodicals, \$1109; and binding, \$1144. At the beginning of the year there were in the library 120,834 volumes; 4145 were added by purchase; 431 by gift or exchange and 226 by binding; 2189 volumes were lost or withdrawn during the year, making the total number of volumes at the end of the year 123,696.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The Drexel Institute Library School Alumnae Association held its annual dinner on December 6th, at the College Club, Philadelphia. Twelve members were present at dinner with several additional persons in attendance at the business meeting which followed it.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mary P. Farr; vice-president, Mrs. Theodora C. Blodget; secretary, Susan Edith Black; and treasurer, Caroline B. Perkins.

A letter was read from George B. Utley acknowledging the gift of \$50.00 for the A. L.

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It is interesting to note that, while the Drexel Institute Library School has ceased to exist as a school, it has more than seventy active members in its alumnae association.

SUSAN EDITH BLACK, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. During the year ended June 30th, the Public Library of the District of Columbia served a population of 437,571 (census of 1920) thru 154 agencies consisting of the central library, 1 branch, 1 college, 1 university, 127 schools, 19 stations, 3 home libraries, and 1 playground. Volumes lent for home use totaled 898,513, of which 511,782 were works of fiction, and prints lent numbered 66,849. 15,853 adult borrowers and 3688 children registered during the year, bringing the total number of borrowers up to 61,627. Receipts amounted to \$143,169 of which \$128,464 were derived from Congressional appropriation (one half from the Federal Treasury and one half from the District of Columbia), \$8664 from fines and \$1463 from the duplicate pay collection. Of this sum \$85,520 were expended for librarians' salaries, \$9804 for janitor service, \$17,156 for books, \$1937 for periodicals, \$8737 for binding, heat, \$2091, light, \$3303, and other maintenance, \$10,134. The staff numbers 98 persons, 51 of whom are professional, 8 on the administrative and clerical staff, 21 messengers and pages; 13 on the building force and 5 bookbinders.

There were 216,270 volumes in the library at the beginning of the year; 17,199 were added by purchase, 2241 by gift or exchange, 221 by binding, 12,415 were lost or withdrawn, making a total of 223,516 volumes in the Library at the close of the year. The valuation of the Library property (exclusive of the site) is \$650,000.

WISCONSIN

Madison. The report of the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society shows that in 1919 both the total number of accessions and the number of volumes of newspapers added were the greatest for any year in the Society's history, notwithstanding the decreased purchasing power of the book appropriation. In the Newspaper Division there are 25,433 volumes of American newspapers; 1517 volumes of English papers; 605 volumes of foreign papers (other than English); and 420 index volumes. Four hundred and fifteen volumes of American papers are of earlier date than 1800, and 409 more fall within

the years 1801-1820. The best informed authority in the country on early American newspapers has given the informal opinion that if the year 1800 be taken as a closing date, the Society's collection of American newspapers ranks fourth, and if the year 1820 be taken, third in importance among existing collections.

Milwaukee. At its December monthly meeting the Milwaukee Public Library Board voted to grant three weeks leave with pay, in addition to the regular vacation, to not more than six members of the staff who desire to take a six weeks summer course in library science at the University of Wisconsin or at some other accredited school, the selection to be made by the librarian from those who have served acceptably at least one full year in the library.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. So many unemployed men are spending their time at the Public Library main building and branches that it has been decided to set apart any room that can be spared not only for library purposes but for social and recreational activities as well. The demand on the facilities and accommodations of the library exceeds any previous experience, and the percentage of men visiting the buildings exceed any showing during recent years.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. At its meeting December 23rd, the Board of Trustees of the Tacoma Public Library adopted the following salary schedule for the year 1921 and revised its rule relative to salary increases as follows: "If service is satisfactory in every way salary increases may be considered as ordinarily automatic within a given grade, provided that in the judgment of the Board the budget will permit the increase."

The new salary schedule adopted beginning January 1st, 1921, is as follows:

	<i>Monthly.</i>
Heads of departments	\$130-\$175
Heads of divisions }	\$105-\$130
Branch librarians }	\$100-\$120
First assistants }	\$ 75-\$100
Senior assistants	\$ 75-\$100
Junior assistants	\$ 75-\$100

Hereafter annual increases when granted shall be uniform thruout the staff and at the rate not to exceed \$90 per year.

The budget of the Library for the year 1921 will total \$60,834.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Jan. 20. At the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library. The Old Colony Library Club.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The library of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, forms the second of a series of articles about the private libraries of Buffalo, begun in the June number of the *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*.

The December number of the *National Municipal Review* devotes its department of publications to a bibliography on Civic Literature compiled by Rebecca B. Rankin, New York Municipal Reference Librarian.

Recent reprints from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* are Frank Weitenkampf's "Christ in Art," being notes on the John Powell Lenox collection, followed by a list of references; and Elbridge Colby's "The Echo-Device in Literature," which appeared in the Nov.-Dec. issues of 1919.

The Booklist of Revised Braille, Grade One and One-half, v. 1, no. 3, has just appeared. This list includes all books (about 70) which have been issued since the earlier number of this booklist was published [April, 1920]. About a dozen of these titles have been published thru the efforts of the A. L. A.

A new and revised edition of the four lists "What Shall We Read Now?" for grades 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7-8 has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company. The revision has been done by Mildred Maynard of the children's department of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

The American Social Hygiene Association issues monthly notes on recent publications dealing with social hygiene, in the hope that librarians and other book buyers may find them of assistance in selecting books in this field. Detailed evaluation of any book listed will be sent on application to the Association.

A "Guide to the Use of Libraries," a manual for students in the University of Illinois, prepared by Margaret Hutchins, Alice S. Johnson and Margaret S. Williams, is intended to serve as a textbook basis for problems in the course on the use of books and libraries as given at the University for freshmen and sophomores. It is in its present form a development from outlines and lecture notes used in this course for a number of years past.

As a souvenir of the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration the Free Public Library of Jersey City has published a twenty-page pamphlet giving a brief history of the Pilgrims and the founding of the Plymouth colony. This pamphlet was compiled by the Librarian for the use of the schools. It was distributed in large numbers in the local schools where it was used by the teachers and children in studies and exercises connected with the celebration. The Library has also published a twelve-page reading list on the Pilgrims. Libraries may obtain copies of these pamphlets on request.

"The History of the New York Public Library" Chapter 5, by Harry Miller Lydenberg, appears in the November, 1920, *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. Previous chapters of this history, which have already appeared in the *Bulletin* are: "The Astor Library," July-August, 1916; "The Lenox Library," September, 1916; "The Tilden Trust," February, 1917; "New York Free Circulating Library," April, 1917. The publication of part five, which deals with the Harlem Branch, fittingly coincides with the end of the first quarter century of the New York Public Library.

"A List of Books and Articles, Chiefly Bibliographical, Designed to Serve as an Introduction to the Bibliography and Methods of English Literary History," compiled by Tom Peete Cross, designed primarily to serve as a basis of observations by the instructor and as a guide to students in Bibliography and Methods of English Literary History in the Graduate School of the University of Chicago, will prove useful to other investigators also. An introductory list covers books and articles on bibliography. This is followed by one on treatises on methods of research; then come universal bibliographies, bibliographies of bibliographies, general catalogs; periodicals and society publications, dissertations, encyclopedias and lists of reference books; biography, anonymous and pseudonymous literature and auxiliary subjects—comparative literature, folklore myth and custom, and history. The sections on literature are subdivided into bibliographies and treatises arranged by period and by type. Numerous cross references, an index, a good choice of types and an abundance of blank paper interleaved with the text contribute to making this compact little book attractive.

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D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BERGOUST, Charlotte, 1920, Wash., of the University of Washington Library appointed senior assistant in the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library January 10.

BLETCHER, Hazel, graduate of the Toronto Library School, appointed librarian of the city library, Lethbridge, Alta.

BOERLAGE, Louise Marie, 1916-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian, U. S. Public Health Service, Ellis Island, New York.

CLAYTON, Herbert V., assistant librarian of the Kansas State Library at Topeka, resigned, to become librarian at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

DUTCHER, Marion F., first assistant of the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., appointed librarian in succession to John C. Sickley, deceased.

FREER, Beatrice, 1913-14 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian, Helen Frick Art Library, New York City.

HAMMOND, Ruth E., assistant librarian at the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Muskogee (Okla.) Public Library.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., 1907 P., head of the Catalog Department of the Duluth Public Library resigned, to become head cataloger in the University of Idaho library at Moscow.

HOLMES, Raymond, formerly of the Milwaukee and Tacoma Public Libraries and for nearly two years an assistant in the Camp Lewis Library, was appointed an assistant in the reference and circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library beginning January 3rd.

KAHAN, Rose, 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., formerly with cataloging department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, appointed cataloger, Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.

KEELER, Lucy E., who was recently reported in this column as librarian of the Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, is secretary to the Library Board. The librarian is Elsie F. Pack. To both ladies we offer our apologies.

KNAPP, Charles C., I. 1909-10, has resigned from the staff of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery to enter the field of real estate and insurance in Lamanda Park, Calif.

LORD, Marion R., formerly of the Boston Public Library, and recently chief cataloger and assistant to the librarian of the Quartermaster's Library of the United States War Department, has joined the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company as indexer for the *Industrial Arts Index*.

NOLAN, Edward James, for fifty-eight years recording-secretary and librarian of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences died on January 9th, aged seventy-four. Dr. Nolan was a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Art Club, the College of Physicians and a charter member of the A. L. A. in which he numbered many friends.

RANDALL, Marie, 1914 S., instructor in the Library School at Simmons College, resigns February 1, but will return during the third term to carry the course in public documents and to give some lectures in the special libraries course.

RAY, Mary K., 1908 W., of the Nebraska State Library appointed assistant in the Law Department of the California State Library at Sacramento.

TOOMBS, Helen, 1909 S., appointed head of circulation at the State College of Washington at Pullman.

WOOTTEN, Katharine Hinton, formerly librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., and more recently on the library staff of Smithsonian Institution, appointed librarian of the Air Service Library, War Department, Washington, D. C.

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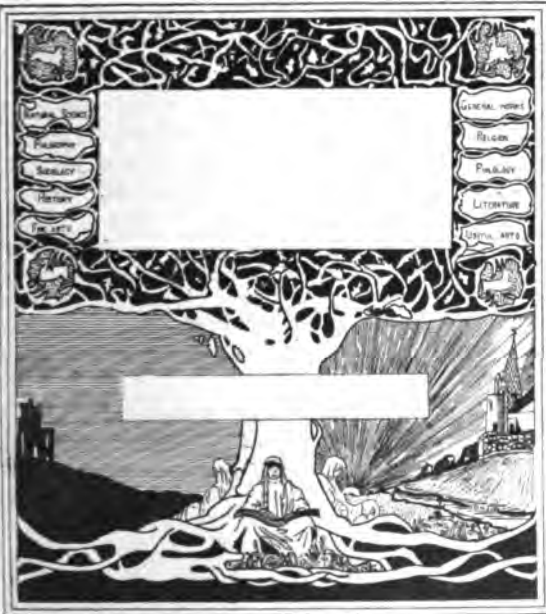
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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FEBRUARY 1, 1921



Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues*

I. BY SAMUEL H. RANCK

Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library

EVERY civilized nation in the world to-day is seeking, every responsible financial and governmental official everywhere is thinking about, new sources of revenue, new ways of raising more taxes, in order to meet the existing and the growing needs for public expenditure. The pressure of the burden of greatly increased and increasing public expenditure and the necessary taxation it involves, are just beginning to be felt by the masses of the people of this country. So let us begin by trying to realize our present condition with reference to taxes and compare the condition at the end of 1920, with that of 1914, before the war. In any consideration of revenues for libraries we must recognize these new conditions, for in matters of taxation we can get somewhere only by keeping our feet on the ground, by knowing and understanding the facts. Otherwise we get nowhere, or into far greater difficulties than those that now confront us.

In this paper I shall first of all, try to make you visualize the increase in taxation in this country in terms of people and work, and what this means to the people who pay taxes and to institutions supported by taxes; for we are dealing with fundamental facts that reach into the pocket-book, and often into the mouths, of every man, woman and child in the United States.

I shall present to you a study of the increase in taxation in the city of Grand Rapids, in the County of Kent, Michigan (of which Grand Rapids is the county seat), in the State of Michigan, and in the United States as a whole, from 1914, to the last year for which accurate data is available, either 1919 or 1920. I take Grand Rapids, Kent County, and Michigan because I know most about them, and because I think they are approximately an average of the

country as a whole, for there are many cities, counties and states where the per capita rates of taxation are very much higher, as well as others that are lower.

First of all let us remember that taxation, in and of itself, is not necessarily an evil, even the many may so regard it, especially when they get their tax bills. Taxes support government, and when wisely expended such money is the most fruitful, the most productive of good results, of any money that can be spent. As someone has remarked, the chief difference between the civilized man and the savage is that one pays taxes and the other does not. It is not the size of one's tax bill that is of importance, but what really matters is whether the taxes collected are spent in a productive or a destructive way, whether they increase or decrease the happiness, the welfare, and the productive power of the people as a whole.

The per capita taxation for municipal purposes in the city of Grand Rapids in the year 1914 was \$15.34, based on the population of that year. The amount of money per capita levied for city purposes in 1920 was \$28.69, almost double that of 1914. This means that the average taxation for Grand Rapids alone, in terms of families (the average family being recognized as five), last year was \$143.45, an increase in these six years of nearly \$70 per family for city purposes only.

The corresponding figures for Detroit are 1914, \$21.21; 1920, \$35.31, as the per capita taxation, an increase of a little over \$70 for the average family. This is an exceedingly good showing when one remembers that Detroit in the last decade has had to take care of one of the most extraordinary growths of population in a large city ever seen in this country, the population more than doubling in the decade. The foregoing does not include the amount of money raised from licenses, fines, special im-

*Paper read before joint meeting of the A. L. A. Council and the League of Library Commissions.

provement taxes (street, sewers, etc.) levied directly on the property in the district benefitted, etc., and other special taxes, but only what is put in the general tax budget.

The per capita taxation levied for county purposes in Kent County in 1914 was \$1.34; in 1920, \$3.23.

The state of Michigan in 1914 raised thru its general tax, and its specific taxes \$3.75 per capita; in 1920, \$7.33. This does not include indirect taxes, paid by the people no less than property taxes, such as licenses, etc.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that the per capita taxes for city, county, and state purposes as shown above are not quite double in 1920 what they were in 1914. The increased number of dollars collected is just about equal to the depreciated value of the dollar in 1920 as compared with 1914. Considering purchasing power the per capita taxation in 1920 was about the same, or if anything a little less, in 1920 as compared with 1914.

Let us now examine the taxation for the United States government. The total amount of money raised by the United States government from customs and internal revenue taxes (which include income and excess profits taxes) for the year ending June 30, 1920, was \$5,722,685,804. The total amount raised by taxation in 1914, was \$672,361,048.81—an increase in six years of over five billions of dollars. Putting this in terms of population, the per capita taxation for the Federal Government based on the population of 1914 was \$6.83 or \$34.15 per family. For the year ending June 30, 1920, it was \$54.13 per capita, (nearly 8 times as much as in 1914) or something over \$270 per family, an increase in national taxation in six years of \$47.30 for every man, woman and child in the United States, or \$236.50 per family.

Let us now summarize the taxes paid by the people of Grand Rapids (who, as already stated, fairly represent the average of the whole country) for the year 1920: \$28.69 for municipal purposes, \$3.23 for county purposes, \$7.33 for state purposes, and \$54.13 for the national government, making a total of \$93.38 per capita as the taxation for all purposes last year. Putting this in terms of the family as the unit, we have a total taxation of \$466.90 per family. The per capita increase in taxation from these four sources in the last six years is \$66.12, or \$330.60 per family, as compared with a total family tax for city, county, state, and national purposes of \$136.30 in 1914.

Stating this in another way the increase in taxation for the whole country in six years on account of the war, is more than \$1 a day for

the average family for every working day of the year. This is a great price to pay, but what we fought for was worth the price. However, we must not blink the issues that arise from paying the price.

Still another way of stating this is to say that the head of a family earning \$5 per day last year in Grand Rapids (and this is less than the average wage for adults in the state) had to work 94 days to pay his taxes, city, county, state and national, as compared with 27 days at the same rate of wages 6 years before. But as a matter of fact his wages were not more than about half six years ago, so that then it required about 50 days work to pay all taxes. Allowing for the difference in wages, it will be seen that the worker in order to pay his taxes contributed nearly twice as many days' work in 1920 as compared with 1914. Another way of stating this fact is to say that the wage earner head of the average family contributed in taxes one day's work out of six in 1914, and one day's work out of every three he worked in 1920.

Let me weary you with a few more figures in order that you may thoroly understand the enormous increase of the tax burden in this country in the last six years. There are two internal revenue districts in the state of Michigan with headquarters in Detroit and Grand Rapids. These districts collected in the fiscal year ending July 30, 1920, over \$283,000,000, or nearly as much as the total expenditures of the United States government for all purposes within the memory of some who are here today. The people of the state of Michigan contributed in taxation last year for the national government and for state, county and city government nearly as much as the total expenditures of the United States government in the year I graduated from college. Another way of stating this fact is to say that less than four million people in Michigan in 1920 paid nearly as much money in taxes as 65 millions of people paid to the United States government during the last year of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

A few more words with reference to taxation before I go on to more interesting things. It will be seen from the foregoing that the great increase in taxation in this country in the last six years has been for the national government. It is worth while to stop for a moment to analyze the expenditures of the national government with this enormous amount of money that has been taken from the people, some \$54 per capita.

One of the most illuminating studies on this whole subject was that of Dr. Edward B. Rosa, of the Bureau of Standards, in an address before the Washington Academy of Sciences at the Cosmos Club in Washington last May, in which

he demonstrated that of the appropriations (I may add that the appropriations were almost equal to the collections, referred to above, and therefore for our purposes we may consider them as identical) of the national government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 93 per cent (92.8 per cent to be exact) was for war purposes, past, present and future, and 7% for public works, for the primary functions of government, and for research, education, and development purposes, this last group—research, education, and development—only one per cent. Putting this in other terms, over \$50 was collected for every human being in the United States by the national government last year for war purposes, past, present, and future and less than \$4 per person for all other purposes of the national government. Again putting this in terms of an average family of five, over \$250 last year per family was spent for war purposes and less than \$20 per family for all other functions of the national government.

In any consideration of sources of increased revenue for library and other educational purposes we must give most serious consideration not only to the possible sources of revenue old and new, such as income taxes, inheritance or death taxes, mining royalties, penal fines, licenses, general property taxes, the single tax, levies on capital, etc., for the non-remunerative enterprises of government, and the possibility of the government taking over and operating at a profit, for the purpose of lessening the direct burden of taxation, certain remunerative enterprises, such as transportation, mining, community heating, light, etc.; but we must also give most serious consideration to the way the present taxes levied on the people are being spent. The total per capita taxation in the United States in 1920 for city, county, state and national purposes outside of war purposes plus the total per capita taxation for national purposes in 1914, was less than the per capita taxation of the United States last year for war purposes, past, present and future. When we once get the masses of the people of this country to realize that the per capita expenses of the country for public libraries last year was 17c. and the per capita expenses for war purposes for the national government alone over \$50, I am sure that we shall find that decreasing war expenditures will be found to be one of the most fruitful sources of revenue for library and educational purposes.

I feel very strongly that everyone interested in the onward march of education and civilization must take a most vital interest in the whole problem of a world organization, which will cut out as soon as possible these enormous expenditures for war purposes which are just be-

ginning to sap the life blood of the people of the United States, and which have already sapped, yes, almost exhausted, the life blood of the people of many of the countries of Europe; for we must remember that in the long run taxes are paid out of production, and that when they become so burdensome as seriously to interfere with production, as is the case in a number of countries, the foundation of the state and of society is seriously impaired. The ultimate elimination of this war expense will be the greatest source of revenue for education and constructive social work that this or any other country can find. The salvation of our civilization, of mankind itself, demands its elimination.

Until some such solution is found for this problem of taxation we may rest assured that all questions of governmental expenditure will receive vastly more consideration in this country than ever before. Interested parties will put forth every effort to shift the direct incidence of taxation to a much greater extent than ever before, and we shall witness the greatest buck-passing game with reference to taxation in the whole history of our country. Some of these interests are going to set up a great "holer" about the cost of education and they will actively and secretly oppose every effort to increase taxation for schools and libraries because of the cost to the taxpayer, while at the same time talking loudly about 100 per cent Americanism and the need of increased appropriations for war purposes—for preparedness. Let us preach the gospel that the development of the common good is the best kind of preparedness, and that wealth in men—in people—is vastly more important than wealth in things, for educated, trained men and women are the real assets of a nation, in peace time as well as in war time.

It is only a few years ago that the United States adopted the income tax as a part of its fiscal policy (a tax that was fought tooth and nail for two decades) thru an amendment to the constitution and this is now the great sheet anchor of the national government as a revenue producer, for last year nearly four billion dollars was raised from this source and that of excess profits. States have taken up the income tax either by legislative enactment or by amendments to their constitutions, and others are considering it, inasmuch as they have found that the former sources of revenue do not have the ability to produce sufficient money for the purpose of government. In every method of taxation great consideration must be given to the ability of individuals and classes of property to pay, for there is a point beyond which higher rates of taxation produce less revenue or may be

even so high as to produce practically no revenue. As an illustration of this fact permit me to recall to you the circumstance that the state of Michigan a few years ago held more acres of land which had reverted to it for the non-payment of taxes than are contained in the whole state of Massachusetts.

Educational institutions—libraries, if you please—in many places are going to be confronted with the immediate problem arising from the high cost of idleness (for it costs nearly as much to maintain a man or a machine in idleness as at work), the idleness growing out of the slump in industry which will result in a great decrease in the ability to pay taxes, especially income taxes. In tens of thousands of cases this next year there will be no income subject to tax, or at best it will be a very greatly reduced tax. In raising taxes from income the power to produce is vastly more important than the amount of property owned. And here it may be remarked that the right use of the right kind of libraries adds enormously to the power to a community to produce, and therefore its ability to pay taxes. Mr. J. A. Hobson has happily expressed this idea in his recent work on Taxation in the New State, when he says, "The cultivation of the mind of the nation for the creation, selection and application of new productive ideas is the most profitable of all uses of revenue."

Public libraries in the past have depended almost entirely for their revenues on local general property taxes. In Michigan, school district libraries receive thru the action of the state constitution certain penal fines, but these are not regarded as taxes properly, for they are not spread upon the tax rolls, and they are at best a most variable and uncertain source of revenue. The local general property tax has always been, and is likely to be in the future, the main source of public library revenues. For this reason it is the business of the librarian to develop thru the service the library renders the community, the greatest possible local support.

I am not unmindful of the fact that many libraries in this country owe their establishment and sometimes much of their support to the gifts of buildings and funds for endowment or other purposes. The possibilities of library revenues from private sources, especially in the form of endowment funds with the income to be devoted to a specified purpose, are very great and I am convinced that very few, if any, libraries in the country have developed this source of revenue to its fullest extent. One need recall only the special funds which the Boston Public Library and the New York Public Library have received as gifts, to mention only two of the best

known institutions in the country which have been favored in this respect.

By way of further illustration of this thought I may add that in Grand Rapids we have already built up notable collections of books from gifts and the income therefrom on such subjects as books by and about American painters (which includes prints of their paintings), picture books in colors for children, reference works in political science, and Michigan history. On some of these subjects we have at this moment more income than there are books in sight to be purchased to absorb it. However, it is always advisable to have funds in hand for any special collection that may turn up. As a librarian there is nothing more delightful than to be able to purchase everything worth while on a subject, regardless of cost. There is also a great joy for a librarian to be consulted from time to time by persons making their wills. Such things fill one with "good hopes." Incidentally library trustees are in a better position than librarians to encourage people in the community to provide such funds for the library.

In a number of states there are grants for public libraries received from the state, tho the grants are usually a very small part of the revenue of a library of considerable size. As a general proposition such state grants should not be so large as to paralyze local effort. No community should depend wholly on money received from the state at large for its library support. The moral value of such grants is often greater than the mere financial aid they offer to the local library. Much may be said in favor of such grants, for they enable the state to exercise a certain supervision or control over library matters, fixing the minimum of library income or service just as it has done with the schools. Of very much more importance, however, is the fact that such grants tend to equalize the financial resources of the state, thereby enabling a community having a low per capita property value to get a service more nearly equal to that of a community having a high per capita property value.

The unit of library service and of library income should be the number of people to be served rather than the amount of property available for taxation purposes. Where the states have fixed a minimum income for library purposes it is always (I think I am still safe in saying *always*) on the basis of a percentage of the assessed valuation of property. This, of course has certain advantages, for it expands the library income somewhat automatically with the growth of the community in wealth, and it enables a library to plan several years ahead to the greatest economical advantage. There is,

of course, always the danger that such a minimum may become the maximum in actual practice. Many Carnegie libraries have been hampered in this way. A combination of these two ideas—basing the minimum income on the number of people to be served and on the assessed valuation—would be a happy solution.

Unfortunately most of the states having legislation with reference to the amount of money to be raised by taxation for libraries have limited the maximum amount that can be raised, sometimes having no minimum. State legislation on this subject should fix the minimum, leaving it to the local community, which pays the tax, to fix the maximum.

In every state there are vast differences of property resources in the several communities, as compared with the number of people in the communities, for wealth, as is well known, tends to concentrate in and around cities, and in some cities much more than others. State grants levied on all the property of the state equalize to a certain extent the ability to pay on the part of the various communities. The same argument holds true with reference to the national government, for the difference in the ability to pay on the part of the different states in the Union is very great, so much so that the amount of property per child available for taxation for school purposes in one state may be nearly twenty-four times as much as in another. This means that for every thousand dollars available for taxation purposes in some communities there are others where there are \$24,000 for each child. The child with the taxable income of \$1,000 does not have the same full and equal chance as the child with \$24,000 worth of property back of it for educational purposes. The child, the human being, should be the unit always kept in mind and not the dollar.

Public libraries are an essential part of the public education machinery of the state and nation, and education, as has been recognized in the legal and general policy of the various states, is a matter of vital state concern rather than of purely local concern. Education, therefore, being a matter of state concern must depend on state legislation for its revenues and the libraries of the country must look, I believe, to general state legislation for the remedy of existing evils as relating to library incomes. We may safely follow the parallel of the schools in the best states of the Union where the state fixes a minimum to be raised by local taxation, and supplements this by grants from the state for the purpose of equalization, based on the number of children, or schools to be served, instead of on the assessed valuation of property.

The Province of Ontario has recognized this situation in its recent library legislation better

than any state in the United States so far as my knowledge goes, for the recent general library law enacted by this province provides that where a public library is established the library authorities may claim a rate for its support of 50c. per capita of the population in the community that is to be served and this rate may be increased by the local legislative body: in other words, the amount of revenue for library purpose is based on the number of people to be served rather than on the amount of property in the community. Local taxation under this act is supplemented by Provincial grants.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Library Association I applied the Ontario law to the cities of Michigan containing 10,000 or more population. Of such cities in this state, of which there are 24, only 6 reported expenditures of money raised by taxation equal to or in excess of 50c. per capita. Michigan, in its ability to support public libraries, is certainly fully equal to the Province of Ontario, and yet the libraries of this state fare very much worse than the libraries of Ontario in view of this recent legislation.

The reasons for a policy of the fostering of libraries by the state are admirably set forth in the beautiful language of that great document which "has produced effects of a more distinct and marked and lasting character than any law ancient or modern," to use the words of Webster—the Ordinance of 1787—when it says, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary for good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The public library as a means of education is necessary for good government, for the safety and preservation of the state. Therefore the state as a whole is responsible for its proper financial support. We as librarians, must seek to create an enlightened public opinion which will function thru the legislatures of our states to provide an adequate and continuous source of public library revenue so that the public library as one of the greatest means of public education, especially adult education, "shall forever be encouraged."

MADE-IN-INDIANAPOLIS EXHIBITS

In an effort to sell Indianapolis to her own people the Indianapolis Public Library has been co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce by showing "Made-in-Indianapolis" products each week in the Delivery Room. A recent exhibit was that of books written by Indianapolis authors, published by an Indianapolis firm and shown in book cases made in Indianapolis.

Sources and Responsibilities For Public Library Revenues*

II. BY ORA L. WILDERMUTH

THE discussion of this topic may be limited, I assume, to the revenues of the public libraries dependent upon public support. The writer has had no experience worth recounting in the management of libraries privately endowed or supported. Most of the public libraries are supported, I believe, at the present time by some sort of a public tax and it is with this tax that I further assume we are most interested.

It has seemed in most cases wise to place the control of our public libraries in the hands of boards of directors, trustees or managers who are appointed by some public official. In this day when the agitation of the short ballot is quite common it would not seem proper to encourage the selection of the members of library boards by popular election. But the most serious objection to the election of library boards is that such a method would place the public library in politics and it would seem wise to keep the library out of politics as much as possible. True, the appointing power is usually held by a political officer, but the Board, if appointed, is at least one step removed from direct political influence and I believe it would be well to keep it there.

This condition presents or gives rise to a legal situation that has given the friends of the public library no small amount of worry.

It is generally considered as a fundamental principle of our form of constitutional government that taxes must be levied by public officials elected by and directly responsible to the people.

Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations" says (page 24):

"Did Parliament attempt to levy taxes in America; its people demanded the benefit of that maxim with which for many generations every English child had been familiar; that those must vote the tax who are to pay it."

Again the Supreme Court of Illinois (in *People ex. rel. vs. Chicago*, 51 Ill. 17) said that corporate authorities vested with the power to tax must be understood as "those municipal officers who are either directly elected by the people to be taxed, or appointed in some mode to which they have given their assent."

And again the same court said (in *Harvard vs. St. Clair etc. Co.*, 51 Ill. 130).

*Part of an address given at the A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting at Chicago. Judge Wildermuth further discussed the subject extempore, and answered questions raised in the general discussion following.

"The power of taxation is of all the powers of government the one most liable to abuse, even when exercised by the direct representatives of the people and if committed to persons who may exercise it over others without reference to their consent, the certainty of its abuse would be simply a question of time. No person or class of persons can be safely entrusted with irresponsible power over the property of others, and such a power is essentially despotic in its nature, and violative of all just principles of government. It matters not that, as in the present instance, it is to be professedly exercised for public use, by expending for the public benefit the taxes collected. If it be a tax, as in the present instance, to which the persons who are to pay it have never given their consent and imposed by persons acting under no responsibility or official position and clothed with no authority of any kind by those whom they propose to tax, it is to the extent of such tax, a government of the same character which our forefathers thought just cause for revolution."

And the Federal Court (in *Parks vs. Wyandotte County Commissioners*, 61 Federal 436) said among other things: "Can a tax be arbitrarily forced upon the tax payers of a county either by the individuals or by the officials in whose appointment they have no voice. The power of taxation is a power inherent in all government. In a constitutional government the people by the Constitution conferred it on the Legislature. It is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty. It includes the power to destroy. It appropriates the property and labor of the people taxed. Unrestrained power of taxation necessarily leads to tyranny and despotism. Their (taxing agencies) powers are limited by organic laws; and they should be so selected as to be directly answerable for their official acts to their local constituents or districts to be taxed. . . ."

"Self taxation or taxation by officers chosen by or answerable to those directly interested in the district to be taxed is inseparable from that protection of the right of property that is either expressly or impliedly guaranteed by all written constitution under our system of government. Of all the powers of government, the one most liable to abuse is the power of taxation. If placed in hands irresponsible to the people of the district to be taxed its abuse is a mere question of time."

From these authorities it is plainly seen that the nature of our government in America is such

that it can hardly be said that the power of taxation can be placed legally in the hands of a board not elected by the people. It is true that in some states of the Union the power to levy taxes for library matters has been placed finally with the library board even tho the board is appointed. Notable instances of that sort of a law is to be found in Iowa and Indiana.

In Iowa the law was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State and the Court had this to say in passing upon the validity of that law. (State ex. rel. vs. Des Moines, 103 Iowa 76, 39 L. R. A. 285):

"We say then that there is implied limitation upon the power of the Legislature to delegate the power of taxation. This of necessity must be so, otherwise the Legislature might clothe any person with the power to levy taxes regardless of the will of those upon whom such burdens would be cast and such persons might be directly responsible to no one. . . .

"Counsel have cited no instances in the legislation of this state and we have found none where the power to tax was conferred upon a Board of officers not elected by and immediately responsible to the people and we are unwilling to extend the right to delegate such power to any body or person not directly representing the people. The danger which lies in delegating such power to any person or board not directly responsible to the tax-payers is so forcibly set forth in the citations we have made that we need not to enlarge upon it. . . .

"The levy and collection of a tax is a taking of the property of the tax payer against his will and such a necessary, arbitrary and far reaching power ought not to be conferred upon a body of persons who are not the direct representatives of the people and who are not elected by them and who therefore are not directly responsible to them unless the people assent thereto."

This Iowa law provided for the establishment of public libraries in cities of that state and for their control, government and management by a board of trustees to be appointed by the mayor by and with the consent of the common council, and the law further provided that the library board was annually to determine the tax necessary for the support of the library and that when so determined they should certify the tax to the common council, who should then levy that tax together with other municipal taxes and certify them to the county auditor. The use of the word "shall" in reference to the duties of the common council made it mandatory upon that body to levy the taxes fixed by the library board so that in reality the tax was fixed finally by the board.

In Indiana, the law is very similar, and the constitutionality of that act was questioned in that State, but the Supreme Court of Indiana in passing upon that question decided that the Indiana Statute was constitutional. In passing upon the question, however, the court rendered its opinion upon the theory that the public libraries of the state were a necessary and proper part of the public school system of the state, and inasmuch as the constitution of the State of Indiana had specifically provided for a system of public education, the library law was constitutional.

The opinion of the Iowa Court follows the better legal reasoning, but there has been a tendency of recent years to break away from the old time honored precedent, which I have heretofore stated and it does not seem impossible that the courts of other states may take the position that even tho the power of taxation is an important one that it can be safely delegated to an appointed body. With our branches of government becoming more complicated every day, it is quite impossible that we as electors should vote directly for all of our governmental agencies and perhaps it will be possible to get away from this constitutional limitation on the power to tax. It is devoutly to be hoped that such a condition may arise for the benefit of the public libraries of the country, for I believe it can be safely said that the libraries are not upon a sound financial basis until the library boards themselves are given the power definitely and finally to determine the tax that is to be levied for their support. The library boards as a rule are made up of men and women who are all willing to sacrifice their time and energies for the welfare of the people and it is not at all likely that the powers delegated to them will be unfairly or improperly used. But it seems to me certain that the welfare of the libraries cannot be said to be taken care of so long as the power to fix their revenues is to be determined by a body politic such as a city council. Such men are usually interested in keeping taxes down as low as possible so that they may go back to their constituents and seek re-election, and again they are inclined to minimize the requirements of the library and to provide a larger revenue for those departments of government such as the police force and the street cleaning department whence political influence is most likely to come.

But perhaps the coming of woman suffrage presages a better day for the library, for does not now a woman librarian have as much political power as does a policeman or a white wing? But, really, I believe the salvation of the library lies in being given the right to fix its own tax.

This power has often been delegated to school boards even tho they are appointive and it is not unreasonable to hope that the time may come when the library will be recognized as an institution important along with the school. The school from the first grade to the end of the university generally provides training for the individual for about sixteen years and then the school system has nothing further for him. The library serves him, not only for these sixteen years, but for all the remainder of his allotted span of life. Its influence has a wider range than the school.

Libraries have gone thru about the same course of development as have schools. Like the school, the first library was a private one where only the fortunate owner could profit. And next came the subscription library and the community school in each of which the payment of dues was a prerequisite to its use. The first library society in America was organized by Franklin in Philadelphia in 1732 and incorporated in 1742 under a law exempting such a library from taxation. More altruistic views later prevailed and out of these grew the library association whose libraries were open to the public but maintained by private subscriptions. In the next stage we find libraries maintained by general taxation but the establishment of such libraries and taxes for their support are generally left to the judgment of the local community. Our school systems have gone a step further ahead and now the state usually takes a hand and the establishment and maintenances of schools is compulsory. Is it too much to hope that we may some time have the establishment and maintenance of a public library compulsory upon every community?

Such a condition might require some change of attitude on the part of our courts, but our judiciary changes as the exigencies of time require. Some of the pronouncements of our courts today would have shocked the legal mind of Justice Marshall. I would like to trace the development of some tax laws if time permitted but I can only refer briefly to them. Ditch and drainage laws generally provide for the spreading of a tax or special assessment by a commissioner or board appointed by a court and these laws were first assailed vigorously as being in contravention of a constitutional guaranty. Our country road laws had the same history and they were frequently held unconstitutional, notably in *Board vs. Abbott*, 52 Kan. 148 in 1893, in which case there was an able dissenting opinion. This decision was overruled in the same state in *Wulf vs. Kansas City*, 77 Kan. 358, in 1908. In the latter case the appointed Park Board of Kansas City was given the power to levy taxes

for park purposes but the court took the position that the constitution limits rather than confers power and that having created a legislature its power was complete except insofar as it is limited by the constitution and there was no constitutional requirement that taxes be levied by elective officers.

What is Advertising?

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS

Publishers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Gentlemen:

The Department at Washington has acknowledged the receipt of the letter of this office transmitting a copy of the December 15, 1920, issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL with respect to the classification under the Act of October 3, 1917, of the matter appearing on pages 1019, 1020, 1046, 1048, and 1050 of that issue under the headings "What to Read on Social Hygiene" and "Recent Bibliographies," such articles containing in most cases the prices of the books referred to, some of the publishers of the books also being advertisers in the publication, and the following advice has been received from the Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General in a letter dated January 8, 1921:

"You are advised that while there would appear to be some reasons for regarding matter like that referred to, consisting of lists of books, the prices of which are given in many instances, and in connection with some of which concise comments in the form of reviews, also appear, as advertising matter chargeable with the second-class zone rates of postage prescribed by the Act of October 3, 1917, for such matter, nevertheless, for the present where the books listed or reviewed in a publication are selected by the publisher or editor thereof and such matter is inserted exclusively for the information of its readers and not in connection with any understanding or agreement with anyone interested in the sale of the books the matter will be regarded as other than advertising for the purpose of determining the postage chargeable on the publication, provided the prices of the books are not given and the lists or reviews are otherwise free from features tending to give them the appearance of being designed to promote the sale of the books.

"You may in this instance, however, accept postage on the issue in question on the basis of the markings made by the publishers."

J. G. PATTEN.

United States Post Office, New York.

Books by Twentieth Century American Poets

A LIST SELECTED BY THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Committee on Library Lists of the Poetry Society of America presents in the following titles its selection of the volumes of poetry by American authors which it considers all libraries should own in order that their readers may be informed to date as to the progress of poetry in their own country. Lists have been prepared annually since 1914, the first of them having covered the ground from 1900 to 1913. The members of this Committee are selected from among the poets, editors, reviewers, librarians, and college and university professors who are members of the Poetry Society. The lists have in the past been found of use not only to libraries but also to the general purchasers of poetry, a company that seems to be enlarging daily. The columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL afford the only public printing of this List, but the *Bulletin* of the Poetry Society gives place for a copy and the Syracuse Public Library also repeats it in its *Bulletin*. A transcript of the combined lists since 1914, called "Eighty-seven Poets," was published by the Syracuse Public Library in 1919 and may be obtained by librarians and others on request.

The Committee appeals to writers and publishers of poetry and all interested persons, for co-operation in the difficult work of keeping tally of the books of poetry published in this country. It will be glad to have its attention called to privately printed or other works of poetry which might otherwise escape its attention. Communications on this subject should be addressed to: Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, 418 Central Park West, New York City, who is chairman of the Committee.

INDIVIDUAL WORKS

- Adams, Franklin P. *Something Else Again*. Doubleday.
Humorous pieces in clever verse poems, and classic parodies.
- Aiken, Conrad. *The House of Dust*. Boston: Four Seas Co.
One poem with sections; transcripts from life in lyrical verse.
- Benét, Stephen Vincent. *Heavens and Earth*. Holt.
Narrative, humorous and other poems in rhymed metres.
- Benét, William Rose. *Moons of Grandeur*. Doran.
Short poems romantic and varied in subject.

- Bodenheim, Maxwell. *Advice and Other Poems*. Knopf.
Short poems in free forms.
- Bradford, Gamaliel. *A Prophet of Joy*. Houghton.
One continuous poem in stanzas. A social satire.
- Brown, Abbie Farwell. *Heart of New England*. Houghton.
Short poems in standardized forms; Pilgrim Ode included.
- Burt, Maxwell Struthers. *Songs and Portraits*. Scribner.
Poems and sketches in standardized forms.
- Bynner, Witter. *A Canticle of Pan and Other Poems*. Knopf.
Varied poems in both free and metrical forms.
- Carlin, Francis. *The Cairn of Stars*. Holt.
Irish ballads and lyrics.
- Carpenter, Rhys. *The Plainsman and Other Poems*. Oxford Univ. Press.
Short poems, partly inspired by modern Greek life.
- Cone, Helen Gray. *The Coat without a Seam*. Dutton.
Sonnets and lyrics of war and peace.
- Conkling, Grace Hazard. *Wilderness Songs*. Holt.
Lyrical verse; contains songs of Old Mexico.
- Conkling, Hilda. *Poems by a Little Girl*. Stokes.
Free verse forms by a child of eight.
- Corbin, Alice. *Red Earth*. R. F. Seymour.
Free verse poems, chiefly of New Mexico.
- Cromwell, Gladys. *Poems, new Edition*. Macmillan.
Posthumous publication. Brief lyrics; one of the prize-winning volumes of the P. S. A.
- Eliot, T. S. *Poems*. Knopf.
Satirical verse with an ultra-modern note.
- Farrar, John Chipman. *Forgotten Shrines*. Yale Univ. Press.
One of the Yale Series of Younger Poets.
- Flexner, Hortense. *Clouds and Cobblestones*. Houghton.
A first volume; lyrics and sonnets on varied themes.
- Gibran, Kahlil. *The Forerunner*. Knopf.
Poetic parables of the Orient.
- Guiterman, Arthur. *Ballads of Old New York*. Harper.
Poems illustrating historical incidents of New York, humorous and serious.
- *Chips of Jade*. Dutton.
Clever maxims and aphorisms from the orient, done into Guitermanian verse.
- Hillyer, Robert. *Alchemy*. Brentano's.
One long poem of classic type, in cantos.
- Johns, Orrick. *Black Branches*. Pagan Pub. Co.
Poems in free verse; including also three free verse plays.

- Kemp, Harry.** Chanteys and Ballads. Brentano's.
Out-door poems both of sea and land, done in swinging rhythms; including also a group of poems about Christ.
- Kenyon, James B.** Harvest Home. J. T. White Co.
Poems in standardized forms. Collected edition.
- Knibbs, H. H.** Songs of the Trail. Houghton.
Book of western (cowboy) poems, lyric and narrative.
- Kreymborg, Alfred.** Blood of Things. Nicholas Brown.
Ultra-modern and somewhat fantastic verse.
- Le Gallienne, Richard.** The Junkman and Other Poems. Doubleday.
Short poems in the poet's flawless technique; partly in "French forms."
- Leonard, William Ellery.** The Lynching and Other Poems. Huebsch.
Poems of impassioned social import, in standard forms.
- Lindsay, Vachel.** The Golden Whales of California. Macmillan.
Short poems in the author's customary and highly individual rhythms.
- Markham, Edwin.** Gates of Paradise and Other Poems. Doubleday.
The fourth volume of an established poet. Songs of a social and religious nature.
- Masters, Edgar Lee.** Domesday Book. Macmillan.
Narrative poems in a free type of blank verse, centering about one character.
- Millay, Edna St. Vincent.** A Few Figs from Thistles. Frank Shay.
Brief, epigrammatic poems.
- Morley, Christopher.** Hide and Seek. Doran.
Lyrical verse, chiefly written with a light touch.
- Oppenheim, James.** The Solitary. Huebsch.
Philosophical verse in free measures.
- Pound, Ezra.** Umbra. Elkin Mathews.
Partly a reprint from the author's earlier work.
- Reese, Lizette Woodworth.** Spicewood. Norman Remington Co.
New poems by a poet of established reputation.
— A Branch of May. T. B. Mosher.
New edition with foreword by J. B. Rittenhouse.
- Robinson, Edwin Arlington.** Lancelot. Thomas Seltzer.
A narrative poem, which won the five hundred dollar prize of the Lyric Society.
— The Three Taverns. Macmillan.
Collection of psychological poems, chiefly character studies.
- Robinson, Edwin Meade.** Piping and Panning. Harcourt.
Volume of humorous verse.
- Sandburg, Carl.** Smoke and Steel. Harcourt.
Poems in free forms: partly on social problems.
- Sarett, Lew.** Many, Many Moons. Holt.
Interpretations of Indian life. Introduction by Carl Sandburg.
- Schauffler, Robert Haven.** The White Comrade and Other Poems. Houghton.
Poems, containing author's work for last decade.
- Scollard, Clinton.** War Voices and Memories. J. T. White Co.
Poems written during 1917 and 1918, chiefly concerning America, Italy and the Orient.
- Seiffert, Marjorie Allen.** A Woman of Thirty. Knopf.
Poems of modern type, in free forms.
- Teasdale, Sara.** Flame and Shadow. Macmillan.
Fourth book by this poet: brief singing lyrics, chiefly of love.
- Thompson, John R.** Poems. Scribner.
Newly collected edition of a southern poet well-known since before the Civil War.
- Van Dyke, Henry.** Poems. Scribner.
Collected edition of the well-known poet.
- Van Dyke, Tertius.** Songs of Seeking and Finding. Scribner.
Sonnets and lyrics in standard forms.
- Walsh, Thomas.** Don Folquet and Other Poems. Lane.
A tale of knighthood in verse.
- Wells, Winifred.** The Hesitant Heart. Huebsch.
Lyric verse: a first volume.
- Wilkinson, Marguerite.** Bluestone. Macmillan.
Poems on varied themes, in both lyrical form and in unrhymed cadence.
- Wood, Clement.** Jehovah. Dutton.
A poem in narrative and lyric forms, presenting a modern conception of some Biblical themes.
- Woodberry, George E.** The Roamer and Other Poems. Harcourt.
One long philosophical poem, and a group of sonnets called "Ideal Passion."

COLLECTIONS

- Braithwaite, Wm. Stanley.** Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1920. Small Maynard.
- The Book of Modern British Verse. Small, Maynard.
- Frothingham, Robert.** Songs of Dogs. Houghton.
— Songs of Horses. Houghton.
- Kreymborg, Alfred.** Others for 1919; anthology of the new verse. New York: Nicholas L. Brown.
- Miscellany of American Poetry.** Unpublished poems by various poets. Harcourt.
- Stork, Charles Wharton.** Contemporary Verse Anthology. Dutton.
- Untermeyer, Louis.** Modern American Poetry. Harcourt.
— Modern British Poetry. Harcourt.
- Wells, Carolyn.** The Book of Humorous Verse. Doran.
- Widdemer, Margaret.** The Haunted Hour. Harcourt.

College Library News, 1917-1920

A SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN JANUARY, 1917, AND NOVEMBER, 1920. PREPARED BY THE STUDENTS AND EDITED BY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS HELD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ON NOVEMBER 27, 1920.

THE ground covered in this summary consists of the English and American professional periodicals, the American periodical indexes, the American Library Association's *Proceedings*, and, as far as was possible, the book and pamphlet literature of the period. No claim to completeness is made. The material noted groups itself roughly under three heads, namely, that which has to do with the broader aspects of administration, that which pertains to technical organization, and that which is of a bibliographical nature.

The treatments of administrative matters found reflect certain perennial problems of the college librarian. Fundamental among them is the place of the library in the college organization: Mr. Drury has discussed this, emphasizing the function of the library as a co-ordinate department serving all others but independent of all, and urging the importance to the librarian of dean's ranking and freedom from control on the part of his colleagues. As a supervising body which he believes would operate satisfactorily, Mr. Drury suggests a library committee of seven¹—two trustees, two professors, and as ex-officio members the president, comptroller and librarian—to meet quarterly for the purpose of passing upon appointments, appropriations and policies. Another phase of relations with the college is treated in the pamphlet report on departmental libraries issued by a University of Chicago committee.² This represents an enquiry extending over some three years, and embodies findings as to usage in several other institutions, with recommendations tending toward centralization and strengthening of the general library; it does not, however, go as far in this direction as the original proposals of the committee might have indicated.

So far as equipment and visible facilities have a part in good service some criteria bearing upon them are essential. These are touched upon in

W. H. Allen's "Self Surveys by Colleges and Universities";³ and again in articles by Mr. Bishop. In speaking of reading room accommodations Mr. Bishop advises liberal allowance for growth, and urges that seating capacity be twenty per cent of the enrollment.⁴ Again, after discussing general needs,⁵ he stipulates 100,000 volumes as the minimum collection possible in a college aiming to give modern work in the humanities and in science, that 100,000 to 150,000 volumes per 1000 students is a fair average in any institution, and that the library should receive six to ten per cent of the total college income; and states that the most vital need of American scholarship is not the so-called endowment of research, but the provision of the materials for research in university libraries, and adequate quarters.

The records show that college librarians as well as public librarians are giving thought to the professional strengthening of their group. Mr. Severance urges certification as a means to this.⁶ Mr. Henry emphasizes the salary situation,⁷ and says that we must either content ourselves with the standards of stupid service which low salaries impose, reconcile ourselves to unionization and trade conditions, or increase salaries to decent living possibilities. Adolf C. Noé⁸ and J. T. Jennings⁹ lay stress upon the need of greater opportunity and encouragement for the library worker to better his scholarly equipment. Mr. Noé asserts that administrative technique has been developed at the expense of productive scholarship; and that immediate practical service has tended to crowd out the ideal of broad national and professional usefulness on the part of the library and its personnel.

Much thought has been given to plans of preparation for the forms of work represented in

¹ World Book Co., Yonkers-on-Hudson, 1917, p. 244-246.

² LIBRARY JOURNAL, Sept. 15, 1920, p. 732-734.

³ *School and Society*, Sept. 18, 1920, p. 205-214.

⁴ *Public Libraries*, March, 1920, p. 124-126.

⁵ LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 282-284.

⁶ *School and Society*, July 19, 1919, p. 70-72.

⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 227-233.

¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 15, 1920, pp. 551-552; *School and Society*, Oct. 9, 1920, pp. 311-313.

² University of Chicago Library. Report of committee appointed . . . to investigate the relations of departmental libraries in the University of Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1917.

college and university libraries. Subsequent to a discussion of the matter at this conference three years ago Dr. Lichtenstein dealt with it in an article,¹⁰ approving the idea of a graduate library school but questioning its power to draw students; and Mr. Keogh and Miss Emma Baldwin contributed very carefully considered papers to the literature of the American Library Institute. Although not entirely germane at this point it is interesting to note that Sir William Osler¹¹ speaking in 1917 before a summer library class at Aberystwyth, Wales, advocated the starting, as a department of at least one university in each division of the United Kingdom, a "school of the book," and that a School of Librarianship is now in its second year at the University of London. Being British, it tends to emphasize bibliography and the other forms of library interest which are prominent in the college library, and includes a course in paleography in its curriculum.

Only a few library buildings have been erected in the last four years, but, as usual, their dedications have occasioned descriptions setting forth the ideas and experiments involved. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology came first, with its section of a building devoted to the library, this and the collections it houses being treated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.¹² Amherst College held exercise in connection with the opening of the Converse Memorial Library in November, 1917; Dr. Putnam spoke at this time, and an article reporting the occasion includes floor plans.¹³ Leland Stanford Junior University began the use of its new building in 1919, and we have as commemorating this not only periodical reports but a 40-page book, published by the university and including a history of the library.¹⁴ Notre Dame's building, presumably occupied before 1917, is described in an article¹⁵ published within the years covered by this summary. Finally the new Michigan building was formally opened on January 7, 1920, the main features of the day being Mr. Bowker's address, "The library, democracy and

research," and exhibits by Mr. Voynich and from the Clements collection of Americana.¹⁶

A few libraries have in the period under examination issued manuals or handbooks; there are to be mentioned that prepared at the University of Chicago in 1917,¹⁷ and that published by Princeton University in the same year.¹⁸ These are of interest chiefly as examples, altho it is worth noting that the first printing of this edition of the Princeton manual had in view the post-conference visit of A. L. A. members to Princeton in 1916.

The stated meetings of college librarians, here, and at Chicago in mid-winter, and in connection with the A. L. A. conferences, have gone on with little interruption. These have produced the usual quota of discussion, the reports of which in this paper are considered topically.

As librarians we grow to be internationally minded, and passing mention should be made of Mr. John Ansteinnson's description of the library of the University of Christiana¹⁹; of the article²⁰ upon Chinese libraries by Mr. T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hua College, Peking; of Mr. Dickerson's report concerning the library of the University of Beaune²¹; and of the numerous articles relative to the library at the University of Louvain, telling of its destruction and of plans for its rebuilding²².

Turning to the details of method and of internal organization there seem to be few items to report. In the field of pure technique, for example, there have been no startling innovations. Miss Gibbs has given us a review of the needs and of the situation as regards a union serial list.²³ Mr. Currier has told of the Harvard rules for counting pamphlets,²⁴ and has discussed possible economies in cataloging²⁵.

¹⁰ *Public Libraries*, Feb., 1920, p. 78-79; LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb. 1, 1920, p. 107-109; LIBRARY JOURNAL, Oct., 1919, p. 633-637.

¹¹ University of Chicago Library. Rules and regulations of the university libraries, 1917. University of Chicago Press, 1917. 34 p.

¹² Princeton University Library. Princeton and the university library: class of 1921 edition. Princeton, The University Library, 1917. 8 p.

¹³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan. 7, 1920, p. 23-24.

¹⁴ *Public Libraries*, Feb., 1919, p. 37-40; LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1919, p. 423-429.

¹⁵ *Public Libraries*, July, 1919, p. 255-258.

¹⁶ *Public Libraries*, May, 1918, p. 221-222; LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1919, p. 443-446; 788. Koch, T. W., War libraries and other studies. Stechert, 1918, p. 255-279.

¹⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb. 1917, p. 95-99.

¹⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 241-245.

¹⁹ *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1918, p. 243-245.

¹⁰ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 233-235.

¹¹ *Library Association Record*, Aug.-Sept., 1917, p. 287-308.

¹² LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan., 1917, p. 30-35.

¹³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Dec., 1917, p. 954-955.

¹⁴ New building of the Stanford Univ. Library and a history of the library, 1891-1919. Stanford University, 1920. 40 p. illus.

¹⁵ *Public Libraries*, April, 1918, p. 174-175.

Mr. Hanson has presented the need of co-operation in the cataloging of monographs and composite collections not touched by Library of Congress and A. L. A. cards.²⁷ Miss Patton has dealt with the methods of treating gift pamphlets at the University of Illinois.²⁸ Miss Greenhalgh has described the Columbia system of accounting.²⁹ And an article reporting a discussion at this conference in 1916 furnishes the results of the test as to comparative costs of cataloging at Columbia and at Yale.³⁰

Formal instruction to students in the use of the library calls for discussion under the head of methods. An article published in 1918 contains a digest of the course of this kind given by Miss Gertrude Bucks at the Kansas State Normal School.³¹ Mr. H. O. Severance's reprinted book "A library primer for high schools"³² contains some things that would be helpful in college instruction, notably, explanations as to the parts of a book and as to classification. The manual prepared and just published by Misses Hutchins, Johnson and Williams at the University of Illinois, which has grown out of their experience in teaching library methods to college students, contains material which may make it a standard work.³³

Upon advertising, and upon accustoming students to use the library, there seems little to be said or written after Mr. Drury's compilation of a year ago.³⁴ An earlier article by Mary I. Carpenter had cited methods in vogue in certain women's colleges,³⁵ and Mr. William E. Martin, librarian of Bucknell University, discussed subsequently the conduct of a formal advertising department.³⁶ Consideration for students' cultural reading is a phase of this matter, and it is gratifying to find emphasis upon the interest of the college librarian in encouraging the reading of literature other than that which is required,³⁷ and the buying of good

books. Mr. Clarence Sherman has laid stress upon the latter point.³⁸

Extra-campus work on the part of college libraries is not highly developed, but a number of institutions report instances of it. Berea College (Kentucky) has for years sent travelling libraries and gifts of books into the mountains, and now carries on the distribution by means of a book wagon.³⁹ The University of Texas library has a well developed extension division, which makes possible serious study in remote sections by means of package libraries.⁴⁰ Less definite as news items than the above, but none the less interesting, are Mr. John Ridington's plea for travelling library collections of material bearing upon university courses, for the benefit of ex-service men who are unable to attend the university⁴¹; Miss Ernestine Noa's description of the library in the seminar room of the Rural Social Science Department at the University of North Carolina, which presumably is designed for state-wide use⁴²; and the package library service conducted by the Extension Division of the University of Indiana—supposedly in co-operation with the University Library—and available to every resident of the State.⁴³

The third division of this resumé, and the most interesting one, concerns itself with lists and descriptions of notable collections. The accumulation here within the four years seems rather significant. First of all, there have appeared a few working compilations, restricted in interest but valuable for their own purposes, such as the printed catalog of Augustana College Library,⁴⁴ the list of serials in the University of Arizona Library,⁴⁵ the pamphlet on the Bixby books and other recent gifts to Emory University Library,⁴⁶ the six-page leaflet descriptive of Quak-

²⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1917, p. 520-521.

²⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1918, p. 390-393.

²⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Nov. 1918, p. 808-815.

³⁰ *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, Dec. 1919, p. 46-48.

³¹ *Public Libraries*, July, 1919, p. 237-239.

³² Skarstedt, Marcus, *comp.* Bibliography of the catalogued books of the Augustana College library. Rock Island, Ill., 1917. 272 p. (*Augustana College Bulletin*, v. 13, no. 1).

³³ Luttrell, Estelle. Guide, M. A., *comp.* List of serials in the University of Arizona library. University of Arizona, 1918, 46 p. (*University of Arizona Record*, v. 11, no. 2).

³⁴ Emory University Library. Bixby books and other recent gifts to the library. Atlanta, Ga., 1917. 8 p. (*Bulletin* v. 3, no. 3).

³⁵ Haverford College Library. Quaker books and Quakeriana in the library of Haverford College. Haverford, Pa., 1919. 6 p.

³⁶ *Public Libraries*, Jan. 1918, p. 20-21.

³⁷ *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1918, p. 249-250.

³⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1918, p. 307-311.

³⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb. 1917, p. 110-112.

⁴⁰ *Public Libraries*, Feb. 1918, p. 80-81.

⁴¹ Missouri Book Company, Columbia, 1917.

⁴² Guide to the use of libraries. A manual for students in the University of Illinois. Urbana, 1920.

⁴³ A revision of this appears in LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 1, 1920, p. 487-490.

⁴⁴ *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, Jan. 1917, p. 14-17.

⁴⁵ *Public Libraries*, June, 1920, p. 305-308.

⁴⁶ *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, March, 1918, p. 100-102; *Public Libraries*, Jan. 1917, p. 1-4.

⁴⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1917, p. 305-308.

criana in the Haverford College Library," and Princeton's joint finding list of foreign newspapers."

Technical and semi-technical collections have received some mention. There are descriptions of the library of the United States Naval War College at Newport," and of valuable material, including works on medical history, in the library of Transylvania College." Yale University has published a list of medical serials in Connecticut libraries," enlarged from a list of similar material in the Yale Library issued in 1912. The Liautard" and Salmon" veterinary libraries are described. Mr. Ralph Power, writing from Europe, tells of the proposal to assemble special commercial collections for use in connection with business courses recently established at the University of London."

The accumulation and care of war material seems to have been an universal problem. Dr. Richardson has led the way in contributions to this, Princeton having published at least two printed lists of its European war literature—one alphabetical," in 1917, and one classified," in 1918—and two photostat lists—one of books and pamphlets on the economic aspects of the war," and one of posters." Mr. L. N. Wilson compiled a list of the war collections of Clark University, and devised a classification for posters." Mr. Lydenberg and others discussed the arrangement of war material at a recent meeting of the college and reference section of the A. L. A." And Mr. Power has told of the war library and museum at Paris," established by M. Camille Block and Madame Block in 1914.

"Princeton University Library. Joint finding list of foreign newspapers. Princeton University Library, 1918.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1918, p. 409-410.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 269-271.

"Yale University Library. List of medical serials in the libraries of Connecticut, May, 1919. New Haven, Yale University Library, 1919. 92 p.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb. 1918, p. 83.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 308.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 304-306.

"Princeton University Library. European war collection; alphabetical author finding list. Princeton, 1917, 40 p.

"Princeton University Library. European war collection; classified list. Princeton, 1918, 97 p.

"Princeton University Library. Index list of books and pamphlets on the economic aspects of the war. Princeton University Library, 1918.

"Princeton University Library. War poster collections. Princeton, 1919.

"Wilson, L. N., comp. War collection of Clark University Library. Clark University Press, 1918. 53 p.

"A. L. A. Bulletin, 1919, p. 390-393.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1919, p. 303-304.

Scholarship, like business, has turned its eyes to the south in recent decades, and a number of valuable Latin-American collections in North American universities is one result. Yale has 40,000 volumes, made up chiefly of the libraries of Hiram Bingham and H. R. Wagner, and including newspapers. Columbia has 4500 volumes, as well as much related material classed under literature and language. Harvard possesses 19,000 volumes, made up partly of private libraries. Brown boasts of the George Earl Church collection, and there are many relevant pieces in the John Carter Brown Library. Notre Dame has come into ownership of the South American library of J. A. Zahm. The Bancroft collection at Berkeley should not be overlooked, for altho broad in its scope it is rich in Spanish manuscripts. All of these collections, and in addition some which are not parts of university libraries, are described in recent LIBRARY JOURNAL articles."

Where collections in this country are concerned presumably nothing can compete with Americana in interest. It is sufficient merely to mention two significant events of the last four years in this field, namely, the appearance of the first part of the new John Carter Brown catalog," and the gift of his collection to the University of Michigan by Mr. W. L. Clements."

Records, printing and literature remain to be considered. G. A. Barton prepared, and the Yale University Press published, in 1918, parts one to three of the description of the Haverford College Library collection of cuneiform tablets." M. M. Shaver has annotated a list of rare books, manuscripts and autographs in the Vassar College Library, which is mentioned here because of its emphasis on the history of printing." Vassar College has also published a brochure, listing with black and white illustrations the printer's marks in the windows of the Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library."

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1917, p. 455; April, 1919, p. 222-228.

"Brown University. John Carter Brown Library. Bibliotheca Americana, v. 1, pt. 1, 240 p. Providence, R. I., 1919.

"Public Libraries, April, 1920, p. 202-203.

"Barton, G. A., Haverford Library collection of cuneiform tablets. . . Yale University Press, 1918.

"Vassar College Library. List of rare books, manuscripts and autographs in Vassar College Library. . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1917, 38 p.

"Vassar College. List of the printer's marks in the window of the Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Library. . . Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1917, 8 p.

Among the more strictly literary items there stands out the work of A. S. W. Rosenbach on the Harry Elkins Widener collection—the general two-volume catalog," the Dickens catalog," and the catalog of works illustrated by the Cruikshanks"—all of which bear date 1918. Also, Mary Eunice Wead has compiled and the University of Michigan has published a catalog of the Jones Carlyle collection." Major G. W. Littlefield has bought and presented to the University of Texas the Wrenn Elizabethan library, and altho no catalog of this is to be listed a note concerning it appears in the LIBRARY JOURNAL." Finally, there should be mentioned Yale's publication of facsimiles and reproductions of items in the Speck collection of Goethiana," the University of California library's pamphlet descriptive of its library of French thought," and Hall-

*Rosenbach, A. S. W., *comp.* Catalog of the books and manuscripts of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia, 1918, 2 v.

*Rosenbach, A. S. W., *comp.* Catalog of the writings of Charles Dickens in the library of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia, 1918, 111 p.

*Rosenbach, A. S. W., *comp.* Catalog of the works illustrated by George Cruikshank and Isaac and Robert Cruikshank in the library of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia, 1918, 279 p.

*Wead, Mary Eunice, *comp.* Catalog of the Dr. Samuel A. Jones Carlyle collection, with additions from the general library. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1919, 111 p.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1918, p. 273.

"Yale University Library. William A. Speck collection of Goethiana. Facsimiles and reproductions of unique and rare items. New Haven, 1917.

"University of California Library. Dedication of the Library of French Thought. . . 1918, 36 p.

dor Hermannson's catalog of runic literature in the Fiske Icelandic collection at Cornell."

Under the heading of contemporary bibliography only one considerable item for which a library is responsible has come to notice. This is Mr. George D. Brown's list of the works of Woodrow Wilson from 1910-17, continuing Mr. Clemon's compilation for an earlier period."

Lines of inclusion in such a summary as this are difficult to draw, and it is realized that much material of interest to college library workers and some contributions coming from them, altho not touching collections actually under their care, has been passed by. If any excursions beyond the limits set are permissible, they would be to mention Miss Mudge's periodical reviews" of new reference books and her plans for a new edition of Kroeger's "Guide"; Mr. Hicks' informational book, "The new world order""; the work of Mr. Keogh for the "Inquiry," of Mr. Bishop as president of the A. L. A., and of Dr. Raney on importation problems and Library War Service negotiations of all of which the printed record is naturally scant; and the labors of Mr. Koch as historian of the A. L. A. Library War Service."

"Hermannson, H., *comp.* Catalog of runic literature. . . Oxford University Press, 1918, 105 p.

"Brown, G. D. Essay toward a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Woodrow Wilson, 1910-1917. Princeton University Library, 1917, 52 p.

"LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, 1917, p. 174-182; Jan., 1918, p. 14-19; Jan., 1919, p. 11-16.

"Hicks, F. C. The new world order. Doubleday, 1920, 496 p.

"Koch, T. W. War libraries and allied studies. Stechert, 1918, 287 p., illus.; Koch, T. W. Books in the war. . . Houghton, 1919, 388 p. illus.

A Librarian's Golden Jubilee

The American librarians, constituting the so-called Northern Party of the projected library invasion of Europe in the summer of 1914, an invasion cut short by the outbreak of the European War, will recall with pleasure, their visit to the University of Christiania Library. Particularly will they recall the venerable Chief, A. C. Drolsum, and the stately, but genial manner in which he received the guests and explained to them the administration, and the various departments of the National Library.

From a communication to *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Bok-och Biblioteksväsen*, 1920, Nr. 2, just received in this country, it will be noted that on March 23, 1920, Mr. Drolsum completed fifty years of continuous service in the University Li-

brary, having entered its service of 1870 and having been Chief Librarian since 1876.

For a member of our profession to have completed fifty years of continuous service is in itself an achievement sufficiently rare to warrant mention; in the case of Mr. Drolsum it is particularly noteworthy because of the institution which he has served, and the important work in history and politics for which he has found time aside from his library duties.

J. C. M. H.

The Detroit Public Library, at the request of the symphony management, will contribute music notes to the programs of the Detroit symphony concerts this year.

Going Down

ITEM 1. "For the United States, thrice the domestic price, beginning New Year's," is now the word from Leipzig. That is to say, list price plus 200% Valutazuschlag (instead of 250% since October 15, 1920) plus 10% Teuerungszuschlag, for books in print. The rates for other countries are not yet at hand. Antiquarian items will, of course, continue to be exempt.

This result appears to have been brought about by a revolt of prominent scientific publishers who disbelieve in the principle of discrimination against foreigners. The present measure is a compromise. More will probably follow, especially if the mark continues to rise.

Every such reduction widens the gap between the German agent and his competitors in other countries. In this situation librarians should be on guard against tricky bills. For example, an Italian invoice for German publications recently examined was found, while apparently 22% below the Leipzig schedule, actually to be built upon a domestic price 80% inflated.

Item 2. In view of continually shifting conditions, libraries will find it wise to require that agents submit bills for periodicals only on occasion of delivery of initial numbers. Any other course is a gamble with somebody probably losing, and that somebody is pretty sure to be the library.

Item 3. Except in the case of very large consignments libraries will find it advantageous to have European material dispatched by parcel post rather than freight, unless, of course, vol-

umes are too heavy for the mails. Six per cent will about cover such carriage, whereas boxes, except big ones, will come higher and travel far more slowly.

If, however, freight be utilized, it is well to have the shipper prepay ocean charges. Landed collect in American harbors, the steamship companies are apt to bill transportation of cargo in gold at the ante-bellum rates of exchange.

Use the postal route always, where possible, for German consignments, since it is easy to find agents who will meet the cost of stamps, but none will cover freight, not to mention quicker delivery.

Item 4. The publishers of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* announced that the three new volumes supplementary to the eleventh edition would appear on India paper only. They have, however, now yielded to widespread demand, supported by this Committee, and agreed to an edition on ordinary book paper as well. Furthermore, if enough requests are received, they will bind this in buckram with the A. L. A. reinforcement.

All purchasers of these three volumes should at once give them notification of (1) the paper desired—whether India or ordinary, and (2) the binding preferred—whether cloth or special buckram.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

A NEW VOTERS' HANDBOOK

ILLINOIS Voters' Handbook" published by the Woman's City Club of Chicago, 1920, deserves the hearty commendations which are being received by the publishers for its timely appearance, attractive form, practical arrangement, clear and concise text, reliability, and absence of legal phraseology. The subject matter collected under six chapter headings—Technique of voting and information for citizens; Citizenship; City and village government; County government; State government; Federal government, has been tested by experts in municipal, state and national laws, and the editing committee (composed of civic workers, several

of whom have national reputation) has done careful and excellent work, and produced a helpful manual, printed on good paper, in clear type. It has marginal indexing, brief lists of references to up-to-date material, a good subject index, and is illustrated by charts and maps. It appeals to the reader by its straightforward and direct information, is a handbook of practical use to new voters, women's clubs, civics classes, and a tool which librarians have found to be of more than usual helpfulness.

While published for the convenience of the women of Illinois and Chicago, it will also interest students at large, for it contains information of national import in the chapters devoted

to the "Technique of Voting"; "Citizenship"; and "Federal Government." Designed to meet the needs of citizenship classes preparing for intelligent voting at the recent election, it was issued in two forms, viz., as a pamphlet of 110 pages, and by chapters, with separate cover, title-page and introduction, punched for fastening with paper fasteners. This latter form allows for replacing parts which will be revised as laws are made or amended; and will be par-

ticularly useful to libraries maintaining package-libraries, or pamphlet-files, for the parts can be used separately under direct subject. The price is 60 cents for the complete pamphlet; 10 and 15 cents each for the various chapters, or 70 cents for the complete "loose-leaf" form. A discount of 10% is allowed on lots of 25 or more. Address: Woman's City Club of Chicago, 16 North Wabash Ave, Chicago, Illinois.

J. M. W.

Teaching The Use of a High School Library

A SELECT LIST OF BOOKS PREPARED BY MRS. JESSIE LUTHER
Reference Librarian, Kellogg Library, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Connolly, Louise. *How to Use a Library.* 1917. H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. Bds. \$1.30; pa. \$1.00. (Modern American Library Economy.)

Prepared for use of teachers, librarians and normal and high school classes. The questions and exercises are practical.

Fay, Lucy E., and Eaton, Anne T. *Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries;* 2d ed., 1919. F. W. Faxon Co., 83 Francis St., Boston. \$3.25. (Useful Reference series, no 23.)

Part I: On the use of books; part II: Selection of books and children's literature; part III: Administration of school libraries.

Valuable source of material in preparation for this work.

Hopkins, Florence M. *Reference Guides that Should be Known and How to Use Them.* 1913. Willard Co., 479 Sixth St., Detroit. Cloth, \$1.50.

This 1913 edition is a more practical book for teachers than the later edition listed below. The groups of lessons discussed can be given in connection with English courses in high and normal schools.

Reported by the author as out of print and not to be reprinted.

— Reference Guides that Should be Known and How to Use Them, rev. ed. 1919. Willard Co., Detroit. 11 parts, pa., 25c. each.

A series of eleven graded lessons, each in a separate pamphlet. The complete series constitutes a second edition of "Reference guides that should be known." Contents: 1: Webster's New International Dictionary; 2: New Standard Dictionary; 3: Encyclopedias; 4: Parts of a book; 5: Atlases, City directories, gazetteers; 6: Concordances; 7: Library classifications and card catalog; 8: Indexes to periodical literature; 9: Year-books; 10: Commercial indexes; 11: Important publications of city, state and federal governments. Pamphlets 1, 3, 7, 8, are most usable for high school classes. The inclusion of specimen pages from reference books and the illustrative examples are valuable features of these guides.

Kroeger, Alice Bertha, and Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books;* 3d ed., 1917. American Library Association Publishing Board, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago. \$2.50.

A standard book for verification, that should be in the library, but too detailed for use by students.

Lowe, John Adams. *Books and Libraries; a Manual of Instruction for their Use in Colleges.* 1916. F. W. Faxon Co., 83 Francis St., Boston. pa. 50c. (Useful Reference series, no. 16.)

A practical aid in class instruction and for supplementary reading. Includes exercises on the catalog, magazine indexes, general and special reference books.

Ward, Gilbert O. *Practical Use of Books and Libraries;* 3d ed. 1917. F. W. Faxon Co., Boston. \$1.25. (Useful Reference series, no. 17.)

A textbook for use with high school classes.
— Suggestive Outlines and Methods for Teaching the Use of the Library. 1919. F. W. Faxon Co., Boston. (Useful Reference series, no. 21.) \$1.50.

A book for teachers. Supplements the author's "Practical Use of Books and Libraries."

Wisconsin. Department of Public Instruction. *Lessons on the Use of the School Library.* 1918. C. P. Cary, State Supt. Pub. Instruction, Madison, Wis. pa. 5c.

Intended for elementary school classes but is useful in high schools in giving library instruction outlined that has not been given in the grades.

— Library Lessons for High Schools. 1918. C. P. Cary, State Supt. Pub. Instruc., Madison, Wis. pa. 5c.

A guide in giving definite lessons on the use of the high school library. Specific references are given to Connolly, Fay and Eaton, Kroeger, Hopkins, and Ward. (See above.)

Wiswell, Leon O. *How to Use Reference Books.* 1916. American Book Co., Chicago. 80c.
This book is especially helpful for the detailed discussion of Webster's New International Dictionary.

The American Library Association has recently sent to the Havana Post Number One, American Legion, Havana, Cuba, a collection of books which will serve as a foundation for a Post Library.



ELYRIA BRANCH LIBRARY

Denver's New Libraries

THREE new buildings—two branch libraries and a community house—were opened this last month under the auspices of the Denver Public Library. They were built in the latter half of 1920 during the period of the highest cost of materials and labor in Denver and show certain restrictions which this imposed, but the two new branch library buildings in particular show several fairly new features in construction details.

The two new branch libraries, Park Hill and Elyria, were gifts from the Carnegie Corpora-

tion. The Park Hill building, measuring 64 by 32 feet, cost \$26,000 complete and furnished and the Elyria building, 52 by 26 feet in area, cost \$16,000 complete and furnished. Both buildings are of the same general plan—an open interior on the main floor with auditorium and work rooms on the basement floor.

The Park Hill branch library building is Spanish in type and is built of rough troweled cement over brick. The rough exterior walls are buff in color and the roof is of Spanish tiles in grays and terra cotta. The cornice, trim and exterior decorations are of cast stone and the entrance door which is of Spanish design, is in two shades of red. The under-cornice is stenciled in terra cotta and old blue and the lanterns at the entrance are of wrought iron, screened with heavy isinglass. The leaded windows are high in the front and in the rear and are low in the end walls of the building.

The interior is unusually open and spacious in appearance. The librarian's room on the main floor is outlined by double faced floor cases which are only a foot higher than the delivery desk.

The interior walls and ceilings in the building are of rough troweled gray plaster and the ceiling is a beamed one. The wall cases are



IN THE PARK HILL BRANCH, SHOWING WINDOW SEATS CONCEALING RADIATORS, CHILDREN'S ROOM

sunk into the rough plaster walls which gives an attractive appearance and also an effect of unusual solidarity.

In the adult reading room there is a large bay with window seats while in the children's room two window seats flank the cast stone fire place. In the chimney breast is sunk a stone plaque of "The Ancient Mariner," modeled by Robert Garrison, the sculptor.

The lighting fixtures are somewhat unique both in design and cost in that they are wrought iron brackets which hold the glass cylindrical globes. These globes originally were electric battery jars converted for lighting purposes by cutting out the bottoms and inverting the jars. The lighting fixtures complete each cost only eleven dollars.

Unbroken wall space for book shelving has been secured in the Park Hill and three other branch library buildings in Denver, by sinking heat ducts in the walls back of the book cases which bring the heat to the tops of the cases or at the top of window seats directly under the windows where the heat is most needed.

The steam heat radiators are placed under reading seats or under the reading ledge which projects from the wall cases. They are screened from view either by metal or wooden grills which are on hinges so the radiators can be



THE PARK HILL BRANCH

reached for adjustment or repair. The heating ducts which are slightly longer than the radiators themselves, are sunk in the walls and are five or six inches deep. In the Park Hill library building the ducts vary from five and a half to eight and a half feet long and are five inches deep. The backs of the book cases make the fourth wall for the heating ducts. This is covered with thick sheets of asbestos which make so excellent a non-conductor of heat that the backs of the bookcases themselves are only slightly warm. The ducts open at the tops of the wall cases or at window sills and these



TWO CHILDREN'S ROOMS: AT THE LEFT THE PARK HILL BRANCH, AT THE RIGHT THE ELYRIA BRANCH



CONCEALED HEAT-DUCTS OPEN AT WINDOW SILLS

openings are covered by metal grills of one inch mesh.

The heat ducts have several advantages. They give unbroken wall space for books—a great advantage in small library buildings—they conceal from view the unsightly heat radiators, and they bring the heat where it is most needed, at the windows. This is true particularly when the windows are the casement type, for even with weather stripping, such windows admit some outdoor cold on windy days.

The librarian's room at the back of the delivery desk on the main floor of the Park Hill library accommodates a desk, typewriter, telephone and filing cases. The low doublefaced floor cases which enclose this room, permit perfect supervision of the reading room from the librarian's own desk.

The Park Hill auditorium on the basement floor has 165 folding chairs. An outside entrance in the rear of the building opens to the landing on the stairway from the floor above and so avoids the necessity of two stairways to the basement floor.

The Elyria branch library building is smaller than the Park Hill building, but resembles it in its general arrangement and in details of construction, such as the concealed heating ducts, built-in furniture in the librarian's private room, outside basement entrance, etc.

The Elyria building is constructed of white cement over brick walls, with a Spanish tiled roof and an entrance door paneled with Spanish tiles. All the windows are high except the two large leaded ones in the front wall which reach to the floor. The cornice brackets and outside railings are of wrought iron.

In the children's room there is a fireplace of brick and old tiles. Over it and in the opposite wall at the other end of the building are recessed spaces in the plaster. These will be

filled later with two decorative wall paintings by Albert Olsen, which decorations will be gifts to this branch library from the Denver Union Stockmen's Association.

The Park Hill and Elyria branch buildings were designed by two Denver architectural firms—Hoyt Brothers and H. J. Manning.

The third new building opened within a month is the Globeville Community House. The Denver public library does not believe that it is the best administrative authority to handle this community activity, but its financing and partial control have been placed under the library for the time at least. The needs in Globeville, one of Denver's two foreign districts, have been emphasized by the Denver public library for several years and last spring William P. McPhee of the Library Board started a building fund with a \$2,500 gift. The Denver Real Estate Exchange then conducted a two hours' campaign and raised the fund to \$14,000.

With this money a one-story brick building was erected. At the left on entering are the library quarters—an attractive reading room with space for 3,500 books, and the librarian's own room. To the right of the entrance hall is an auditorium with 250 folding chairs and a flat floor of hard maple for supervised community dancing. The auditorium is equipped for a moving picture machine and for theatrical entertainments. It is also provided with light gymnastic apparatus, boxing paraphernalia, etc. and has shower baths adjoining this room. In the rear of the building, connected both with the entrance hall and the auditorium, is a classroom with accommodations for forty people. The Extension Department of the University of Colorado has agreed to conduct here free classes in home economics, American history, etc. This room will also be used by the Visiting Nurses' Association for free clinics for babies.

Since no Denver city department was in a position to handle this work, the mayor of Denver appointed a special committee of which Frederic R. Ross, president of the Library Board, and the librarian of the Denver Public Library are members, to supervise this new activity. The mayor has asked the Denver Public Library to finance this work for the current year, during which time a transfer of funds to the library will be made to permit this. The new community house makes possible unusual possibilities for co-operation between the Denver Public Library and other activities.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

Library Beginnings in the Virgin Islands

DECEMBER TENTH, 1920, should be a red letter day for St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands of the U. S. A. On the evening of this day the first library in the history of the Islands was formally opened to the public.

Since the purchase by the United States of the Virgin Islands, efforts have been made to improve the sanitary and health conditions and to extend better educational opportunities. Those most interested felt that public libraries in the three towns of the islands would do much to stimulate the desire for self-improvement and offer, too, a center where the various classes of people could find a common ground free from partisan, sectarian or race divisions.

The government was not ready to undertake the establishment of public libraries, the individual towns were not in position to do so. The American Library Association, which was appealed to, was interested, but could not finance the project, and so it was the Junior Red Cross which agreed to defray the expenses of books, supplies and services of an organizer to be selected by the A. L. A. Later the Red Cross agreed to defray the traveling and living expenses of an additional A. L. A. representative, Miss Eleanor Gleason, who volunteered her services as an assistant.

Miss Gleason and I arrived at St. Thomas, November 5th, and began our work the next morning in the rooms secured by the St. Thomas Library Commission, for the Public Library. Here we found the cases of books which we had ordered and which were purchased thru the Despatch Office of the A. L. A. There were also nearly 3,000 books which had been secured as gifts from the A. L. A. War Service collection, the Navy Department, the Newark Public Library and the School Division of the New York State Library.

I was able to enlist a number of volunteers from among representative women of St. Thomas, who gave material aid in the routine processes of fully preparing the books for circulation. Some native helpers were also employed. As Miss Gleason and I had our living quarters in the library, we were literally at work from early morning until late at night. We had to contend with the many delays which one finds in the tropics. Our chief limitations were those of transportation and communication. Being six days' ocean travel from the mainland has

many disadvantages. However, we were more than busy and had little time to realize our insular isolation. There were carpenters, painters and electricians awaiting supervision, cleaning women and day laborers who had to be shown what to do and how to do it. As it was impossible to secure dressed lumber, all the planks for the shelving had to be sawed and planed by hand. . . . We used the A. L. A. packing boxes as shelves, as chairs, as dressing tables, wardrobes, and writing desks. Other Americans who had difficulty in securing furniture quite envied us our A. L. A. cases.

As the time for opening the library approached, I availed myself of every possible opportunity to tell the people of St. Thomas the good news. I met with the teachers and principals, talked before four different church organizations and to two large mass meetings of the Labor Unions. Thru the efforts of Mr. Orville Kean, chairman of the St. Thomas Library Commission, the large ball room of the Grand Hotel across the street was secured, chairs for several hundred people were borrowed from the nearby Lutheran church, a platform was erected and a large flag was draped at the back of the platform. The Governor and his staff, as well as the members of the Colonial Council, had been especially invited. The Governor arranged to have the Naval Band play. By eight o'clock, when the Governor and his staff arrived, not only the room but the halls and alcoves opening from the hall were filled with interested people of all grades and classes.

Several hundred people came over to the library for the inspection. All the young people and many of the older ones stopped in the children's room charmed by the attractive books there, new and fresh in their red and green and yellow bindings, many with colored illustrations, and all of them fascinating with the promise of interesting things between their covers.

In the Women's room men, as well as women, were interested in the exhibit of West Indiana displayed on the central table. To the collection of books on the West Indies and especially on the Virgin Islands of the U. S. A. belonging to the library were added those loaned by friends of the library. There were also pictures and government publications. . . .

To look into the interested faces of that audi-

ence at the opening exercises and later, to talk with these men and women, and then to see the boys and girls as they came to claim this wonderful gift of the Junior Red Cross to them was a thrilling experience. We have faith that the experiment will work and that the opening of this first public library in our Virgin Islands will be the means of unifying divergent interests and of providing that stimulus of good citizenship which libraries everywhere are fostering and which this library is peculiarly fitted to bring about.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT.

The Popular Use of Documents in Public Libraries

A PROPOSED SURVEY

THAT the time has come for a general survey of this subject which shall gather up the results of war-time experiments and provide data of a practical nature on which to base a plan for an increased service to communities and to the nation, Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, Mr. Goddard and others interested in the wider use of government publications decided at the Colorado Springs meeting, and to make such a survey the Chairman of the Documents Round Table appointed a sub-committee and instructed them to report at the next meeting of the section. The work is under way and shortly many libraries will receive a brief questionnaire as to how public documents are used and popularized—who uses them, how extra copies are obtained, how circulated, how prepared for circulation, what classification is used, etc.

It is hoped that librarians and document department chiefs will welcome the appearance of these questions as providing an opportunity to speak freely on the subject, and in addition will offer suggestions or criticisms which summarized may be useful alike to other librarians and to the various publishing and distributing departments of government material. The Committee dares to trust that persons in the profession not included in the definitely named "public libraries" are so interested in this subject that they will be willing to share their experiences and will write, without further invitation, to any member of the Committee named below:

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, Chicago Public Library,
Chairman.

EDITH GUERRIER, Public Library, Boston, Mass.
EMMA HANSE, Public Library of District of
Columbia, Washington, D. C.

JANE P. HUBBELL, Public Library, Rockford, Ill.
ALTHEA H. WARREN, Public Library, San Diego,
Calif.

Vers Livres

I do not approve of free libraries.

At least not the way

They classify their books.

It isn't right,

And it isn't according to law and order.

Everyone knows

That when you mention the Gospels

You must say

Matthew,

Mark,

Luke and

John.

Not so the libraries.

They are independent.

They are pedantic.

They insist on

John, Luke,

Mark, Matthew.

It is because of the alphabet, they say.

They have no right to take such liberties

And alphabetize the Apostles.

Then in that matter of Mrs. Browning

(Elizabeth Barrett, that was),

She, sweet and lovely wife of history,

Is classed with English poets,

But her husband (and goodness knows, none was
more devoted)

Stands dignified and stately

Upon a shelf far off.

He has a number all his own.

Mrs. B. with trembling curls

Solaces herself in the company of Burns and
Byron

On one side,

With the two Arnolds crowding her on the other.

They were good men, but the Church of Eng-
land

Does not approve such separations.

Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson and Wordsworth

Come between this lady and her husband.

It is a cruel business.

But librarians say,

"Rules are rules."

They are a cold lot,

With no thought for sentiment.

I do not approve of free libraries,

At least not the way

They classify their books.

—MARGERY DOUD in *Life*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1921



THE pendulum swings from Mr. Carr's breezy talk at Lake Placid to Mr. Sanborn's careful address at Chicago which we printed in our last number, between one extreme and the other. Mr. Carr's plea was distinctly for the A. L. A. as a welfare organization; Mr. Sanborn's plea is for a professional organization which should not attempt welfare work. Probably the true course is the happy mean, and Mr. Sanborn's citations from the constitutions of cognate national associations show that each of them has the public welfare in their respective fields distinctly in aim. The Enlarged Program evidently attempted too much, at least under present conditions, but it should still be the business of the A. L. A. to stimulate the organization of libraries as well as to heighten professional standards, and thus in both ways to give the public a better supply and a better service. It would be a pity if it should round up its half century of service with lesser or narrower aims.

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IN respect to the organization of the A. L. A., Mr. Sanborn's discussion concentrates on the suggestion that the Council should be made more thoroly the representative body of the Association, thru delegations chiefly geographical which alone should have policy-determining functions. This has, in fact, been the trend of Council development in recent periods, but it would be regrettable to omit from its membership, for instance, the ex-presidents, who represent the most experienced leaders in the profession. Such discussions as Mr. Sanborn's paper contribute substantially toward reaching a consensus of opinion which will make the A. L. A. what its members in general desire. It is certainly not wise that policy should be determined by a few votes in a small meeting, and the more the responsibility of the Council is developed, the more likely will it be to attract larger attendance and more careful participation. It is to be

hoped that the A. L. A. will not narrow its limits to exclude any who are really interested in library work, as the British association does by confining itself to chief librarians and leaving library assistants to take part in a junior organization. Library trustees should certainly be invited into the fold, while, on the other hand, conferences are now so large that it is no longer desirable to invite casual membership, whose motive is chiefly the reduced rates that used to be an attraction.

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WE are still nominally under war conditions and it might still be *lèse-majesté* to tell Uncle Sam how foolish are some of his ways. The administration of the Post Office Department has been notably lacking in common sense and fair play in its treatment of periodicals, and the red tape illustrated in a letter of the Department printed on another page seriously hampers service to the public without compensating benefits to anyone. It has been the practice of many literary periodicals to add the price of a book to the bibliographical particulars, for the convenience of readers, and this always without reference to the question whether the particular book by the particular publisher did or did not advertise. This has been the practice of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, but the postal authorities insist that any mention of price must be a concealed advertisement. We propose to continue this convenience to our library constituency, even tho the Post Office counts it advertising and mulcts the LIBRARY JOURNAL accordingly. Mr. Burlison has been one of the scape-goats of the present administration, and in many respects he deserves to be, but the real difficulty goes deeper still and it is to be found in bureaucratic routine which continues to become narrower and narrower, until someone comes along who overhauls methods and brings a fresh breeze of common sense into officialdom.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Illinois Library Association held its twenty-fourth annual meeting in Springfield, October 12-14. There was an unusually good attendance.

Anna May Price in giving the report of the State Library Extension Commission laid special stress upon the success of the district meetings held during the year by the Association. There were fifteen meetings and one hundred and fifty-two librarians were represented in the attendance.

Helen Bagley gave her presidential address Tuesday evening "After the War—What?" She spoke of the spirit of unrest which held the whole world and of the necessity of the librarian's watching for books that deal with world problems frankly, honestly, and constructively; buying them and seeing that they are read. Professor Stuart P. Sherman of the University of Illinois followed with an address on "Beauty and the Puritan."

On Wednesday morning Professor Luther Robinson of Monmouth College told of the Warren County Library, the first library to be voted in under the new County Library law. Lucy W. Errett, trustee of the Kewanee Public Library, gave an excellent paper on "Getting the Board of Directors to Work." Martha Wilson, librarian of the Springfield Public Library, spoke on "Finding the Librarian's Place in Education," saying that the library was an accessory rather than a teaching agency, its work being to stimulate, accompany, and supplement definitely outlined instruction. The last paper of the morning was by Theodore Koch, librarian of Northwestern University. He talked a few minutes on his experiences: buying books in Europe since the war, and then gave a criticism of "The Art of Reading" by Emile Faguet.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. The high school librarians' section was under the direction of Rachel Baldwin, librarian of the Township High School Library, Highland Park, Illinois. Various topics discussed were: The budget, lessons in the use of the library, charging systems, methods of checking attendance, reference work, and co-operation with teachers. The children's librarians' section was led by Adah Whitcomb of the Chicago Public Library. Anne Boyd of the University of Illinois Library School read a paper on "Multiplying the Librarian's Knowledge of Children's Books." Irene Bowman talked on "Helping Children Overcome Bad Reading Habits." The

last paper was by Adah F. Whitcomb on "Some Books I Like and Why I Like Them." The trustees section was an unusually well-attended and enthusiastic meeting. There was much discussion of salaries, budgets, certification of librarians, county library law, and pensions for librarians.

Wednesday evening R. E. Hieronymous, community advisor of the University of Illinois, spoke on the development of the Community High School, and showed how the county library with community distributing centers would naturally develop and grow along with the new type of district school. Frederic G. Melcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, spoke on "More Books in the Home" urging that librarian and bookseller co-operate not only in placing more books on the children's bookshelves, but also in trying to improve the quality of books published for children. Arthur Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, then gave a most interesting paper on "Some Realists; English and American."

Thursday morning Alice Tyler, president of the A. L. A., spoke on "Our Common Task." She said that librarians had come back from the varied experiences of their war work to find that they were committed to the common task of service and that the librarian who develops to the best degree the library in her own community has accomplished the greatest task in library work and should be filled with the courage to go on and make it count still farther. She spoke of the great demand for library workers and urged that a systematic effort be made to recruit library workers in various communities.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Effie A. Lansdan, Cairo Public Library; first vice-president, E. J. Verlie, Legislative Reference Library, Springfield, Ill.; second vice-president, Anna Hoover, Galesburg Public Library; secretary, Josie B. Houchens, University of Illinois Library; treasurer, Katherine Abbott, Elgin Public Library.

JOSIE B. HOUCHENS, *Secretary.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Colorado Library Association held its thirtieth annual meeting in the Denver public library, December 9-10.

Since Colorado as a state had made no contribution to the Enlarged Program, Mr. Hadley opened the session with a brief statement about

this project, and its plans for a permanent endowment. C. Henry Smith of the State University described ten possible ways in which a library might raise funds; by private subscription; by enlisting the seventh amendment workers; thru women's clubs; thru a carnival, street fair or pageant; community players; lecture or lecture circuit; athletic contests; tag day; moving pictures. The two suggestions that appealed to the audience were a movie on a percentage basis with the local movie, and a play by the community players. Outdoor pageants were mentioned with the caution that one should carry weather insurance: athletic contests were also suggested. The community players seemed to appeal to the greater part of the audience and it was finally decided that each community should endeavor to raise a fund for this work.

"Why should I belong to the A. L. A.?" was the topic of Charlotte A. Baker of the Agricultural College. Miss Baker summed her paper up with a group of reasons suggested to her by Miss Van Dyne of the Newark Public Library.

The A. L. A. is the largest and oldest national library society, a society which is composed of members experienced and inexperienced, old and young, and with a diversity of ideas that is broadening to all. It has an income that allows for service and makes each member a shareholder in a growing and progressive concern. To have one's name listed in the "Handbook" is to be afforded a continuing advertisement in the library world. Finally, this membership will yield an ever increasing dividend in personal development and in opportunity for library service.

Mrs. Thomas Crawford Galbreath, of the State historical library, spoke briefly on what a library should save and reject, and on the inter-relationship of all libraries in the state regarding the collection of historical material relating to Colorado. She said the historical society would be glad to receive any Colorado material of interest or value, including current as well as early material, or information about its location so that the society might keep a record for future reference. She especially urged each community to collect and keep a record of its local material.

R. Maud Ditmars of the Colorado Woman's College continued the discussion on the saving and rejecting of material in a library, in a paper largely compiled from letters sent to experienced librarians. She suggested examining the date slips of an experimental display shelf to judge the trend of the public taste, and cautioned the librarian to remember she was buying to please the public and not the trustees or

the librarian. What is out of date should frequently be discarded. Lack of use is denial of efficiency.

On Friday morning May V. Wigginton, now of the Denver library, described her work in cataloging historical material in the public library of Louisville. She said that as the work progressed she found she was getting a panorama of frontier life and development, and gradually learning what Americanism stood for when one considered what it had cost in hardship and in the development of character. She urged all librarians to collect the records which give us our historic heritage from the past, because this is really the one common heritage that has produced our Americanism.

Mrs. Cicely Sherwood, of the University of Colorado Law Library discussed the proposed county library law for Colorado from a legal standpoint comparing the proposed bill with the same law governing county libraries in other States, and suggesting that certain sections could be improved by revision, based on the practical working out of the law in other States.

Will Collins, librarian of the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Aurora, told of his work at this recuperation camp for tubercular overseas soldiers. He spoke of books for invalids as having three purposes: pastime; recreation or occupying the mind; rehabilitation or education for entrance into a new livelihood. Reading matter for the very ill usually consisted of "funnies" in the papers, then the more attractive sheets with the brown picture sections, and, as the patient grew stronger, light-weight periodicals and books. In telling what the sick liked, Mr. Collins said that they preferred books of sustained interest, of action and of cheerfulness. He said he had labeled one class of reading "stogies" because they lasted as long as it took to smoke a cigar. On an average, men prefer books that it will take two days to read. *Outing*, *Recreation*, *Physical Culture*, and the *Cosmopolitan* were among the most popular periodicals. Books, whose plot is laid in England or abroad are not popular. The men want books written by American authors such as Beach, Gray, White, Wister, Davis, O. Henry, and Enos Mills. Popular poetry is represented by Kipling, Service and Shakespeare. Out-of-door essays, essays by Frank Crane, Crothers and Stevenson were also in demand.

Miss Stebbins of the Fort Collins Public Library started the discussion on influencing the library trustees for a larger appropriation. In Fort Collins this had been done by speaking personally to the city fathers. In the days when the city council consisted of ten men, this had

been easier than under the commission form with only three men, because two of the three may easily agree. Lucy Baker of Colorado Springs said she left all financial matters regarding budget to her trustees. It was the consensus of opinion that the trustees and influential citizens were the people who could best impress the necessity of a larger budget for the library upon the powers that be, and that this was their main work. Mrs. W. H. Scheer, a trustee from the Eaton Library, gave a history of their work, which started in 1901. This library of 5000 volumes has made it possible for the local high school to be placed on the accredited list of schools for college entrance.

The last session was given over to a talk about his collection of Coloradoana by Edward B. Morgan of Denver, who began his collection in 1887 when he was a student in Harvard. It is now a valuable collection of from 2500 to 3000 volumes and 4000 or 5000 pamphlets. "Collecting is seldom contemporary," Mr. Morgan said, "and that is the reason it is so fascinating. It has a zest of pursuit, an element of adventure that might well appeal to the hunter or angler." In answer to a question about what one should collect, he replied, "Everything; directories, theatre and church programs, ballots, letters, photographs, books. Books with a Colorado imprint as well as Colorado authors, association books or books which have belonged to Colorado people, and books about Colorado, all these should belong to this group." He suggested the possibility that Pike's personal copy of Pope's translation of the Iliad might have been the first book printed in English in Colorado. In talking about the various editions of Pike's "Explorations," Mr. Morgan called him the Christopher Columbus of Colorado. His book appeared in English, American, French and Dutch editions, but it was rumored that there was a German edition. When collectors had decided that the rumor was false, the Morgan collection acquired two copies.

It is not generally known that the territory of Jefferson which is now Colorado was an unauthorized government that separated from the territory of Kansas and proceeded to establish itself in 1859. R. W. Steele was the first governor. The manuscript copy of Governor Steele's message as well as the manuscript copies of the *Journal* and *Proceedings* of its legislature are among the treasures of this collection. The *Proceedings* of the first city council of Denver, the first map of Denver, and the first Denver directory printed in St. Louis belong to Mr. Morgan. The directory covered both Denver City and Auraria, and gave a history of the settlements on Cherry Creek. It listed fourteen lawyers. The early

election returns from Golden with its list of voters gives a census of every male over twenty-one. In those times elections did not occur in one day, but people voted when they conveniently could, and wrote the names of their candidates on any scrap of paper. Since the first establishment of the Denver mint Mr. Morgan has obtained a specimen of each coin minted. Generally speaking this has meant an arrangement with the mint and a small amount of time and outlay. However, this mint has coined money for both Mexico and of Columbia. These coins are not as easy to get, since all the metal brought into the U. S. must be returned to the government from which it comes, and the coins must be obtained abroad. This collection now has such interest that it has been exhibited in New York.

In the election which followed Mrs. Anna V. Duffield of the Loveland Public Library was elected president; Mrs. C. Henry Smith, a trustee of the Boulder Public Library, vice-president, and Lena R. Fenton of the same library secretary-treasurer. The council for the coming year will be Chalmers Hadley of Denver and Miss M. M. Boas of the Colorado Springs Public Library.

It was voted to have the incoming officers appoint a committee to take up the matter of legislation for a county library bill.

CHARLOTTE A. BAKER, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

WITH the organization of the Library Workers' Association came many appeals for sectional headquarters. It was suggested that without points of contact and knowledge of conditions in various parts of the country it would be difficult to give satisfactory countrywide service. The directors felt that while this was desirable, it was hardly feasible at the outset. The result has naturally been a greater growth in sections where headquarters were first established.

Since the Association was formed for co-operative service and has received calls for workers from every part of the country, it now seems expedient and advisable to establish temporary headquarters in a new locality. The Association is still young and untrammelled. If it can successfully carry out this scheme a further development will be considered.

Our first move will be to the middle west. The Library Workers Association's address after February first and until further notice will be care of Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa. This arrangement is made possible thru the courtesy of the Director, Mr. Sumner.

MARIAN C. MANLEY, *Executive Secretary*.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL MEETINGS

A JOINT (open) meeting of the A. L. A. Council with the League of Library Commissions was held on Tuesday, December 28th, 1920.

Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids, and Ora L. Windermuth of Gary, Ind., presented the subject of "Sources and Responsibilities for Public Library Revenues" in two papers printed elsewhere in this number.

The following contributed to the discussion: Arthur E. Bostwick, Linda A. Eastman, Henry N. Sanborn, Grace D. Rose, Mary Eileen Ahern, Adam Strohm, Elizabeth Claypool Earl, M. S. Dudgeon, Wm. J. Hamilton, Wm. F. Yust, J. L. Wheeler, Frank P. Hill, Anna MacDonald, Julia A. Robinson.

In the course of the discussion varying usages and many opinions regarding the most desirable way of securing city library appropriations were brought out. Dr. Bostwick said that in St. Louis the library tax is voted directly by the people of the city, the city government having nothing to do with it. This is under the state library law, which provides a maximum, and a maximum tax voted at the polls by the people of St. Louis can be withheld or lessened only by a similar vote at the polls. Miss Eastman reported that in Cleveland the Budget Commission usually grants the conservative appropriation asked for by the Library Board. This year, however, when the Commission convened, it was decided that the public library was a part of the educational system of the city and that the school board, therefore, should pay out of its income for the support of the library. A friendly suit brought before the Court of Appeals resulted in the upholding of the action of the Budget Commission. Judge Wildermuth pointed out that there is no reason why the library board could not levy its own taxes if it were an elected board; but in most places, as in Cleveland, the board is appointed, and there is an implied constitutional limitation that the delegation of the power to tax must be to some body of men elected directly by the people. In Bridgeport the library income has been increased every year," said Mr. Sanborn, so that it is now seven-tenths of a mill instead of two-tenths of a mill. The Board of Apportionment decides upon the total amount of taxes, but there is Connecticut state law which is superior to the city charter. Under this law, the City Council may levy a tax not to exceed one and one-half mills on the dollar for library purposes. "We go to the City Council," said Mr. Sanborn, "and that is the only tax the Council can levy for libraries. They levy and the Board of Apportionment cannot touch it. It

has to be added to the total of the city." In Grand Rapids, said Mr. Ranck, the library board is elected by the people. The state law fixes the minimum taxation. A few years ago the State Board of Assessors, in equalizing the assessment throuthout the state, automatically increased the library revenue fifty per cent. Thus, the income from the city taxes, having increased, took care of the expansion of the library. If the library needs any more money for specific purposes, it goes before the city commission and asks for it for that specific purpose.

Further discussion brought out the opinion voiced by Dr. Hill and Mr. Yust that owing to different conditions in the various states there is no royal road to a perfect library law applicable to all states.

The second (open) meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, December 29th. Henry N. Sanborn of Bridgeport introduced the discussion of the "Field and Functions of a National Professional Organization," in a paper given in full in the last number of the JOURNAL.

Opinions differed considerably regarding regional meetings and regional associations, but the suggestion that a very short and simple constitution would meet the needs of the Association received much support. H. H. B. Meyer said that he would like in any revision of the Constitution to have the regional feature emphasized, that in Washington and around Washington nothing would so advance the interest of library affairs as a local organization, a sub-division of the A. L. A. P. L. Windsor expressed himself as entirely of Mr. Meyer's opinion. "I cannot see anything better for the Association," he said, "than to have the membership read and digest and organize ourselves along the lines of this paper." William J. Hamilton said that Indiana "is very anxious to become a part of the A. L. A. with such an organic federation. We are not satisfied," he said, "to have 350 or 400 members of our Indiana Library Association and from 100 to 125 members of the A. L. A. We want to take part in some joining by which every member of the I. L. A. can become automatically a member of the A. L. A." The executive committee of the I. L. A. has been awaiting action of the A. L. A. before drafting action for the State Association next fall."

The President then introduced the question of holding conferences biennially instead of annually, and of holding, say, half a dozen regional meetings in alternate years. Julia Robinson thought that that might be a move in the right direction, as it would enable people to come in touch with the A. L. A. more readily.

Mr. Meyer said that he thought that a reduction of the total number of library meetings, by a number of states combining to have one reg-

ional meeting would be a move in the right direction. Joseph L. Wheeler pointed out that this might, on the other hand, have a tendency to cut down the attendance of librarians who have to travel long distances. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, at the request of the President, spoke of the function of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in alternate years, while the state meetings take place in the other years. This has worked admirably. Charles E. Rush raised the question as to how a proposed national democratic organizations could transact business with despatch if it met only in alternate years, and Mr. Sanborn pointed out that an executive committee and a council, both representative bodies, could meet twice or as many times a year as necessary to transact matters of business, that publication and other business should be left to the executive committee, except where there is a change of policy involved.

Reverting to the question of regional associations, Dr. Bostwick thought a mistaken impression had been taken up by some of the members. His idea was that no state associations should be done away with, but that the regional associations would come to the assistance of such states as were not strong enough to maintain their own associations, that regional organizations might profitably be formed wherever possible, not necessarily state-wide organizations.

After further discussion, the chairman announced that a committee on constitution and by-laws would be appointed immediately to bring before the annual meeting the recommendations formulated by Mr. Sanborn, so that they might be definitely discussed for inclusion in the Constitution.

Mr. Sanborn said that he thought Mr. Hill's suggestion that there should be no Constitution, except perhaps two or three paragraphs completed by a set of by-laws that could be easily changed from time to time as required, ought to be considered.

At this point the Secretary read ex-President Hadley's recommendations, based on his presidential address at Colorado Springs:

"Some preliminary suggestions for a consideration of ways and means of bringing the American Library Association and library workers into closer relation and co-operation for their mutual benefit and for promoting the welfare of libraries in America, particularly through promoting the welfare of library employees.

"It is suggested:

"First: That Section 14 of the A. L. A. Constitution be amended to read: 'The Council shall consist of the Executive Board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, and representatives from state, provincial and territorial library associations to be elected at the annual meetings of such associations, on the basis of one representative from the association having a member-

ship of fifty or less, and one additional representative for each additional one hundred members, the representative in all cases to hold personal membership in the American Library Association.'

"Members of such state, provincial or territorial association who belong to the American Library Association shall constitute a state chapter of the American Library Association if such is approved by a vote of such association, and local groups of American Library Association members within such state or geographical division desiring to organize may become a local chapter of the American Library Association registered under the state chapter.'

"Second: It is suggested that the American Library Association issue charters for the organization of these state, provincial or territorial associations as integral parts of the American Library Association and in these charters it shall define the proper and improper activities of these working units of the American Library Association.

"Third: It is suggested that the American Library Association, thru and with the co-operation of these state, provincial or territorial associations, endeavor to stabilize and secure fair and just salaries for employees in the various grades of library service, and endeavor also to secure for all library employees proper hours of work per week, vacation and sick leave time.

"It is suggested also that recommendations made by the American Library Association on salaries, hours of work, sick leave time, etc., be made available for local use by the A. L. A. chapters, and that circular letters advocating proper salaries and working conditions be sent by the American Library Association to the individual library trustees of such library institutions as may be designated from time to time by the state or local chapters of the A. L. A.

"It is also recommended that the American Library Association give personal assistance when possible and when requested to do so, to its state and local chapters when questions affecting salaries, hours of work and the general welfare of library employees are being considered by these chapters, and that the A. L. A. assist in every possible way to advance and stabilize library salaries as the means to do so present themselves in the proposed closer relations between the American Library Association and its members."

The following took part in the discussion: A. E. Bostwick, Wm. J. Hamilton, C. W. Andrews, Henry N. Sanborn, Mary Eileen Ahern, S. H. Ranck, W. M. Smith, O. S. Rice, Adam Strohm, Linda A. Eastman, F. W. Schenk.

Dr. Bostwick thought that state chapters of the A. L. A. would be a great mistake, that they would conflict with state organizations, that the associations of which he had spoken would be in places where there are now no associations, that there would certainly be a conflict where there was a state chapter of the A. L. A. as well as a state association. Mr. Hamilton disagreed regarding the danger of misunderstanding between state chapters and state associations. He thought that a large number of state associations would be willing to merge themselves to lose their identity and to become chapters of the A. L. A.

The question having been raised as to the advisability of increasing the annual dues, a number of those present favored an increase.

The Committee on Publications (Dr. Bostwick, Mr. Root and M. G. Wyer) presented the following report:

"The committee appointed to report to the Council on the constitutionality or advisability of the employment of a publisher by the Executive Board, begs to report its recommendation that this matter be referred to the Publishing Board for such disposition as in its judgment may seem proper."

The report was approved by a vote of nineteen to one.

Mr. Tweedell, treasurer, presented a report on the status of War Service, Enlarged Program Campaign and Books for Everybody Funds, and some discussion of the War Service Continuation work followed.

At the suggestion of the President it was voted that the President appoint a Committee on Committees, to report to the Council. It was understood that the purpose of this committee is to draft a brief statement showing what is the work of each committee, and also to make recommendations as to the committees which should be created or discontinued.

FILE EXECUTIVES' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

At the monthly meeting of the File Executives' Association, held at the Arcadia Café on Oct. 12th, C. W. Norton of Shaw Walker Co. gave a talk entitled "Built Like A Skyscraper," dealing with the steel file cabinet in its earliest stages and up to its present state of usefulness as a file device.

At the November meeting officers elected to serve during the year were: President, Mary R. Moen of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau; vice-president, Lillian Guenther of the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington; treasurer, Grace T. Chamberlain of Drexel & Co., and secretary, Helen M. Blair of the Philadelphia School of Filing.

The December meeting was devoted to an interesting paper by L. L. Schroedel of the Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co. on "Criminal Identification Systems and Records," and Mr. Schroedel offered to take any members who were interested to see the "rogues gallery" and the criminal records on file in the City Hall.

HELEN BLAIR, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, trained children's librarian. Salary \$1200. St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

Librarian wanted for small library to be open afternoon and evening, only. Salary \$1000. Apply, sending references, etc., to Mrs. G. M. Tooker, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Wanted, an assistant in the reference department of the Providence Public Library, Providence, R. I.; also a general assistant. Address William E. Foster, Librarian.

POSITION WANTED

Librarian with six years' experience in cataloging and reference work wishes to hear of a position, preferably in New York State. Address: R. T. 3, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with college and library school training and many years experience wishes responsible position. Has had charge of large technical library and also experience as head

of cataloging departments. Address: A. B. 3, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A high school librarian, college and library school graduate, with five years' experience in a public library and five in a high school library of 4000 volumes, would like a change of position either to a college or high school library in the east. Address: M. B. 3, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College man, with five years' library experience, including junior year 1916-17 at New York State Library School, and with knowledge of foreign languages, desires position preferably in a law, business or college library. Address: G. V. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A librarian who has had a college education and library school training, in addition to six years' administrative work, wishes a change of position. Would like a position as librarian or head of a department in a library in Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. Address: A. Y. E. 2, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary P., 1908 I., appointed librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

BROWNELL, Lena V., 1909 W., on leave of absence for a year from the Portland (Ore.) Public Library, returned in the fall and was appointed chief of the Catalog Department.

BUDLONG, Minnie Clark, 1910 W., has given up her work in the branch libraries of Kalamazoo (Mich.), for family reasons.

CONGDON, Ferne L., 1914 W., goes from the public library at Superior, Wis., to Kalamazoo (Mich.), as cataloger in the place of Mrs. Frances Hogg Button, resigned.

EMERSON, Ralf P., 1916, N. Y. S., has succeeded Paul R. Byrne as Corps librarian of the Eighth Corps Area with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

GAGE, Laura Jane, 1915 W., is librarian for W. A. Gilchrist, forester, People's Gas Building, Chicago.

HOLMES, Florence I., 1912 N. Y. S., has gone to the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library as head cataloger.

HUGHES, Mary, 1914 C. P., appointed director of the children's work in the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library.

MACRUM, Adeline M., 1915 C. P., technical reference librarian for the Morris Knowles Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., resigned, to become librarian of the Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MATTERN, Johannes, assistant librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, is the author of an

exhaustive study on "The Employment of the Plebiscite in the Determination of Sovereignty," published in the Johns Hopkins University Historical and Political Science series.

METZ, Corinne A., 1907 N. Y. S., appointed librarian of the Spades Park branch of the Indianapolis Public Library.

NEUHAUSER, Anna M., librarian of the Bureau of Municipalities at Harrisburg, Pa., died in November of pneumonia.

PARROTT, Retta, reference librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, is the author of "Library Windows," being twenty-six sonnets which show the "principal changes of the seasons, as observed thru windows of the city library from the viewpoint of the reference librarian." They are published by the Harr Wagner Publishing Co., San Francisco.

RATHBORNE, Alice Lambert, acting librarian of the Denver State Library since 1912, resigned in July and is succeeded by Mrs. J. B. Hyder, who has been assistant in the library for the past two years.

RICHARDSON, Felix, librarian of the Denver Supreme Court Library since 1905, resigned last summer.

SHAW, Gertrude, 1916 S., appointed librarian and teacher at the North Attleboro (Mass.) High School.

SKAAR, Martha O., 1918 W., is librarian of the Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn.

TOWNER, Isabel L., 1907-08 N. Y. S., resigned as classifier at the University of Minnesota Library, January 1, to become librarian of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City.

TOWNSEND, Lenore has returned to her former position as head of the school and children's work of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

WALES, Elizabeth B., is temporarily with the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library. She is conducting an apprentice class and assisting with the branch libraries.

WALTER, Frank Keller, has joined the faculty of the Library School of the University of Illinois for the remainder of the school year.

YEOMANS, Ruth, head cataloger of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library for eight years, has resigned and will retire from library work March 1, to live on her ranch at Chewelah, Wash.

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NEW YORK

As the result of the efforts of the committee of the New York Library Association on work with the foreign-born, the following facts as to foreign language books owned by various libraries in the state and offered by these libraries as free loans to other libraries have been compiled:

There are in all nearly six thousand volumes available for inter-library loan. Of these, 38 are in Arabic; 89 Czecho-Slovak; 17 Croatian; 47 Danish; 2677 French; 2028 German; between 60 and 70 Hungarian; 110 Finnish; 127 Greek; 21 Hebrew; 1734 Italian; 140 Lithuanian; 1246 Polish; 88 Russian; 66 Slovak; 249 Spanish; 278 Swedish; a few Syrian; and 802 Yiddish.

Albany. The New York State Library School celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of its foundation on January 5th. Melvil Dewey and Mrs. Fairchild sent greetings. The new course on the library and the community was introduced by five talks by Joseph L. Wheeler of Youngstown during the week of January 17th.

New York City. In the making of exhibitions the Prints Division of the Public Library has reached Japanese prints, which will be on exhibition until April 15, Room 321. Technique is illustrated by tools and pictures, and the application of the process shown in the choicest color prints in the Library's collection, including prints by Harunobu, Kiyonaga, Koriusai and Utamaro.

The Pratt School of Library Science reports that the class of 1920, the smallest which the School has graduated in twenty-five years, was also a class of such fine material that the initial salaries of graduates averaged \$1313, being \$224 more than the average of any previous class. A questionnaire sent out in the fall of 1919 to graduates of the School showed that in a period of three years the average salary, \$1463, had increased \$300, or 32 per cent. Very few of the graduates replying (over 300 answered the questionnaire, only 16 of the active graduate body failing to respond) do any one kind of work exclusively; for example, only 30 did cataloging alone, while 131 others did some cataloging in combination with other kinds of work; only 8 did general reference and 5 special reference work all the time, but 147 did some general and 32 some special reference work. Cataloging leads all other branches as the kind of work done by more individuals, with reference, adult circulation and children's work following in order. A

large majority of the graduates work in public libraries, there being 134 in public libraries to 47 in educational libraries and 51 in special libraries. The replies also showed distinct tendency toward shorter hours, the average being 40 hours and 48 minutes a week for public libraries, 38 hours and 40 minutes for educational libraries, 38 hours and a half for special libraries, while 64 graduates replied that no definite number of hours were required of them. Out of the 300 replying 67 had taken new positions within the past year, and 23 reported no change in positions or salaries in the last three years.

Elmira. More than three hundred alumnae of Elmira College have subscribed to Elmira College Library Bonds, the proceeds of which will be used for the building of a much-needed new library. Each bond represents a gift of \$50. Some of the bonds have been paid for in full and others are being taken on the two-dollar-a-month plan of payment or on larger instalments. In some cases Liberty Bonds have been exchanged for the Library Bonds.

NEW JERSEY

Princeton. Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has presented to the library of Princeton University the Strong Collection relating to economic aspects of the war.

KENTUCKY

A splendid library room has been added to the equipment of the school of foreign service at Georgetown University. A library of foreign trade and allied subjects is well under way.

OHIO

Cleveland. All records of a twelve-month circulation of books at the public library were broken in 1920. A total of 3,714,456 books was issued, exceeding by more than 237,000 the largest previous total. The total number of visitors to the library during the year was 2,441,079, showing an even greater increase in the reference use of the library than in circulation. The largest circulation in any month in the history of the library was that of November, when 408,016 volumes were issued, exceeding by almost 30,000 volumes the highest previous total for any month.

About 2,400,000 of the 3,600,000 volumes loaned annually by the library are books taken for recreation. Making a moderate allowance of three hours per book, the library affords

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INDIANA

Indianapolis. Because of the serious book situation in the Indianapolis Public Library, due largely to the increase in the number of library readers (there are 59,092 home readers, a 30% increase in the last three years) and an abnormally low book fund, which buys from 40% to 60% fewer books than before the war, public sentiment is being aroused which, it is hoped, will be expressed in gifts, wills, bequests and donations of the citizens to the library. To cope with the present situation, an emergency appropriation of \$10,000 has been made by the Board of School Commissioners.

The telephone is becoming an active agency in the service of the library, reference help given by telephone during December showing an increase of 125% over that given during the corresponding period last year at the central library, and 100% at the business branch.

There were 109 meetings held in the library auditorium during the month.

MICHIGAN

Alma. Alma College conducts a class in Library methods for which college credit is given. Eleven students are at present taking this course.

Detroit. The Detroit Public Library extends its service to the blind of the city, not only by a circulation of books specially prepared for the blind, but thru the services of volunteer assistants who read aloud to the blind in their homes. The library keeps a file of the names of those willing to give this service. Most of the six volunteers at present helping are employed people, and all are women with many interests and many demands upon their time, but who nevertheless devote regularly some hours weekly to this work.

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee. The budget allowance for the Public Library for 1921 was set at \$246,258.00. This is \$41,524.00 in excess of 1920 allowance and is the amount asked for by the board of

trustees. The library has a permissive mill tax amounting to .3 of a mill of which .264 is mandatory under state statute.

The county branch system of the Milwaukee Public Library has been extended so that every resident of the county is within walking distance of a branch library. Nearly all of the rural schools in the county contain branch libraries, except in cases where they are located near one of the main branches. This county system was organized under a state law passed in 1913. In 1917 the library was authorized to levy a fee of ten cents for the circulation of each book to cover cost of operation, two and one-half cents of which goes to the librarian in charge. This is a mandatory charge upon the county board which is apportioned among the towns, villages and cities of the county according to book circulation in each division.

During 1920, 1,778,661 books were borrowed for home use from the Public Library, an increase of 115,113 over the number for 1919. This makes a daily average of 5737 for 1920 as compared with 5445 in 1919. Of the total circulation 327,443 volumes were taken from the main library, and the remainder (over 80%) thru the 66 city and county branches and the 124 smaller libraries in schools, factories, etc. There is a library in every school in the county except two which are in the neighborhood of branch libraries.

Gifts to the library totaled 4353 volumes, and 29,008 were added by purchase. Of the whole number of accessions 33,183 volumes were in English, 82 in German, 69 in French, and 27 in other languages.

WASHINGTON

Spokane. The Trustees of the Public Library have approved, to take effect January 1, a new scale of salaries as follows: Assistants, \$90 to \$115; branch librarians, \$120 to \$140; departments heads, scale not determined, but four have been raised from \$1,650 to \$1,800 and one from \$1,800 to \$1,980.

The 1921 budget carries \$48,329 for salaries, \$8,600 for expense, \$12,280 for books, \$2,900 for periodicals, \$4,000 for binding, \$550 for furniture, a total of \$76,659. The population of the city is 104,000.

NEW ZEALAND

Wellington. The library of the late R. H. Turnbull has been bequeathed to the nation. So far as it is known, there are over 40,000 bound volumes, including many rare and valuable first editions and a large number of unbound books, pamphlets, charts, original historical drawings, etchings and autographed letters by eminent men.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Cleveland, Ohio. Public Library. Books for children under eight years of age. Books for older boys and girls. *Open Shelf*. November, 1920.

Wright, Ruth M., and Hall, Eva S. W., comps. Boys' books. 6 p. bibl. Newark, N. J., Public Library.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Bartows, H. P. Development of agricultural instruction in secondary schools. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. O. 15 c. (Bureau of Education Bulletin 1919, no. 85).

AGRICULTURE

Lantis, L. O., comp. Books for a farmer's library. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Univ. Agricultural Extension Service. (Bulletin v. 15, no. 20, 1919-1920).

Massachusetts. Department of Agriculture. List of useful books on agriculture. May, 1920. 11 p.

ALMANACS

Wall, Alexander J., comp. List of New York Almanacs, 1694-1850. Part VII (Conclusion). *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. November, 1920. p. 620-642.

AMERICANIZATION

Eisler, George, comp. Our immigrants of foreign tongues in their old homes and in America; a selected reading list for the study of the many races in the population of Buffalo. Buffalo, N. Y.: Public Library. pap. 5 c.

See also CITIZENSHIP.

ANTIMONY. See MINERAL INDUSTRIES.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL

Humphrey, M. B. and Smith, Mary E., comps. Reading list [on industrial arbitration]. Pullman, Washington: State College of Wash. *Library Bulletin*, November, 1920. (Debate series no. 5).

Phelps, E. M., ed. Compulsory arbitration of railway labor disputes. Bibl. (*In University debaters' annual, 1919-1920*).

ARITHMETIC—STUDY AND TEACHING

Oberholtzer, Edison Ellsworth. A manual of arithmetic for teachers, giving practical suggestions for teaching of arithmetic in elementary grades and junior high school. Tulsa, Okla., Oklahoma School Herald. 3 p. bibl. D. pap. \$1.50 n.

ASTRONOMY. See CONSTELLATIONS

BRIDGE, NORMAN

Bridge, Norman. The marching years. New York: Duffield. 2 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

BUDGETS, STATE

Oppel, Catherine, comp. The budget in the various states: Selected list of references to material in the . . . library. Madison, Wis.: Legislative Reference Library. 6 typew. p. 40 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Rosenthal, H. S. Cyclopedia of building, loan and savings associations. 4th ed. rev. and enl. Cincinnati, Ohio: American Bldg. Assn. News Co. Bibl.

CALIFORNIA—MINERALS. See MINERALS

CARIBBEAN SEA. See COMMERCE

CHILD WELFARE. See PLAYGROUNDS

CHROME INDUSTRY. See MINERAL INDUSTRIES

CITIZENSHIP

Dunn, A. W. and Harris, H. M. Citizenship in school and out; the first six years of school life. Boston: D. C. Heath. Bibl. 80 c.

COAL

Herington, C. F. Powdered coal as a fuel: 2nd ed., rev. and enlarged. New York: Van Nostrand. 20 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.

COAL

United States. Library of Congress. List of bibliographies on coal. 11 mim. p. September 16, 1920.

——— List of recent references on the coal situation in the United States, 1920. 6 mim. p. July 15, 1920.

——— List of recent references on the coal situation in the United States. 14 mim. p. January 20, 1920.

COAL MINES—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Phelps, E. M., ed. Government ownership and operation of coal mines. Bibl. (*In University debaters' annual, 1919-1920*).

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING. See MEDALS.

COLLEGES

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Which college? 1 p. bibl.

COMMERCE, FOREIGN

Prevost, M. L., comp. Books on foreign markets: 2, Bibliography of books, pamphlets and recent periodicals containing the greatest amount of commercial information on the islands of the Caribbean. *World's Markets*. December, 1920. p. 31-33.

CONSTELLATIONS

Casey, Phyllis A. Stories of the constellations. St. Louis Public Library. 1920.

COSTUME

Boyd, Anne M., and Mabel V. Miller, comps. A reading list on historic and fancy costume. 8 mim. p. Urbana, Illinois: Univ. of Ill. Library. A few copies left. Free on request.

CRESCAS, DON HASDAI

Waxman, Meyer. The philosophy of Don Hasdai Crescas. New York: Lemcke and Buechner [Agts.] 2 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Columbia Univ. Oriental series, vol. 17).

DEMOCRACY

Hall, A. B. Dynamic Americanism. Indianapolis: Bobbs. Merrill. Bibl. \$1.50.

DOMINICANS. See FENWICK, EDWARD DOMINIC

DRESS REFORM

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on dress reform. 5 typew. pages. July 26, 1920. 35 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

ECONOMICS

Cunnison, James. Economics. New York: Dutton. 2 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

EDUCATION

United States. Bureau of Education. Monthly record of current educational publications. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. October, 1920.

——— Publications available November, 1920.

See also ARITHMETIC; AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

EFFICIENCY, INDUSTRIAL

Cannons, H. C. T., ed. Bibliography of industrial efficiency and factory management; books, magazine articles; with many annotations and indexes of authors and of subjects. New York: Dutton. O. \$5 n.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Harbin, E. O., comp. Phonology; a collection of

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- EUROPEAN WAR**
Sargent, Herbert Howland. The strategy on the western front, 1914-1918. Chicago: McClurg. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.
The war and after. Recent accessions. *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. November, 1920. p. 642-658.
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Berkowitz, J. H. Eyesight of school children: defective vision as related to school environment, and methods of prevention and correction. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 13 p. bibl. (U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin. 1919, no. 65).
- FACTORY MANAGEMENT.** See **EFFICIENCY, INDUSTRIAL**
- FENWICK, EDWARD DOMINIC**
O'Daniel, Victor Francis. The Right Rev. Edward Dominic Fenwick; founder of the Dominicans in the United States. Washington, D. C.: The Dominicans. 8 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.
- FINANCE**
Breed, W. D. Cash and securities: the system of finance. New York: Dixie Business Book Shop [Agents]. 3 p. bibl. D. pap. \$1.
- FIUME.** See **ITALY**
- FOLK-LORE, GERMAN.** See **MATRIARCHY**
- FREEDOM OF SPEECH.** See **LIBERTY OF SPEECH**
- FRENCH LITERATURE.** See **ROMANTICISM.**
- GAS INDUSTRY**
Technical books of the gas industry. In Brown's Directory of American gas companies and gas engineering and appliance catalog, p. 367-385. 1920.
- GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON**
Pinger, W. R. Richard. Laurence Sterne and Goethe. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. Press. 5 p. bibl. O. pap. 85 c. (Univ. of California Pubs. in modern philology v. 10, no. 1).
- GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.** See **COAL MINES**
- GRAPHITE INDUSTRY.** See **MINERAL INDUSTRIES**
- GREENLAND**
Great Britain. Foreign Office. Historical Section. Greenland. London: H. M. Stationary Office. 1s. (Handbook no. 132).
- GUINEA, PORTUGUESE**
Great Britain. Foreign Office. Historical Section. Portuguese Guinea. Bibl. London: H. M. Stationary Office. 1s. (Handbook no. 118.)
- HEALTH.** See **HYGIENE**
- HORTICULTURE**
Grand Rapids, Michigan. Public Library. Books on horticulture. 4 p. bibl. *Bulletin*, September-October, 1920.
- HYGIENE**
Burnham, Athel Campbell. The community health problem. New York: Macmillan. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.
- IMMIGRANTS**
Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Foreign-born Americans, their contribution to American life and culture. 1920.
- IMMIGRANTS.** See also **AMERICANIZATION**
- INDIA**
United States. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on India (chiefly economic, political and social). 3 typew. pages. July 7, 1920. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.** See **ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL**
- INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.** See **TRANSPORTATION**
- IRELAND**
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- ITALY**
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Library of Congress Classification for College Libraries*

By J. C. M. HANSON, Associate Director of the University of Chicago Libraries

AS I recall it, the main point in your letter was whether or not I consider the Library of Congress Classification as suitable for college libraries—the smaller as well as the larger institutions. My answer to this question must be “yes” and “no,” chiefly “yes,” however. My reasons for emphasizing the affirmative is that I know of no other classification system which I could recommend as preferable to the L. C. for a college or university library. The negative is inserted because, like all other classifications, the Library of Congress has its shortcomings and defects, some of them rather serious ones.

Perhaps it will make matters a little clearer if I preface my statement with a brief note on the early development and origin of the L. C. Classification, apologizing at the same time for referring to my own connection with it.

My first practical experience in classification dates back to 1890. It was in connection with the modified Dewey as applied at the Newberry Library. From 1893-1897 I had occasion to work with Cutter's Expansive Classification at the University of Wisconsin. In deciding on Cutter in preference to the Decimal at the University of Wisconsin in 1893, we were influenced largely by Dziatzko's statement in his “Sammlung Bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten,” particularly his work on General-katalogisierung, where he finally sums up his estimate of the D. C. by saying: “For smaller popular libraries, a convenient apparatus—for large and scholarly libraries, an insufferable strait-jacket,” also by consideration of the more elastic notation provided by Cutter, and the likelihood that his new classification would avoid some of the serious errors of the D. C.,

and present a scheme more scientific in its development and more modern in its nomenclature.

Four years with the Expansive Classification convinced me that no mistake had been made by the University of Wisconsin in selecting the Expansive in preference to the D. C. Classification. However, the irregular sequence of letters, the preliminary numbers for form classes, and other features, combined with the slow progress in furnishing additional schedules, proved a serious disadvantage.

During several informal discussions on classification and notation which I had about 1896 with Miss Olive Jones, librarian of the Ohio State University Library, the defects of both the D. C. and E. C. were gone over quite thoroly. We were both agreed that a new classification with a notation representing a compromise between the two would be desirable, especially for colleges and university libraries. As for notation, we had in mind one or two letters to indicate classes, sub-divisions to be indicated by numerals, either in regular or decimal sequence.

In 1894 Harvard College adopted its own classification, rejecting both the D. C. and the E. C. In 1896 the New York Public Library, then under the directorship of Dr. Billings, did the same. In the following year there began to appear the discussions on the International Scientific Catalog, which resulted in a classification for the pure sciences with a notation resembling in its main features that which Miss Jones and I had discussed a year or two before.

In 1897, therefore, when confronted by the necessity of submitting plans for a classification for the Library of Congress, the rough sketches drawn up on 1895-1896 were again brought out and expanded.

* Letter written in December 1920 in answer to request for an opinion from a member of the Program Committee of the Middle West College Librarians.

Fortunately, the Library of Congress had secured, about this time, the services of Charles Martel, the present chief of the Catalog Division. Mr. Martel was in sympathy with the simplified notation suggested and the main work of developing both notation and schedules was assigned to him. It is mainly due to his indefatigable zeal and interest that the classification developed as it did during the next fifteen years.

It may not be without its interest to add that Mr. Spoffard, librarian of Congress since the early sixties, and assistant librarian after 1897, had personally supervised the development of the Jeffersonian Classification, then in operation. Mr. Spoffard realized as fully as anyone the need of a new system and was most generous and friendly in his attitude toward our plans. Only on one point was he inexorable: there must be no decimals.

This was one of the reasons why decimals were not more freely used at the outset. Later on, while it would have been a relatively simple matter to convert the numbers for subdivision into decimals by writing them 0000-9999, the advantage of shorter numbers for many thousands of books was thought to be of greater importance than the slight gain in symmetry and regularity, resulting from the decimal arrangement.

In 1904 Yale University Library followed the example of the other institutions previously mentioned, and adopted a classification of its own, with a notation somewhat similar to that selected by the Library of Congress, Harvard, and the International Scientific Catalog.

I am able to recall only one large library, which since 1893 has adopted the D. C.—the New York State Library, after the fire in 1911—and I understand that even in that institution, practically the home of the D. C., there was some doubt as to the advisability of selecting this as against certain other classifications.

I have mentioned these matters to show how the tendency of large libraries has been away from the D. C., and to some extent also from the E. C., particularly since the early and middle nineties.

The objections to the E. C. seem to have been largely based on its complicated notation, and the incompleteness of schedules. As for the D. C., it is only necessary to recall, that because of its restricted notation (with six figures it is possible to number 100,000 divisions, as against 7,019,299 in the Library of Congress system with the same number), it was already

at that time obvious to close students of classification, that particularly in large and scholarly libraries requiring free and generous access to the stacks, this system must in time break down and necessitate radical changes, amounting perhaps to a complete reclassification of all the books. Other defects are so well known that it may be unnecessary to go into detail. One or two illustrations should suffice:

1. General Classical Philology forms a subdivision of Greek literature; general Romance Philology of Minor Italic Languages; General German Philology, of Minor Teutonic Languages. Obviously, when the classification schedules were first outlined, these important classes had been lost sight of, and when later on, it became necessary to provide for them, the schedule-makers found themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea. That is, for Classical Philology they would either have to back up into 469, Portuguese, or provide a subdivision under 430, Greek. The latter was chosen as the lesser evil. Romance Philology could not be provided for under 439.9, Gothic, nor Germanic under 419, Hieroglyphics, so they were assigned subdivisions under 479 and 439 respectively.

2. Bacteriology, to which the Library of Congress scheme assigns an entire class (QR), was quite naturally unprovided for in the early D. C., and the only way in which it has been possible to provide for this important class is by setting aside long and awkward numbers under 612, 616, etc. The unavoidable and forced cramping of the schedules to fit the limited notation, has necessitated in many places, the separation of subjects which should have been placed together.

The difficulty in finding a place for the literature of the European War may still be fresh in the minds of some. It illustrates the problem by which the classifier is confronted whenever a new subject has to be provided for.

Both the subject classification of J. D. Brown and Hartwig's classification for the Halle University Library have much to commend them from the standpoint of a college library, but they are little known and less used in this country. Moreover, they have not figured in large co-operative enterprises, something which tends to give prestige to the D. C. and L. C. classifications.

During the twenty-odd years that I have worked with the L. C. system, its chief advantages have appeared to me to be the following:

1. A simple, but elastic notation. There is

no fear of a general breakdown, no matter how large the number of additions, or how many new subjects turn up in the future, the literature of which will have to be accommodated without extensive changes or re-arrangements of what has previously been added. An examination of the classification will show that five entire letters have been left unused, that second letters have been left open in a great many places, and that groups of numbers amounting to hundreds and sometimes thousands have been left for future development thruout the schedules.

2. Each main class has its own, separate schedule, which can be procured at a low price. Such schedules may be placed in the stacks, departments, offices or wherever needed.

3. The classification numbers appear on the L. C. catalog cards in increasing number, representing an economy in classification which only one who has had occasion to make practical tests on a large scale can fully appreciate.

4. In addition to the Library of Congress, several government departments, university and other libraries now use the classification, contributing printed cards bearing L. C. numbers. Some, as the University of Chicago and University of California libraries print cards independently, others contribute copy to the Library of Congress, the cards being printed and distributed by that institution.

5. The U. S. Government, with its national library, is back of the enterprise, and there is small danger that it will be permitted to go by the board, like so many other bibliographic ventures of equally ambitious scope.

6. Smaller college libraries, particularly, will receive their classification numbers thru the printed cards for a very large and a constantly increasing proportion of their books.

7. The country and local subdivisions in the Library of Congress Classification have been varied to fit the particular subject, and are not uniform thruout. Some may consider this a disadvantage. Personally, I look upon it as an advantage. Mnemonic features are of little consequence to the student and professor. Besides every notation tends to become more or less mnemonic as the users become familiar with it.

8. The list of subject headings serves as a temporary index to the classification. This will be supplemented by the full index now in process of compilation. This new index will probably be by long odds the most comprehensive so far issued in connection with any bibliographic undertaking.

9. The classification has been evolved by actual application to a larger number of books than has any other system now in print.

10. Subjects have been subdivided to an extent not generally found in any other system.

Of the disadvantages of the L. C. I may note:

1. In a college or university library the class bibliography may be broken up rather than kept together as has been the case in the Library of Congress scheme. At the University of Chicago a compromise has been tried out, viz., personal bibliographies; bibliography of societies and institutions have been placed with other literature about the person or institution. It is a question whether it might not have been wiser to go even farther and disperse all subject bibliography. At the same time, it should be noted that so far there have been no complaints from professors or students on this score but, on the contrary, some commendation of the grouping of Bibliography in one place.

2. Schedules are as yet incomplete. Type-written copies must be depended on in some cases. In others, e. g., Latin authors,* Inscriptions, no schedules are available at all.

3. The classification was planned specially for the Library of Congress, more space being allowed for American history and, in general, for the historical, political, economic and sociological groups, than would have been the case, had the scheme been formulated for general application.

However, the advantages have seemed to outweigh the disadvantages to such an extent that personally I have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the L. C. Classification for college libraries, large and small, as against any other system in the field.

In conclusion, may I state that in 1910 I had occasion, on behalf of the University of Chicago, to make a rather exhaustive study to the various classification systems in print, and in that connection to seek the advice of a number of university and reference librarians, regarding the system considered most suitable for a university library. These investigations were embodied in a lengthy report. A reference to this document shows that the great majority of the librarians consulted favored the Library of Congress classification, some of them stating that were they in a position to begin over again, this system would undoubtedly be their first choice. Five or six years later, the libra-

* Since the above was written, typewritten schedules have come to hand for Accius—Charisius.

rian of a university library on the Pacific Coast made a similar investigation, sending out questions to a large number of university and college librarians. He informed me recently that the answers showed an overwhelming majority for the Library of Congress Classification.

It is hoped that the force assigned to the classification and cataloging at the Library of Congress, which I understand, has been sadly riddled during the war, may be rebuilt and reinforced, so as to permit more rapid progress in the publication of schedules than has been the case during the last four or five years. The co-operative work of which the Library of Congress printed cards and classification schedules form the foundation and ground-work, is too important, particularly to American libraries, to be permitted to lag. If necessary the librarians of the country must stand ready to back the Librarian of Congress in his efforts to secure the funds requisite for a reconstruction of the staff.

Before I had completed the above communication, there came to hand the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL with notice of the Fifth

International Congress of Bibliography at Brussels. One of the main decisions of this Congress was to urge the adoption and spread of the decimal classification. This may be well enough for purposes of documentation, although even here the well known defects of the notation and the schedules must in time prove so serious as to force radical changes and departures. As for application to the backs of books and to catalog cards, the Brussels notation is, for the most part, out of the question. This is an important fact which has not been given sufficient prominence by the men who are backing the Brussels modification of the D. C. as a universal classification and notation suitable for all countries, all subjects, and all time.

Note: While reading the proof of the above letter, which, at the time it was written, I had no idea would be submitted for publication, I notice in a library periodical the announcement that the League of Nations Library has adopted the Decimal Classification (Brussels Modification). I venture to state, that should that enterprise result in the upbuilding of a large collection of books on International Law, Diplomatic and Foreign Relations, Political Science, History and Economics, some librarian will in time be confronted by an extensive and expensive piece of reorganization.

Social Problems of a Library Staff

By MADELENE B. HIRTH, Detroit Public Library

UPON glancing at this title, one would wonder what social problems could possibly arise among the members of such an intellectual and more or less self-satisfied group of people. In our effort, however, to look after the welfare of the industrial groups, we have to a certain extent forgotten that the professional people may have their problems. Thru my own experience as staff secretary (social director) in the Detroit Public Library, where there is a staff of about three hundred girls and women, it has been proven that they *do* have their problems.

Since my work is comparatively new, and I believe, unique in the library field, I can write only from experience and observation.

The chief aim in opening the office of the Staff Secretary was to promote better co-operation thruout the staff. The members of the staff are scattered over the city in various departments and branches, hence they have little op-

* Thesis for Sociology 29s and 19s, University of Michigan.

portunity of knowing each other personally. May I say that we are endeavoring to remodel a secondary or institutional group into a primary

or "we"-feeling group. This is being accomplished thru occasional social affairs and democratic group meetings, or forums, as it were, where individuals may express their feelings freely, discussing situations and problems which arise thruout the system, many of which are common to all. Problems of importance are submitted to the librarian for his consideration. These group meetings fulfil a double purpose—besides promoting a feeling of goodfellowship and unity, they tend to advance individuality. One's own personality and ideals are brought to the foreground thru expression of opinion. As is taught in the study of social organization, the group is capable of expression thru its most competent members, thus thru these meetings we are able to judge better who are the competent members of the staff. The good material always stands out. Special talent may be used for both business and social purposes. One is more inclined to express tendencies and ideals in a social group than elsewhere. Expression of opinion is good training in self-control, the latter a valuable asset for library work, since it furthers one's ability to meet the public with ease.

Another aim is to promote a spirit of service. When all are working for a common interest and enter into the spirit of unity, petty jealousies are eliminated and long hoarded up ills forgotten.

To do justice to the office of staff secretary, the city librarian himself must be a broad-minded man in close touch and sympathy with his staff. A very important consideration on his part is that of salaries. If salaries are inadequate, every effort should be made to give the staff a living wage. Even the people in professions oftentimes give themselves over to their work more for the love of it than from a pecuniary point of view, it is necessary to pay them a sufficient salary to keep up with a proper standard of living. We are not desirous of employing those who would be satisfied with poor living conditions, because such people tend to lower the standard of living.

The social director also looks after the personal side of the employee's life and renders personal services of which the heads of departments would undoubtedly take care with pleasure, if they could devote their time to this sort of thing. It is a generally accepted view, nowadays, that to be working among congenial people and living under favorable, healthful conditions, everyone is better fitted to fulfil her daily tasks. A person of culture, however, is more or less reticent about complaining and begging personal assistance, so that one must understand human nature, and be entirely in sympathy with her group to know how to win the confidence of those who really need help, being careful not to overstep the mark. The professional woman has a double burden in that when she has troubles to bear, she bears them alone, and is too proud to admit of having any.

The social work in the library world is different from that in other fields. The staff is expected to be and for the most part is of high calibre morally and has had good home training. Its members would resent any dictation as to mode of dress, mannerisms, expenditure of money, etc. There are, however, a few instances when girls use poor judgment, are perhaps too elaborately dressed for business, or are untidy. In such cases one must employ careful consideration and tact in meeting the situation.

It is quite important that the staff secretary be someone chosen from among the staff, one who understands the working system of the library, and is acquainted with everyone on the

staff. One of her duties is to introduce new members upon arrival, to the librarian and to the head of the department or the staff with whom she is to work. It is also necessary that she be somewhat interested in civic affairs in order that she may efficiently handle problems which may need attention from civic authorities. For one is obliged at times to obtain legal advice in order to gain justice from penurious landladies, etc. Last winter we had occasion to apply for a writ of replevin to recover personal property withheld from an assistant by an unscrupulous person.

Exorbitant prices for rooms should be reported to the police. One woman was found renting a room to three girls, charging five dollars per week each, which netted her an income of sixty dollars per month for one room, almost the amount paid for the entire house. Many people rent rooms for eight or nine dollars per week, where there is perhaps no heat or means of ventilation. In one house where a room for rent was advertised, a cot was placed in a hallway and the occupant was expected to place her clothes in a box under the bed. In a large city girls are often obliged to live in these quarters temporarily until they can find desirable rooms.

In the staff secretary's office a room file is kept available for the use of the library staff. To begin with, letters were mailed to all landladies who had rented rooms to librarians and had proved to be congenial, asking that the office be notified in case a vacancy occurred in their own homes or should they hear of a desirable room to rent in the neighborhood. Response to these letters was very satisfactory. We find that householders enjoy sharing their homes with library assistants. The librarians themselves send us information regarding rooms, investigating them if possible. If at any time the rooms on file do not suit a particular need, we get in touch with the Board of Commerce where a room file is maintained. These rooms we investigate, however, before recommending them.

Many of our new assistants are girls who have attended library schools and are attracted to a large city to begin their careers. And, too, librarians are not prone to remain in one position all their lives—they enjoy getting experience from various sources. So we have an ever changing staff. The staff secretary corresponds with a new assistant before she comes, procures a room for her if so desired, and meets her at the depot if she has no relatives or

friends in the city to do so. It is a source of relief to the newcomer not to be obliged to spend her first few days in the city searching for a pleasant room.

A feeling of good fellowship and hospitality is encouraged among the staff members, so that when a newcomer enters the group she will be welcomed at once socially; she will be, for example, invited to have luncheon with the others. Girls have a tendency for some unknown reason to hold themselves aloof from a stranger, an attitude that makes it very uncomfortable and lonesome for the newcomer.

At Detroit we compiled and printed for the use of those who were unacquainted with the city, a list of conveniently located dining rooms and tea rooms, also a list of hotels with annotations as to price and proximity to the library. These are also used by out of town guests and lecturers. The staff secretary makes reservations for out of town guests upon request. These are usually people of especial interest to librarians, sometimes lecturers, and in order to have the staff meet them we arrange occasionally for subscription dinners or parties. Here again the staff members have an opportunity to meet one another socially.

In spite of the fact that librarians are busy all day with work of an educational nature, they enjoy spending part of their leisure time attending lectures, concerts, operas, etc. The staff secretary issues weekly for their benefit a calendar of events which includes all city activities of interest to librarians, such as concerts, lectures, art museum activities, the plays at the theatres for the week, good moving pictures, arts and crafts exhibitions, teas for noted people in the city given by such societies as the Drama League. This calendar is much appreciated.

The concert companies solicit the patronage of the library folks. When we procure a specified number of names or more of those who wish to attend the concerts, a discount on all tickets is offered. Occasionally we purchase season tickets, and by dividing the cost of the course by the number of concerts given, we are able to sell the seats for the single concerts at a lower price than they would cost at the box-office. This is done, of course, with the sanction of the concert company.

Thru this office invitations are extended to the staff to hear lecturers brought to the city by private clubs such as the Detroit Athletic Club.

These methods of spending one's leisure time are not ideal by any means. Outdoor sports would afford more healthy recreation for these mentally busy people. We are planning, therefore, for the coming year hiking parties, skating parties, etc., for those who wish to participate.

Last year we planned one big indoor party when all staff members could attend. Everyone wore an artistic pendant cut from poster paper with her name printed on it. This was a source of convenience to the introduction committee. So often in groups of this size (there were about two hundred at this party) names are more familiar than faces, because we hear about people thru what they have accomplished in their special lines of work, without having met them. Christmas gifts brought by the guests were distributed by Santa Claus with appropriate words of greeting for all. Limericks were read along with the presenting of some ridiculous gifts. Christmas stories were told from beneath a Christmas tree, and a short play was given which was written, staged, and enacted by library talent. A piano and victrola were loaned to us by a Detroit firm, and the evening was brought to a happy climax with singing and dancing.

Since the industrial revolution, people have made work too institutional, and more or less of a drudgery. Work is not part of real life as it should be. We work because it means our daily bread, and we leave our offices or places of business with a sigh of relief that the day's laborious tasks are finished. Work should be made a happy part of one's life. By fostering congenial relationships and personal sympathy among the staff, this bored atmosphere will disappear. Older members of the staff sometimes do not agree that the personal element should enter into one's work. Many of them have lived their lives in a generation when everyone had a home life to depend upon; when the daily newspaper or perhaps a neighborhood Kaffee-klatzsch provided the evening's entertainment. But this generation is not so easily entertained. The spirit is one of unrest. We must strive to calm these nervous temperaments thru the influence of well balanced leaders. Everyone is working at breakneck speed and at the end of the day is not satisfied to remain at home, which is very often nothing but a single room. We have neither the time nor the ambition to ponder over the best way to spend our leisure time. And so we take advantage of the nearest amuse-

ment parks, movie houses and dance halls. These are not to be condemned, but a steady diet of this sort is not very wholesome. If we would make the day's work more interesting, something to be anticipated with a feeling of pleasure, as in meeting one's comrades at work, or in performing the service we most enjoy, there would be less of strain and nervousness, and people could live more normal lives. Recreation hours would then be spent in playing at the things we like best. We would thereby develop the habit of choice in our daily lives.

It sometimes proves to be advantageous to working girls to group together and rent an apartment, where they may have better facilities for entertaining and may occasionally try their hands at the various domestic arts. Expenses may also be reduced in this way.

Attractive staff rooms and a well managed lunch room should be provided, and everyone should be made to feel that she has a partial ownership in them. In this way a common interest and a feeling of pride in the care of the rooms will be maintained.

We have in our library what is termed a Staff Fund to which the members of the staff contribute voluntarily each month. The purpose of this fund is to eliminate separate collections for flowers, wedding gifts, and other expenditures of the staff. Out of this, loans are made to individual members who are temporarily in need of help financially. The social director is the secretary and treasurer of this fund, keeps the records, orders the flowers, and, with the aid of a committee of friends of the recipient, the wedding gifts.

Those who are ill are visited by the staff secretary, and personal interest and attention are shown in time of bereavement.

To the newcomer who wishes to become acquainted in the city, it is well to advocate that she become affiliated with some church. All churches have social programs now-a-days, and the "get acquainted" idea is encouraged thru-out. If the young woman who finds life a bore would, herself, become interested in some form of social work, she would derive a great deal of pleasure therefrom. The recreation commission is continually calling for leaders among such organizations as the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and the Girls' Patriotic Leagues. It is human nature for a woman to possess a sense of devotion to home and family, and if home

and family are lacking in her life, very often the world benefits from that devotion being extended in some other direction. And she, too, reaps the fruits of her devotion in the love and confidence gained from her work among "just folks."

It is quite essential that we keep everyone busy, and particularly busy with the work for which she is best adapted. Anyone given daily tasks not equal to her mental capacity is apt to feel a lack of responsibility, and becomes more or less of a drudge.

Thru a personal contact one becomes acquainted with the general trend of a girl's life, with her ideals and the line of work for which she is best fitted. Ability in all directions may be utilized in the library, since there are so many special departments. If an assistant is interested in music and musicians, she may be useful in the music department. If she enjoys the study of art and artists, she may follow up this line of study in view of being placed in the art department. Other special departments are technology, foreign, civics, periodicals, special work with government documents, and political economy—enough varieties for everyone to labor to her liking. A personal conversation will oftentimes unearth one's personal ambitions, and a little interest manifested develops in the assistant a spirit of willingness and service with the realization of her aims in view. These ideas may be fostered, however, only after an assistant has cheerfully served her time with the inevitable routine.

WHO USES THE BUSINESS LIBRARY?

E. F. Houghton & Co. of Philadelphia, in a recent statement to employees, give the following figures as to the use made of the library:

"Thruout the entire plant 33% of all employees are making use of the library. In the sales department 21% of the entire sales force is using the library; 90% of the office force makes use of the library. The time spent by the library in rendering assistance to the various departments is also of interest: 50% of the library's force is used for the advertising department; 25% for selecting and gathering trade catalogs for the works engineering department; 10% for the leather department; 10% for the general office; and 5% for the oil department."

—Administration (Ronald Press) for January.

The Smithsonian Acts

LIBRARIES that depend on exchanges for a part of their serials, theses, etc., have been at a disadvantage during the past three years. The A. L. A. Committee on Importations could handle only subscriptions. With the armistice, the Allied and neutral countries were open again, tho some, especially Italy, have been slow to act. When, finally, the Department of State, in July, 1919, sanctioned communication with the enemy, the last barrier had apparently fallen. And yet it was not till last month that the first German consignments reached us from Washington.

The reason for this situation is not appreciated in some quarters and there have been misguided efforts to supplant the Smithsonian in this service.

The Smithsonian is an arm of the American government, and, pending the ratification of the Treaty, quite naturally felt estopped from commerce with the Central Powers. From this position it did not depart till the spring of 1920 (tho it might well have accepted the State Department's cue earlier). But freely as it did communicate with Berlin and anxiously as it strove to serve, its freedom was narrowly circumscribed, for its budget contained, or could well be made to contain, no such provision.

The reason was that for many years before the war the Amerika-Institut, in Berlin, had voluntarily taken over the duties and expense of the former Smithsonian agency in Germany, while the North German Lloyd Steamship Company without cost carried the publications involved. This item, therefore, had disappeared from the Smithsonian's budget.

War broke the connection, of course. When last spring the Smithsonian sought to re-establish this, the Amerika-Institut alleged financial embarrassment and proposed a reversion to the old arrangement of a paid Smithsonian agency in Berlin. But the Smithsonian budget for 1920-21 had already passed Congress, and, if it had not, it would have been foolhardy to ask for money with which to set up a Bureau in Germany when we were technically still at war.

Under these circumstances, the case was by agreement stated to the Institute of International Education, and the result was reported to the Colorado Springs Conference. Aid seemed reasonably well assured. But when the full esti-

mate of cost arrived, this tentative proffer was withdrawn.

As a last resort, the Smithsonian agreed to the suggestion to throw all its slender reserves into a three months' service, in the hope that the chief wartime accumulations might in this period be moved to America, while the tons of Government documents at least could get away from Washington.

The results are now beginning to show, but it is too early to announce their compass or the Smithsonian's consequent program up to June 30. We may well spare it the bombardment of questions while it is straining every resource to function in our behalf. Meanwhile for wise disposition of the Treaty, our orisons may continue to rise.

Later: The Smithsonian announces February 11 its readiness now to transmit exchange consignments to Germany.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY.

ANNA G. HUBBARD,

PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

A. L. A. County Library Leaflet

An attractive illustrated leaflet on the "County Library," what it is, how it works, how it is supported, the relation between existing libraries and the county system, and how to start a public library, is published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board and can be had at the following prices: 100 copies, \$3; 500 copies, \$12; 1000 copies, \$20; 5000 copies, \$70. On orders of 500 or more, a two-line imprint may be ordered for \$1 extra; also on orders of 500 or more, the words "Public Library Commission" in the text may be changed to "State Library," or otherwise, as desirable, for an additional charge of 75c.

Orders should be sent immediately to the A. L. A. office at 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

The Packard Library, New York (Broadway at 39th Street) selects books and illustrations on all subjects at the various public and private libraries and museums and arranges for having this material reserved for twenty-four hours for the convenience of its clients (theatrical managers only). It arranges also for photographing plates and other illustrations from rare books. A nominal charge is made for these services.



A CORNER IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY'S CO-OPERATIVE STORE

A Library Co-operative Store

“OUR Co-operative Store,” as it is familiarly called by members of the staff of the New York Public Library, is one of the activities of the New York Public Library Staff Association.

On March 31st, 1920, the Staff Association voted that the Welfare Committee be empowered to investigate co-operative buying, etc., for the members of the Staff. The Committee made a survey of the co-operative stores run in connection with the larger banking companies and business houses to serve as a basis for our own plan, and appointed a Supplies Committee to have charge of promoting the scheme. This committee, now called the Co-operative Store Committee, is composed of the following members: H. J. Grumpelt, Chairman, J. H. Fedeler, E. W. Gaillard, S. S. Haines, and Misses M. V. Leavitt, C. Leffingwell, L. E. Reichhold.

The undertaking was financed by members of the staff. Subscriptions in multiples of \$5.00 and aggregating \$4,555.00 were received from 401 employees. The maximum accepted was \$100.00. The subscriptions are returnable on thirty days' demand on surrender of the original receipt.

By courtesy of the Director and the Trustees of the Library, a room was assigned near the garage in the Central Building, not well adapted to library uses but especially desirable for this

purpose. It has been equipped with light, shelving, telephone, etc. Deliveries are made by the Library's own express service from Central Building to branches, with the regular Library deliveries.

The store was opened on June 9th, in charge of an experienced storekeeper. The hours of opening are from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. except on Saturdays when the store closes at 1:30 p. m.

One of the greatest benefits, which was felt almost immediately, was the opportunity to secure food for lunches for the members of the staff who use our lunch rooms in the Central Building, and a special effort is made to have in the store practically everything suitable for this service.

In June, a sale was conducted of various articles of women's apparel, including handkerchiefs, waists, skirts, gloves, and hosiery; and at Christmas time, a similar sale was held. Both of these were made possible by volunteers from the staff serving in their own time.

At Thanksgiving and Christmas, 1800 pounds of turkeys were sold by the store at a saving of about 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Weekly notices appear in the *Staff News* regarding the different commodities which are on sale, thus keeping the branches in touch with new items, “specials,” or cuts in prices. The plan has always been based on self service and

a "cash and carry" system, our prices being made possible by direct wholesale purchases, and trade and cash discounts.

The store has been steadily growing in favor, and each month shows a decided gain over its predecessor. A 3% dividend was declared for the half year ending December 31, 1920.

An examination of the financial statistics discloses the fact that the average daily sales since the establishment of the store amount to about \$80.00. Exclusive of the turkey sales, which alone amounted to \$430.00 in a single day, the largest daily receipts were on December 22, when the sum of \$325.37 was taken in, of which \$234.79 was for the groceries and \$90.58 for dry goods. The largest weekly total is reported for the week ending December 18, during which the receipts totaled \$1383.40, of which \$958.11 was for groceries, and \$425.29 for dry goods. The average saving may be stated conservatively at 15%.

The financial report shows undivided profits of \$591.92. After setting up a reserve of 25% for depreciation on equipment, namely \$96.87, there remains a balance of \$495.05. This represents a margin of over ten per cent by which the subscribers' investments are secured.

The complete income account and balance sheet are as follows:

INCOME ACCOUNT

JUNE 9, 1920 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

Gross sales	\$18,234.54
Less refunds	45.00
Net sales	\$18,189.54
Less cost of sales:	
Gross purchases	\$21,897.58
Less trade and cash discounts	531.85
Net purchases	\$21,365.73

Less Inventory, Jan. 1, 1921	4,599.40
Cost of goods sold	\$16,766.33
Add:	
Salaries	\$ 597.41
Supplies used	140.39
Cost of sales	\$17,504.13
Gross profit	\$ 685.41
Add interest on bank account	36.56
Net income	\$ 721.97
Deduct dividend declared (3% on \$4,335)	130.05
Undivided profits (see Reserve in Balance Sheet)	\$ 591.92

BALANCE SHEET
As of January 1, 1921
ASSETS

Cash:	
On hand	\$ 20.00
In bank	22.11
	\$ 42.11
Inventory:	
Food	\$3,563.88
Dry goods	1,035.52
Supplies	51.62
	\$4,651.02
Equipment	\$ 387.50
	\$5,080.63

LIABILITIES

Unpaid bills	\$ 23.66
Subscriptions outstanding	\$4,335.00
Dividend on same	130.05
	\$4,465.05
Reserve for depreciation on inventories and equipment	\$ 591.92
	\$5,080.63

MARIA V. LEAVITT.

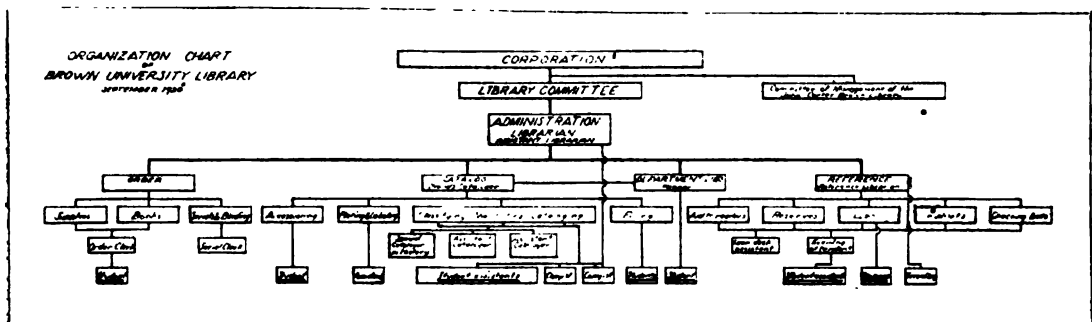


CHART SHOWING THE ORGANIZATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, PRESENTED BY F. K. W. DRURY AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER, 1920

Libraries of Philadelphia and Its Environs

COMPILED BY THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

1. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
1900 Race St. Acting Ln. William J. Fox.
Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Closed all day
Saturday during July and August. Tel.
Locust 335.
Reference library with certain borrowing privileges
for members. The collection includes natural science—
unusually complete sets of serials relating to that sub-
ject—as well as collections relating to agriculture,
anatomy, anthropology, archaeology, biology, botany,
chemistry, entomology, government documents pertain-
ing to the natural sciences, mineral statistics, pamphlets,
publications of scientific societies, physiology, zoology,
travel (especially the early scientific voyages of explora-
tion).
Less complete collections in coal, coal mining, gas
(natural), horticulture, Indian languages, language,
medicine, neurology, numismatics, oil, pharmacy, phil-
osophy, physics, pomology, psychology.
The Academy includes also a large museum of natu-
ral history.
2. American Baptist Historical Society.
Chester, Pa. Ln. Dr. Frank G. Lewis. Tel.
Chester 1066-J.
Baptists, biography.
See also Crozer Theological Seminary.
3. American Baptist Publication Society, Li-
brary of Religious Education.
1701 Chestnut St. Ln. Dr. E. M. Stephenson.
Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Locust
530.
Sunday school books, commentaries, religious his-
tory, life of Christ, religious education, sermons.
4. American Catholic Historical Society.
715 Spruce St. Ln. P. A. Kingsley. Hours.
9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Walnut 921.
American Catholic history.
5. American Entomological Society.
1900 Race St. Ln. E. Z. Cresson, Jr. Tel.
Locust 335.
Entomology.
6. American Philosophical Society.
104 South 5th St. Ln. I. Minis Hays. Hours.
9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Lombard 3606.
The library contains full files of transactions and
proceedings of the learned societies of the world and
of scientific periodicals, agriculture; archaeology, bib-
liography, geography, natural science, philology, Ameri-
can colonial and revolutionary pamphlets, valuable man-
uscript collections especially relating to Benjamin
Franklin and the Lewis and Clark expedition, and of
Indian vocabularies.
7. American Sunday School Union.
1816 Chestnut St. Ln. James McConaughy.
Tel. Locust 298.
Sunday school history and methods, Biblical inter-
pretations, Orientalisms, archaeology, travel and explora-
tions in Bible lands.
The library may be consulted by appointment only.
8. Anthracite Bureau of Information.
917 Lafayette Building. 437 Chestnut St.
Director, Edward W. Parker. Hours, 9-5;
Saturday 9-12. Tel. Lombard 691.
Coal, coal mining, mineral statistics.
9. Apprentices' Free Library.
Broad and Brandywine Sts. Ln. Elizabeth V.
Kelly. Asst. Ln. Gladys Hills. Hours, 12-9.
General library but does special work with the
student body of the city and with those interested in
mechanics and trades.
10. Athenaeum of Philadelphia.
219 South 6th St. Ln. Rev. Louis K. Lewis.
Asst. Ln. Franklin E. Whitmore. Hours, 9-6.
Tel. Lombard 4895.
General library. Philadelphia newspapers from early
19th century to date.
Private stock company and not open to the public.
11. Atlantic Refining Company.
1211 Chestnut St. Ln. W. J. MacBride.
Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 5610.
Petroleum products: their applications, etc.
12. Bancroft, Jas., and Sons Co.
Wilmington, Del. Ln. Margaret Farren. Tel.
Wilmington 2601.
General information on business subjects.
- Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary,
Chester, Pa.
See Crozer Theological Seminary.
13. Bureau of Municipal Research.
805 Franklin Bank Building, 1422 Chestnut
St. Ln. Mabel Inness. Asst. Ln. Helen F.
Gruner. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Spruce 1823, Race
2530.
Municipal government, state government, constitu-
tions, charters, reports, documentary material, cost of
living, municipal finance.
14. Carpenters Company.
Carpenters Hall, 320 Chestnut St. Ln. Thomas
H. Marshall. Hours, 9-4. Tel. Lombard 167.
General library.
15. Chamber of Commerce.
Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Sts.
16. Christian Science Reading Room.
502 Perry Building, 1530 Chestnut St. Ln.
Beatrice Clayton. Asst. Ln. Edwin Nichols.
Hours, 9-9. Tel. Spruce 408.
Works of Mary Baker Eddy and all authorized
Christian Science literature.
17. Civic Club.
1300 Spruce St. Chairman, Countess of Santa
Eulalia. Tel. Walnut 6569. Hours, 9-5; Sat-
urday 9-1.
Civics.
18. College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
19 South 22nd St. Ln. Charles Perry Fisher.
Hours, 10-6; Wed. and Sat. 10-10. Tel.
Locust 1456.
Medicine.

Commercial Museum.

See Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

19. Corn Exchange National Bank.

2nd and Chestnut Sts. Ln. Florence G. Humphreys. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Lombard 441.

Accounting, banks and banking, commerce, currency, economics, exchange, finance, foreign trade, scientific management, taxation.

20. Crozer Theological Seminary, Bucknell Library.

Chester, Pa. Ln. Dr. Frank G. Lewis. Tel. Chester 1066-J.

Religious library. Apocalyptic literature, Bible editions and versions, Fathers of the church, Christianity, history and teaching of other religions, especially Islam. Judaism from the Christian standpoint, missions, religious education, ministers of the Gospel, sermons, church federation and unity, interchurch world movement. German-Baptist Brethren, Shakers, Socialism.

See also American Baptist Historical Society.

21. Curtis Publishing Company, Division of Commercial Research.

6th and Walnut Sts. Ln. Mary G. Shomier. Hours, 11-2. No hours on Saturday.

Advertising research.

22. Day and Zimmerman, Inc.

611 Chestnut St. Ln. Lee H. Rothrock. Asst. Ln. Miss A. K. Doyle. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-4:30. Tel. Market 465.

Private library. Engineering, public utilities, scientific management.

23. Diocesan Library and Reading Room.

Church House, 12th and Walnut Sts. Ln. Mrs. J. E. Bryant. Hours, 10-4; Saturday 10-12. Tel. Walnut 7148.

Bible history and canon, Bible inspiration and criticism, ministers of the gospel, missions, sermons, biography.

24. Drexel Institute Library.

32nd and Chestnut Sts. Ln. J. Peterson Ryder. Asst. Ln. Miss K. M. Trimble. Hours 9 A. M.-10 P. M.; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Preston 5325.

Engineering, (electrical, mechanical, civil), secretarial, (office practice, commerce, efficiency, etc.), domestic science and arts, (cookery, home economics, architecture, house decoration), chemistry, (organic, inorganic, induction), dietetics, costume, art books, (including books on color, design, sculpture, silver, textiles, pottery, painting).

25. Dropsie College Library.

S. E. Corner Broad and York Sts. Ln. Dr. Cyrus Adler. Asst. Ln. Joseph Reider. Hours, 9-5. No hours on Saturday. Tel. Diamond 928.

Bible and Biblical literature, Jewish literature, post Biblical, (medieval and modern), Semitic languages and literatures, (Arabic, Aramaic, Assyro-Babylonian, Ethiopic and Syriac).

26. du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Co., Chemical Department, Technical Library.

Wilmington, Del. Ln. Margery Bedinger. Hours, 8-4:30; Saturday 8-12. Tel. 0211 du Pont Exchange (Wilmington 1720).

Chemistry, chemical technology, dyes, explosives, varnishes and laquers, paints and pigments, pyroxylin plastic. The library is especially strong in bound sets of chemical magazines, both American and foreign.

27. du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Co., Experimental Station Library.

Henry Clay, Del. (outskirts of Wilmington). Ln. Caroline E. Williams. Asst. Ln. Elizabeth D. Kruse. Tel. Wilmington 5290.

Explosives, chemistry, paints, chemical technology.

28. du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Co., Jackson Laboratory Library.

Deepwater Point, N. J. (Mail address, Box 525, Wilmington, Del.) Ln. Charlotte G. Noyes. Tel. Wilmington 5290. Hours, 8-3:30; Saturday 7-11 A. M.

Chemistry, (especially the chemistry of dyestuffs).

29. Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

Secretary's office. Hours, 8 A. M.-10 P. M. Tel. Filbert 5840.

Engineering.

30. Federal Reserve Bank.

925 Chestnut St. Ln. Winthrop B. Greene. Asst. Ln. G. Jeannette Craven. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Walnut 5900.

Banks and banking.

31. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.

112-116 North Broad St. Ln. Frank H. Sykes. Asst. Ln. Miss E. Ulrich. Hours, 8:30-4; Saturday 8:30-12:30. Tel. Spruce 2397.

Private library. Life insurance, investments, actuarial science.

32. Franklin Institute.

15 South 7th St. Ln. Alfred Rigling. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Market 2373.

Chemical technology, chemistry, patents, engineering, science, technical periodicals, (particularly chemistry and electricity), physics.

33. Free Library of Philadelphia.

N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts. Ln. John Ashhurst. First Asst. Sarah E. Goding. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.

General library.

34. Free Library of Philadelphia, Art Department.

N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts. Chief of Dept. Anna R. Dougherty. First Asst. E. Jane Ogden. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.

Fine Arts, (architecture, decoration, painting, engraving, music, etc.; periodicals relating to the fine arts, facsimile collection).

35. Free Library of Philadelphia, Department for the Blind.

204 South 13th St. Chief of Dept. Mrs. Emma R. Neisser Delfino. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 7731.

Embossed books and periodicals, (including Braille, European Braille, Revised Braille, Line Letter, Moon, and New York point types).

36. Free Library of Philadelphia, Department of Public Documents.

17th and Spring Garden Sts. Chief of Dept.

- Martha L. Coplin. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Poplar 4640.
Government documents, (U. S. federal and state and foreign government documents).
37. Free Library of Philadelphia, Municipal Reference Division.
1233 Locust St. Chief of Division, Helen M. Rankin. Hours 9-5. Tel. Filbert 4692.
Municipal documents, (U. S. and foreign)
38. Free Library of Philadelphia, Pamphlet Division.
1233 Locust St. Chief of Division Helen M. Rankin. Hours 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.
Pamphlets, (miscellaneous, reports of institutions, and school and college catalogs), European war.
39. Free Library of Philadelphia, Periodical Department.
N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts. Chief of Dept. Jean E. Graffen. First Asst. Helen M. Squires. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.
Periodicals. (including periodical indexes and trade journals).
40. Free Public Library.
Jersey City. N. J. Ln. Edmund W. Miller. Asst. Ln. Mrs. Nellie K. Fagan. Tel. Montgomery 468.
General library.
41. Friends' Free Library.
Germantown, Pa. Ln. Hanna F. Jones. Asst. Ln. Jean M. Smith. Hours, 9:30-9. Tel. Germantown 6023.
General library.
History of Friends.
42. Friends' Library.
142 N. 16th St. Ln. Linda A. Moore. Hours, 9-1, 2-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Spruce 3130.
History of Friends. genealogy.
43. General Electric Company.
Witherspoon Building. Ln. Miss M. E. Rippon. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Walnut 5000.
Electricity, industrial activities.
44. German Society of Pennsylvania.
Marshall and Spring Garden Sts. Ln. Lina Hertzog. Hours, 2-6, Wednesday and Friday. Tel. Market 4365.
History; German-American literature.
45. Girard College Library.
Girard and Corinthian Aves. Ln. Mary Me-cutchen. Hours, 8:15-9:15; Saturday 9-5; Sunday 1:30-5:30; during Christmas, Easter and summer vacation 9-5. Tel. Poplar 6079.
General library.
46. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania.
Broad and Filbert Sts. Ln. Dr. J. E. Burnett Buckenham. Asst. Ln. William J. Paterson. Hours, 9-10; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 4190.
General works on Masonry and Masonic biography.
47. Hahnemann Medical College.
224 North Broad St. Ln. Mrs. Irma Hering Evans. Asst. Lns. Miss Tegtmeyer, Miss Her-ing. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Spruce 2276.
Medicine, (homeopathic).
48. Hirst Free Library.
901 Drexel Building. Ln. Elizabeth N. Cope. Tel. Main 6751.
Law.
49. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
13th and Locust Sts. Ln. Dr. John W. Jordan. Asst. Ln. Ernest Spofford. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 781.
Pennsylvania history, manuscripts, Americana, charities, corporations, genealogy, French Revolution, German-American literature, colonial laws.
50. Houghton, E. F., and Co.
240 W. Somerset St. Ln. M. Stella Heim. Asst. Ln. Miss E. C. Sullivan. Hours, 8:30-5:30; Saturdays 8:30-12:30. Tel. Kensington 7100.
Chemistry, lubrication, oils, leather, tanning.
51. Independence Bureau.
137 South 5th St. Ln. Louise Keller. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Lombard 435.
Accident prevention, employment management, ore extinction, (as it relates to private fire departments, their work and apparatus), fire protection, (as it relates to various industries and industrial plants), first aid in illness and injury, industrial relations, diseases of occupations, industrial pensions, welfare work.
52. Jackson's Philadelphia Year Book.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Sts. Pub. Joseph Jackson. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 5644.
Philadelphia history and geography, maps, directories of Philadelphia.
53. Keneseth Isreal Library.
1717 N. Broad St. Ln. Jennie Gerson. Hours, 7 P. M.-10 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday 2-5. Tel. Diamond 3077.
Jewish.
54. Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary.
Mt. Airy, Ln. Rev. Dr. Luther D. Reed. Asst. Ln. Mary E. Kaighn. Hours, 9-5, 7-9:30; Saturday 9-5. Tel. Chestnut Hill 74.
Theological literature with particular emphasis on that relating to the Lutheran church, Fathers of the church, Christian unity, Bible editions and versions, biography.
55. Law Association of Philadelphia.
600 City Hall. Ln. Luther E. Hewitt. Hours, 9-10; Saturday 9-6. Closed during July and August. Tel. Electrical Bureau.
Law, patent law, public service commission reports.
56. Lehigh University Library.
Bethlehem, Pa. Ln. John Lammey Stewart. Asst. Ln. Peter F. Stauffer.
Science, engineering. economics.
57. Library Association of Friends.
140 N. 15th St. Ln. Gertrude Holt. Hours, 11-6. Tel. Spruce 575.
History of Friends.
58. Library Company of Philadelphia.
Locust and Juniper Sts. Ln. George Maurice

- Abbot. Hours, 9-5; Saturdays during July, 12; Sunday 1-5:30; during summer 1-5. Tel. Filbert 5846.
General library. Especially strong in Civil War and regimental history; also possesses the Brewster collection of Italian books.
59. Library Company of Philadelphia, Ridgway Branch.
Broad and Christian Sts. Asst. Ln. in Charge, Bunford Samuel. Hours, 9-5; Saturdays during July, 9-12; winter, Sunday, 1-5:30; summer, Sunday 1-5.
Especially strong in Americana, broadsides and play-bills, chess, older editions of the classics, Egyptology, geology of the U. S., Methodism, bound newspapers, Master of the Rolls series and other historical works published by the British Government.
Lutheran Theological Seminary. Krauth Memorial Library.
See Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary.
60. Manufacturers' Club.
Broad and Walnut Sts. Ln. Samuel Goforth. Tel. Locust 2.
General library.
61. Mariners' Library.
332 S. Front St. Ln. R. Simonson. Hours, 10-9. Tel. Lombard 2841.
General library.
62. Mercantile Library.
16 S. 10th St. Ln. T. Wilson Hedley. Asst. Ln. Miss Robinson. Hours, 9-10. Tel. Filbert 4213.
General library. Especially strong collections of directories, Irish literature, Shakespeareana, Junius' letters, newspaper files, civil war history.
63. New Church Book Association, Library and Reading Room.
2129 Chestnut St. Ln. Rev. John W. Stockwell. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 2511.
Works of Swedenborg and collateral works about "The Church of the New Jerusalem," called The New Church and also known as "Swedenborgian."
64. New Jersey State Library.
Trenton, N. J. Ln. F. E. Croasdale. Legislative Ref. Bureau, John P. Dullard. General Reference, Katharine B. Rogers. Tel. 1001.
Government documents, New Jersey newspapers, New Jersey legislation, law, genealogy, history, (especially New Jersey history).
65. New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pennsylvania).
Palmerton, Pa. Ln. P. A. Bartholomew. Asst. Ln. Miss K. C. Ashman. Tel. Palmerton 169-J.
Technical subjects.
66. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.
1300 Locust St. Recording Sec. Ernest Spoford. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 7783.
Antiquities, numismatics.
67. Pedagogical Library.
19th above Chestnut. Ln. Ada F. Liveright.
Asst. Ln. Hazel Coffin. Hours, 9-4; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Spruce 1940.
Education, psychology.
68. Peirce School.
Pine St. west of Broad. Ln. Horace O. Wells. Asst. Ln. Isabella C. McCaffry. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 6770.
Accounting, salesmanship, business, English language, commerce.
69. Pennsylvania Bureau of Municipalities.
Dept. of Internal Affairs.
Harrisburg, Pa. Ln. Anna M. Neuhauser.
Recreation, parks, accounting, city planning, municipal government.
70. Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.
105 S. 12th St. Ln. Josephine B. Carson. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Walnut 3280.
The library collection includes books and pamphlets on diseases of occupation, industrial accidents, processes and materials of manufacture, social insurance, (particularly workmen's compensation), and wage and employment statistics.
71. Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
606 Finance Building. Ln. David Rust. Hours, 10-4; Saturday, 10-12. Tel. Spruce 2181.
Horticulture, agriculture, botany, pomology.
72. Pennsylvania Hospital Medical Library.
8th and Spruce Sts. Ln. Milton M. Bergey. Hours, No regular hours. Tel. Walnut 6690.
Medicine, surgery.
73. Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf.
Mt. Airy. Ln. M. Leona Archibald. Hours, 8-4. Tel. Chestnut Hill 700.
Education of the deaf.
74. Pennsylvania Museum.
Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. Ln. Daisy Fansler. Hours, 9:30-5. Tel. Overbrook 1136 (Director's Office.)
Fine arts, numismatics, ceramics, textiles, industrial arts, arts and crafts.
75. Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.
320 S. Broad St. Ln. Kate deW. Berg. Hours, 9-4; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 6634.
Art, textiles.
76. Pennsylvania School for Social Service.
1302 Pine St. Ln. Mrs. Henry E. Pearson. Hours, 9-5; Saturdays 9-1. Tel. Walnut 6900.
Biology, economics, psychiatry, psychology, public health, social work, sociology.
77. Pennsylvania State Library.
Harrisburg, Pa. Ln. Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery. Asst. Ln. Norman D. Gray. Tel. Harrisburg 9000.
Genealogy, law, Pennsylvania history.
78. Philadelphia Bourse Library.
4th and 5th Sts. Ln. O. G. Bachman. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Lombard 3920.
Trade journals, directories, government documents.
79. Philadelphia City Institute, Free Library.
1737 Chestnut St. Ln. Mary E. Hoffman.

- Hours, 9-10; Saturday 10-9. Tel. Spruce 3720; Race 7161.
General library.
80. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.
145 N. 10th St. Ln. F. P. Stroup. Asst Ln. Mrs. A. S. Capwell. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Filbert 5576.
Pharmacy, chemistry, botany, bacteriology.
81. Philadelphia Commercial Museum.
34th St. below Spruce St. Ln. John J. Macfarlane. Asst. Ln. Miss A. T. Rogers. Hours, 8:30-4:30; Saturday 8:30-1. Tel. Baring 322; West 257.
Commerce, commercial research, directories, foreign trade, government documents, photographs, travel, commercial statistics of all countries. Excellent collection of geography; newspapers, periodicals.
82. Philadelphia Electric Co.
10th and Chestnut Sts. Ln. E. Mae Taylor. Hours, 8:30-5; Saturday 8:30-12. Tel. Walnut 4700.
Electricity, (generation, transmission, distribution), illumination, (domestic & industrial purposes), traction and electric railways.
83. Philadelphia Normal School.
13th and Spring Garden Sts. Ln. Elizabeth B. Gendell. Hours, 8:30-4; No hours on Saturday. Tel. Poplar 4840.
Education.
84. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.
1520 Spruce St. Ln. Anna S. Bonsall. Hours, 8-5; Saturday 8-1. Tel. Locust 2062.
Statistics, public service commissions, public utility companies, electric railways, economics, accidents, cost of living, welfare work.
85. Presbyterian Historical Society.
520 Witherspoon Building. Ln. Dr. Louis Benson. Hours, 10-5; Saturday 10-12. Tel. Walnut 7390.
History of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, religion.
86. Princeton University. Pliny Fisk Statistical Library.
Princeton, N. J. Ln. Florence L. Hurd.
Banking, finance, transportation, corporations, (railroad, public utilities, industrial).
87. Provident Life and Trust Co.
4th and Chestnut Sts. Ln. Mary S. Allen. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Lombard 100.
Life insurance, banks and banking, finance, office management, business psychology, public service corporations, actuarial science, investments, salesmanship (life insurance).
88. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Statistician's Library.
Newark, N. J. 3rd Vice Pres. and Statistician, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman. Asst. Statistician, F. S. Crum.
Statistics & economics, insurance, industrial mortality analysis, ordinary mortality analysis, occupations and industries, U. S. statistics and information by states and counties, public health and vital statistics, medical statistics, anthropology and immigration, expositions and exhibits.
89. Public Ledger.
6th and Chestnut Sts. Ln. Joseph F. Kwapil. Asst. Ln. John J. Goetz. Hours, 7:30-1:30 A. M.; Sunday 3-11 P. M. Tel. Walnut 3000.
News clippings, news index, general reference, photographs, information bureau.
90. Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.
Newark, N. J. Ln. Alma C. Mitchell.
Trade catalogues, gas engineering, public service commission reports, street railways, electric engineering, railway engineering, railroads.
- Ridgway Library.
See Library Company of Philadelphia, Ridgway Branch.
- Seaman's Free Reading Room.
See Mariners' Library.
91. Site and Relic Society Reference Library.
Vernon Park, Germantown. Ln. Dr. I. Pearson Willits. (No telephone.)
Philadelphia history and relics.
92. Sociological Library, Municipal Court.
21st and Race Sts. Ln. Mrs. Evelyn B. Paxton. Tel. Electrical Bureau, Municipal Court.
Sociology.
93. Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity.
Clearing house and Secretary's Office 1233 Locust St. Sec. Helen M. Rankin. Tel. Filbert 4692.
- Stephens, William B., Memorial Library.
See William B. Stephens Memorial Library.
94. Teachers' Institute of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Locust St. above Broad. Ln. Anna E. Lindsay. Asst. Ln. Dena D. Ungemach. Hours, 9:30-5; Wednesday 4-5. No telephone.
Pedagogy.
95. Temple University.
Broad and Berks Sts. Ln. Araminta M. McLane. Asst. Ln. Clara L. Macmillan. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Diamond 631.
General library.
96. Temple University. Dept. of Medicine.
18th and Buttonwood Sts. Ln. (Mrs.) Rebecca S. Sharp. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Poplar 640.
Dentistry, pharmacology, chiropody, chemistry, medicine.
97. Union League.
Broad and Sansom Sts. Ln. Alfred Lee. Hours, 7 A. M.-1 A. M. Tel. Locust 1400.
United States history and biography, civil war, world war.
98. United Gas Improvement Company.
Broad and Arch Sts. Ln. William E. Saunders. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 1300.
Coal and oil, electricity, gas, (natural and artificial), illumination, legislation as to public utilities, municipal ownership, water power.

99. United States Naval Home.

24th and Gray's Ferry Road. Chaplain of Naval Home. Hours, 8-4:30. Tel. Locust 216. General library.

100. University of Pennsylvania Library. 500,000 volumes.

34th below Walnut St. Ln. Asa Don Dickinson. Asst. Ln. Katherine S. Leiper. Hours, 8:15-10; Sunday 2-6. Tel. Baring 100.

Main library contains the general collection, which is especially rich in the following lines: Danteana; American drama, education, Franklin imprints, Chinese books, Japanese books, Russian books, political economy pamphlets published prior to 1860; English finance pamphlets since 1700; Banking, English, French and German public documents; Semitic literature; spiritualism.

There are also in the University thirteen Departmental Libraries which are cataloged at the central library building. These sub-libraries are generally open on week days during the college year, from 9 to 5, except on Saturday afternoons. These collections are in a sense special libraries. They deal with the following subjects: archaeology (the Museum Library), architecture; astronomy (at Flower Observatory, Upper Darby), botany, dentistry, engineering, geology, hygiene, medicine, psychology, physics, veterinary medicine, and zoology. All except the Astronomy Library may be reached on the telephone by calling Baring 100.

101. University of Pennsylvania. Biddle Law Library.

3400 Chestnut St. Ln. (Mrs.) Margaret C. Klingelsmith. Hours, 8:30-10:45. Tel. Baring 100.

Law library containing 63,000 vols.

102. University of Pennsylvania. School of Fine Arts Library.

33rd St. above Spruce. Ln. Deborah Morris. Hours, 8:30-5. Tel. Baring 100.

Archaeology, architecture, art, city planning, paint, painting, lighting, landscape architecture, heating, ventilation, sanitation, biography, sculpture, engineering, building construction, civil engineering, housing, mechanics.

103. University of Pennsylvania. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

36th and Woodlawn Ave. Ln. (Miss) C. N. Perine. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Preston 2575.

Neurology, anatomy, biology, psychology.

104. Wagner Free Institute of Science.

17th and Montgomery Ave. Director, John G. Rothermel. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Diamond 4860.

Scientific publications, science, engineering, chemistry, botany, zoology, biology.

105. William B. Stephens Memorial Library.

146 Krams Ave., Manayunk. Ln. Katharine H. Shoemaker. Hours, 2-9. Tel. Manayunk 126.

Special reference library embracing all departments of science and technology. It is especially strong in the following subjects: biology, chemical technology, chemistry, disease, engineering, fine arts, manufactures, mathematics, medicine, periodicals, surgery.

106. Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Wilmington, Del. Ln. Arthur L. Bailey.

General library.
Delawareana.

107. Y. M. C. A. Central Library.

1421 Arch St. Ln. Catherine F. Bugbee. First Asst. Mrs. John L. Sigmund. Hours, 9-9:30. Tel. Locust 2890.

General library. Particularly strong in boys' work, general religious works, vocational education, Y. M. C. A. organization.

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December's Favorite Books

THE fiction most in demand in the public libraries during December according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list in the February *Bookman*, are, in order of popularity:

- The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton. Appleton.
 The Top of the World. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam.
 A Poor Wise Man. Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran.
 This Side of Paradise. F. Scott Fitzgerald. Scribner.
 The Valley of Silent Men. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.

For the same month the six best sellers in fiction according to the February *Books of the Month* were:

- The Valley of Silent Men. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
 A Poor Wise Man. Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran.
 The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton. Appleton.
 The Trumpeter Swan. Temple Bailey. Penn.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
 The Top of the World. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam.

The general books most in demand at the public libraries were:

- Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.
 White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.
 Now It Can Be Told. Philip Gibbs. Harper.

- The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie. Comte Fleury. Appleton.
 The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

- The best sellers in general literature were:
 The Autobiography of Margot Asquith. Margot Asquith. Doran.
 White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.
 Theodore Roosevelt and His Time. Ed. by Joseph B. Bishop. Scribner.
 The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
 Roaming Through the West Indies. Harry A. Franck. Century.
 Memoirs of Empress Eugenie. Comte Fleury. Appleton.

To Catalogers

The Catalog Section of the A. L. A. is most anxious to have a complete list, of the catalogers of the country, and takes this means of getting a registration. Please send your name, address, position, education, training, experience, special line of work, etc., including, if you will, salary received and position and salary desired. If the information is sent on a catalog card, preferably typewritten, with name inverted for filing, the aid will be appreciated. Address Ellen M. Chandler, Chairman, Catalog Section A. L. A., Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Librarian and His Work

1. "As Seen by "The Best Known Librarian in America"

"A LIFE OF GREAT PLEASURE"

IN a series on "Careers for a Young Man," John Cotton Dana is interviewed on "Library Work" in the *New York Evening Post* of February 5th.

"There is," he says, "a real opportunity for men as heads of technical libraries, and as directors of the city public libraries. An energetic man at the head of a public library can be more than a librarian to the community. He can act as a leader in public thought by speaking before meetings and as a member of various clubs of the city."

The opportunities in the Library field, he continues, "are sure to increase in number and worth. Large business houses are coming to realize the value of private libraries, and many

good positions are made available thru these libraries for trained men and women." . . . But, "A man must be born to library work. If he feels called to this field of activity, he may look forward to a life of great pleasure but of modest income. His position is generally secure and he has an opportunity to assume a place of importance in the community." . . . "It is absurd for a young man to enter this profession unless he is attached to his fellow men." . . . "He must have a sympathetic spirit and love for the community."

Mr. Dana concludes his discussion, which ought at least to bring many interested inquirers to the library, by discussing average salaries and outlining the preparation necessary, and the institutions giving training for this work.

2. "As Others See Us"

"DOCTOR PERPLEXORUM"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Allusions in recent literature to the librarian have not always been such that we felt proud of seeing ourselves as others see us, at least as they have seen fit to characterize us, and one of the leaders of our profession has called special attention to the reluctance of authors generally to give credit to the libraries which have provided them with the means of creating their own productions to such a large extent.

There are, of course, exceptions to this practice, but the rule is quite general and somewhat surprising when it is realized that in many of our cities one-third of the population is systematically becoming acquainted with the works of these same authors thru the instrumentality of the library.

It is, therefore, unusually encouraging to find so kindly and appreciative a tribute to the profession, especially to the university departmental librarian, as appears in the notable lecture of the eminent physician and scholar, Sir William Osler, on the "Old Humanities and the New Science," delivered by him as president of the Classical Association at Oxford in 1919, practically his last public utterance.

The reference as found in the recent Houghton Mifflin edition of this lecture is as follows:

"The time, too, is ripe for the Bodleian to become a *studium generale*, with ten or more departments, each in charge of a special sub-librarian. When the beautiful rooms, over the portals of which are the mocking blue and gold inscriptions, are once more alive with students, the task of teaching subjects on historical lines will be greatly lightened. What has been done with the Music-Room, and with the Science-Room, thru the liberality of Dr. and Mrs. Singer, should be done for classics, history, literature, theology, etc., each section in charge of a sub-librarian who will be *Doctor perplexorum* alike to professor, don and undergraduate."

The librarian who is still a true book lover will find much genuine pleasure in Harvey Cushing's introduction wherein he refers to the unique volumes in the library of Sir William Osler, who was, be it recalled, some seven years president of the Bibliographical Society and "as great a lover of books as of men."

JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, *Librarian*.
Tacoma Public Library.

COURTESY AWARDS

Librarians have been recipients recently of the courtesy awards of the *New York Daily News* and the *Chicago Tribune*. The *Tribune* reporter, after having tested many people, went to the A. L. A. Headquarters at Chicago, where Miss Eva Ford, so well known to A. L. A. mem-

bers, offered to find for him what he wanted in the Chicago Public Library.

The *Daily News* prize was awarded to Miss Betty Levine of the Woodstock Branch of the New York Public Library, who explained to a visitor unacquainted with library routine how to find books, and offered to obtain for him, thru inter-branch loan that same afternoon, a book urgently needed.

"THE ADMIRABLE PUBLIC SYSTEM OF AMERICA"

"I do not suppose that 'Authors and I' could have been written week by week, without missing one Tuesday from March 12, 1919, to the present moment, had it not been for the admirable Public Library system of America. Three thousand miles away from my own books, I found, first at Westport, Connecticut, and then at the

58th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, that when I needed books I had only to explain my wants to the young lady in charge to have all the works of the author, chosen for the week, placed at my disposal. Sometimes in 58th Street it must have looked as if I was about to open a second-hand book shop. How delightful it was, by my own radiator, to linger evening after evening over an author, and to be at him again long before the morning paper arrived. This was my harvest. I gathered it in joyfully, without labour, for the seeds had been sown in the seven arduous years during which it was my privilege to be Editor of the *Academy*. So this book came into being: so the various writers with whom I lived, in spirit, week by week, composed themselves into this, my latest book—'Authors and I.'"—C. Lewis Hind (John Lane Co.)

Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1920

SERVICE hampered by low salaries or insufficient funds and expansion restricted by lack of shelving space are emphasized as in former years in the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The present conditions in the Library service are declared to present a crisis that must be met in a large way if the Library is not to experience a constant depletion of the professional staffs and a fatal deterioration in scholarship. The Reading Room Staff lost 25 assistants, or more than one-third of its force during the year. The division most affected by reduced appropriations for 1921 is the Legislative Reference Service, where the reduction from \$45,000 for 1920 to \$25,000 for 1921 has necessitated a curtailment of the personnel by nearly 50 per cent, and has resulted in the practical crippling of a service to Members of Congress which cannot be furnished by any other division of the Library.

Including the Law Library, the total contents of the Library of Congress at the close of the fiscal year were: Books, 2,831,333, a gain of 120,777 over 1919; maps and charts (pieces), 166,448, as against 163,484 in 1919; music (volumes and pieces), 879,400, compared with 848,292 in 1919; prints (pieces), 418,976, as against 409,029 in 1919. Gifts from various unofficial sources aggregated 12,530 volumes and pamphlets.

The important Chinese collection was further strengthened by the addition of 498 works in

1165 volumes, which exceeded in number and value all the other Far Eastern accessions, and represented an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the number of works in the Library of Congress. The Library now probably contains the largest collection of official gazetteers to be found outside of China, and undoubtedly the largest collection of Chinese collectanea or *ts'ung shu*, works of the greatest importance, containing as they do reprints of many important works now lost or extremely difficult to secure. One of the half dozen official general gazetteers has proved to be of extraordinary interest, having been found to be a new and important fragment of the Yüan Gazetteer, apparently not known to Chinese bibliographers. The first draft of this work was ordered by Kublai Khan in 1285, and this manuscript is probably a portion of the original manuscript of 1303, a recompilation ordered and approved by Kublai Khan's grandson, Timur.

From the three collections of Hebraica and Judaica made by Dr. Ephraim Deinard selections have been made of about 3000 volumes, 350 of these written in Ladino, the vernacular of Jews in the former Turkish Empire and on the Balkan peninsula. Special value is placed on a large number of books from Russian presses before the establishment of censorship under the Czaristic régime. The Library also records for the first time in its history the addition of a Caxton, the "Golden Legend" of Jacobus de Voragine, number 30 in De Ricci's

"Census of Caxtons," printed at Westminster by Caxton about 1485.

The Division of Manuscripts continues to be the storehouse of material for writers on American history. The recently published letters of President Roosevelt were taken from the collection he placed in the library. The already large collection of the papers of President Taft has been doubled in extent, but is not open to consultation at present. Thirty letters of Grover Cleveland to Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral) Robley D. Evans have been purchased, as well as Washington and Franklin papers of more than ordinary historical interest. A collection of letters and papers relating to the beginnings of the National Capital to be known as the Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Papers was received from the late Dr. James Dudley Morgan. Besides the L'Enfant papers are original and unpublished letters of Washington, Lafayette, D'Estaing, Rochambeau, De Grasse, and their contemporaries.

Files of fourteen German newspapers thru 1919 were received by the Periodical Division, as well as several other files of European newspapers for the War period. The number of current periodicals received during the year was 7423 (7260 in 1919; 6712 in 1918).

The Semitic Division has rendered greater service than ever before to government departments and officials, and has been in constant communication with societies organized in this country for training scientists and technicians in order that they may apply American methods to agriculture and industry in Palestine. The Slavic Section has received a valuable collection of Russian index cards and reference material from George Kennan, the foremost living American authority on pre-war Russia.

The year brought no abatement of the unusual activities in work for the blind. The annual circulation of embossed books increased 12 per cent, and the number of blind visitors 100 per cent. The American Library Association and volunteer Braille copyists rendered material assistance in the increased production of Braille books. Practically all shipments from abroad delayed by war conditions were received during the year.

The number of volumes cataloged during the year was 82,192, of which 64,280 were new accessions and 17,912 recataloged (1918-1919: 82,335 volumes, accessions 64,034, recataloged 18,251; 1917-1918: 89,467 volumes, accessions 64,129, recataloged 25,338); or 143 volumes

less than last year. The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves was 83,731 (79,071 in 1919), of which 67,340 were new accessions and 16,391 were reclassified.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 1,859,000 volumes. The number of subscribers to printed cards increased from 2693 to 2877. Cash sales of cards, including subscriptions to the proof sheets, amounted to \$77,155.86, an increase over the sale of 1918-1919 of about 4 per cent. Cards for about 27,500 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 3200 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1600 for other co-operating libraries. Since the scale of prices went into effect in July, 1918, the cost of the cards when delivered by the Government Printing Office has increased about 40 per cent, and the salaries of searchers and card-drawers increased nearly 30 per cent.

Expenditures of the Library and Copyright Office for salaries and contingent expenses and for building and grounds totaled \$722,654.67 out of an appropriation of \$728,759 for 1920, as compared with expenditure of \$701,014.64 in 1919. The 1921 appropriation is \$719,025.

Congestion of the shelves has grown with the addition during the year of 120,000 volumes to the Library, a mass of material exceeded but twice in the history of the Library, altho ocean transportation is still far from normal. Systematic elimination of duplicate copies is expected to relieve the situation only slightly, and undesirable makeshifts such as breaking up groups of related material to shelve in widely separated parts of the building, and the shelving of books behind other books on the same shelves have been necessary.

COUNTY LIBRARIES: A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I regret that in my article on county libraries printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15th, I was inadvertently led into making the mis-statement that New England had no county libraries at all. The work of the Worcester County Law Library has been called to my attention and inasmuch as the books of this library are loaned to any resident of the county, my original statement should be corrected.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, *Secretary,*
Indiana Public Library Commission.

Books for Indian Troops

NOT the least important of the schemes for the well-being of Indian troops serving thru long periods as wardens of the marches on the North-West Frontier is the provision of books, due to the exertions of Colonel Asghar Ali.

"I have," he says in *The Pioneer* (Allahabad) "organised a scheme for the establishment of a Literary Book Bureau for Indian soldiers on a permanent and sound footing, with its headquarters at Solan (Simla Hills) and circulating libraries in the different areas, by means of which suitable literature may be freely distributed to the units, hospitals, ambulance trains, etc., in order to enable our soldiers to pass their leisure hours profitably. The scope of the plan is not limited to the frontier only, it includes all countries out of India, wherever Indian troops are serving."

To sum up the scheme: "1. Well-established circulating libraries for the free distribution of wholesome and healthy literature have been opened in different areas at the front. Every library has a librarian and is stocked with a sufficient number of amusing books, histories, novels, and with albums for illiterate men. These are printed in Urdu, Gormukhi, Hindi, Maharatti, Gujratti, Tamil and Roman. The books and albums are issued to battalions, hospitals, etc., according to the requirements of these units and are returned to the library for exchange once a month or more frequently. 2. Newspapers and periodicals are regularly supplied in sufficient number (free of charge) direct from the various presses. They are printed in different dialects and English papers are provided for the English-reading Indian staff of the Forces.

"To give some idea of the magnitude of Colonel Asghar Ali's undertaking," continues *The Pioneer*, "it may be mentioned that during last June no fewer than 3,429 copies of each issue of three vernacular newspapers were supplied to the troops on the North-West Frontier and in East Persia while during last cold weather, when the number of wounded and convalescent in hospitals was greater than is happily now the case, the number exceeded five thousand copies. There are two base libraries, one at Dera Ismail Khan and the other at Bannu, containing over four thousand volumes, from which supplies are sent to all outposts."

Open to all Interested

THE first of the Thursday evening lectures given by the Library School of the New York Public Library was given on Feb. 10th, when Hannah C. Ellis, librarian of the Hamilton Fish Branch, spoke on "Youth and the Library," and George A. Hastings, assistant secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, on the library's part in promoting social welfare.

There were over one hundred people present and the round table conducted by Florence Bradley was particularly well attended.

These lectures, held in room 213 of the Central Building at 8 o'clock on Thursday evenings, are open to all librarians interested, together with their friends. Preceding each lecture, beginning at 7:15 o'clock, a Round Table on books relating to the topic of the evening will be held under leadership in room 223.

Other lectures in the course are:

Feb. 17. "Three Great Victorians: Arnold, Browning and Carlyle," by John Kelman, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Feb. 24. "American Ideals," by Allen T. Burns, director of the "Study of Methods of Americanization."

March 3. "The Intellectual Horizon in England" by S. K. Ratcliffe, New York representative of the *Manchester Guardian*.

March 10. "How to Choose Books on the War for Libraries with Limited Funds" by Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe."

March 17. "The Industrial Plant Library and How It Can Be Encouraged" by Ida Tarbell.

March 24. "Suggestions to the Children's Librarian from Modern Education" by William H. Kilpatrick, professor of Education, Teachers' College.

March 31. "Some Books Dealing with Present Social and Industrial Problems" by Corinne Bacon, editor of the Standard Catalog series.

April 7. "Criticism and Reviewing" by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post*.

April 14. "The Newspaper," by Frank I. Cobb, editor of *The World*, New York.

April 21. "Biography versus the Biographical Novel, with a Glance at a few Biographies" by Corinne Bacon.

April 28. "The Publishing and Distribution of Books" by Lowell Brentano.

The Best Books on Advertising

A LIST of advertising books compiled by Cecil A. Ross, librarian of the Harvard University Graduate school of Business Administration, was given in *Advertising and Selling* for December 18th. In preparing the list, Mr. Ross asked an equal number each of teachers of advertising and of advertising agencies to submit a list of ten to twenty-five of the best books in this field. Lists were received from seven teachers of advertising and five advertising agencies, one list from the education committee of the large advertising club and one list from the publishers of the leading advertising periodical. These fourteen lists have been combined into a composite list of five groups according to the number of lists in which the various books were mentioned as indicated below. In addition to these thirty books, twenty-five others were mentioned, each in one list only. These are not given here.

Books mentioned in ten to twelve of the fourteen lists are:

Cherington, P. T. *Advertising as a Business Force*. (Doubleday, Page).

Hollingworth, H. L. *Advertising and Selling; Principles of Appeal and Response*. (Appleton).

Scott, W. D. *The Psychology of Advertising*. (Small, Maynard).

Starch, Daniel. *Advertising; Its Principles, Practice and Technique*. (Seltzer).

Tipper, Harry, and others. *Advertising, Its Principles and Practice*, by Harry Tipper, H. L. Hollingworth, G. B. Hotchkiss and F. A. Parsons. (Ronald Press).

Books mentioned in seven to nine lists are:

Adams, H. F. *Advertising and Its Mental Laws*. (Macmillan).

Hall, S. R. *Writing an Advertisement*. (Houghton Mifflin).

Parsons, F. A. *The Principles of Advertising Arrangement*. (Prang Educational Co.)

Scott, W. D. *The Theory of Advertising*. (Small, Maynard)

Sherbow, Benjamin. *Making Type Work*. (Century).

Books mentioned in four to six lists are:

Calkins, E. E. *The Business of Advertising*. (Appleton).

Cherington, P. T. *The Advertising Book*, 1916. (Doubleday, Page).

Farrar, G. P. *Typography of Advertisements That Pay*. (Appleton).

Hess, H. W. *Productive Advertising*. (Lippincott).

Books appearing in three lists are:

French, George. *How to Advertise*. (Doubleday, Page).

Mahin, J. L. *Advertising, Selling the Consumer*; rev. ed. (Doubleday, Page).

Russell, T. H. *Commercial Advertising*. (International Law and Business Inst.)

Shryer, W. A. *Analytical Advertising*. (Business Service Corporation).

The following appeared on two lists:

Calkins, E. E. and Holden, Ralph. *Modern Advertising*. (McClurg).

Casson, H. N. *Ads and Sales*. (McClurg).

De Bower, H. F. *Advertising Principles*. (Alexander Hamilton Inst.)

De Weese, T. A. *The Principles of Practical Publicity*. (Jacobs).

French, George. *Advertising; the Social and Economic Problem*. (Ronald).

Higham, C. F. *Scientific Distribution*. (Knopf).

International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. *The Advertiser's Handbook*. (International Textbook Co.)

Lewis, B. J. *How to Make Type Talk*. (E. M. Dunbar, Agt.)

Shaw, A. W. *Some Problems in Market Distribution*. (Harvard University Press).

Strong, E. K. *The Relative Merit of Advertisements*. (Science Press).

Trezise, F. J. *The Typography of Advertisements*. (Inland Printer Co.)

Wadsworth, G. B. *Principles and Practice of Advertising*. (G. B. Wadsworth).

In "Commercial Museums in American Colleges," which Ralph L. Power contributes to *Museum Work* for December, Dartmouth College, the University of Wisconsin, the School of Commerce of the State University of Iowa, and Boston University, are listed as possessing commercial museums, modeled somewhat on the style of the Philadelphia Museum. These museums have for the most part developed within the last ten or fifteen years and have already proved their usefulness. As a general rule, there is no regular museum staff, the work being carried on by the students or by the temporary transfer of members from library staffs.

Library Affairs in Congress

ON January 14th Senator McLean urged the passing of the Library Information Service Bill for the establishment of a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education, which was originally reported in both Senate and House as far back as September, 1919.

As amended, the Bill would appropriate \$18,700, or "less than 2 per cent of the amount estimated to be wasted in the government publications not now available to the people of the United States," for the purpose of making these available.

In his remarks, Senator McLean pointed out the great economy in the distribution of the Government's printed material and in the time of Congressmen which would result from librarians' being able readily to supply to the public information contained in government publications. He quoted letters from Miss Linda A. Eastman and Mr. Charles F. D. Belden in support of the Bill, and instanced the useful work being done by the Government News Division of the Boston Public Library, and especially by the *News Notes of Government Publications*, issued in connection with the service of that Division.

In an impassioned address in the House of Representatives on December 29th, Mr. Fess of Ohio pointed out that Washington is "rapidly becoming the world's greatest centre for scholarship," due largely to "the library across the way."

Mr. Fess then outlined the history of the Library in its four stages: the first dating from the appropriation of \$5000 in 1800; the remaking of the Library after the fire of 1814; the coming of Librarian A. L. Spofford in 1864; and especially the remarkable organization achieved by Librarian Putnam since his appointment a little over twenty years ago. Realizing that the membership of the House is "more or less concerned with the material appreciation of the expert men that are found in this building just across the way," Mr. Fess sketched the administration and functions of the several divisions of the Library, and pointed out that the total annual appropriation for the care of the buildings and grounds is about \$720,000 per annum, or about the cost of the upkeep of a modern battleship. In conclusion, Mr. Fess told of the most urgent needs of the Library, mainly an additional book stack, additional expert service, and a salary scale sufficient to secure and

retain competent experts as against the competition of business and institutions of learning.

Mr. Fess also proved himself a good friend of libraries, when, on January 11th, in connection with the discussion of legislative, executive and judicial appropriations, he urged again the need of a fireproof building for the Nation's archives, instancing the many losses of valuable records which had already occurred due to lack of suitable storage space.

On January 17th the Smith-Towner Bill for the establishment of a Department of Education was favorably reported by the Committee on Education. It is hoped that the Bill may be voted on by both Senate and House before the adjournment of the present Congress.

"IN VIRGINIA"

"From him" [Dr. R—, a colored physician, "a shrewd capable little mountain"] I learned first that the Negro had not access to the Carnegie libraries in the South. I was surprised. Up at Baltimore, in the North, I was talking to a librarian, and he averred that the Negroes used the public library much more than white people, and that there were so many darkies that Whites did not care to go. But I travel such a very short distance South, and I find no Negro admitted at all.

"Surely that is contrary to the spirit of the Carnegie grants," said I.

"Yes, for Carnegie was a good friend to the Negro. But so it is," said Dr. R—. "And I do not think Negroes should agitate about it. It would be better for Negroes to build their own libraries. We shall have to do so. But we don't want to intrude where we're not wanted."—*"The Soul of John Brown"* by Stephen Graham. Macmillan, 1920. p. 43.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1644

"There are in it [Orleans, France, 1644] two reasonable fair public libraries whence one may borrow a book to one's chamber giving one's note of hand."—*John Evelyn's Diary*, v. 1, p. 168.

FREE ON REQUEST

The Clyde (Ohio) Public Library has a number of Civil War records which it would be glad to dispose of to any library interested. For particulars address Chella Hutchinson, librarian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1921



IN taking over the service to government hospitals performed during the war by the A. L. A., it is not only necessary to furnish books and periodicals, but to provide also for adequate library service. The Bill presented to Congress appropriating \$100,000 for this purpose, should provide for competent and trained library help, but this form of expenditure has been opposed by members of Congress who do not realize that the book is only the primary need and that to give full usefulness requires personal service to the reader. Librarians under modern conditions have had this brought home to them more fully as the library system has developed, and they appreciate that salary appropriations must be larger than book appropriation, if the book is really to serve the people. The public does not yet fully appreciate the cost of this personal service, and appropriation authorities are even more apt to ignore it. It should be brought home to the community in every possible way, and especially should our legislators in Congress be informed of the real need. Without this personal service, the book is much like medicine without the doctor, who knows how and when and to whom it should be administered!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE plan for a Library Information Service at Washington, initiated thru the work of Miss Guerrier the year before last, and embodied in a bill presented to Congress, still awaits final action, and it would be well if more librarians would lend a hand, as some have already done, thru their Senators and Representatives in facilitating its passage. It would be properly a feature of the bill creating a new Department of Education, with a cabinet officer, which will probably be part of the program of the new administration—a bill which has already been favorably reported by the House Education Committee—but it should not be dependent on this larger measure. Our government spends enormous sums in providing and printing material which

is really of enormous value, but which is so apt to be concealed in the mass of print that few can avail themselves of it. It would be a measure of economy that this material, prepared at great expense, should be made generally useful by the expenditure of the small additional sum needed for the organization of the proposed bureau which would be a means of communication between the government departments, with their publications, and the entire public thru the whole library system.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BOSTON has been an originating centre in the development of special libraries and of the business librarians who make up an ever increasing proportion of the library profession. We chronicled some months since the new feature in the Boston Public Library of a government news service with its own monthly publication, another special library within the Public Library, which has already proved its usefulness in abundant measure. An even more significant development is the organization by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—of the Division of Industrial Co-operation and Research, financed from the contributions to the endowment fund of the great corporations, like the General Electric and American Tel. and Tel., which is modeled on library methods and includes special relations with the library field. George Winthrop Lee of Stone & Webster, one of the leading engineering firms, is to be credited with the invention of sponsors for knowledge, a scheme which gears closely into the general plan of business libraries. These facts suggest that a most proper and valuable feature of the 1921 A. L. A. Conference might be a session, perhaps held jointly with the Special Libraries Association—which happily has decided to hold its annual convention at Swampscott at the same time as the A. L. A. meeting—which would be specifically devoted to problems of business libraries and industrial research.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL REPORTS, 1920 GENERAL FUNDS

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1920	\$5,504.50	
Balance, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1920	250.08	\$5,754.58
Membership dues (annual)	11,212.05	
Memberships (life)	300.00	
Income Trustees Endowment Fund..	416.49	
Income Carnegie Endowment Fund..	5,000.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	1,300.00	
Appropriation Committee on En- larged Program	1,200.00	
Appropriation War Funds for war service work performed at Head- quarters	8,300.00	
Interest on bank balance, Dec. 1, 1919-Nov. 30, 1920	83.95	
Total		\$33,567.07

Expenditures

Bulletin	\$3,917.22	
Conference	1,029.81	
Committees	959.58	
Salaries	8,764.52	
Additional services	2,875.24	
Supplies	848.97	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph..	615.08	
Miscellaneous	547.44	
Travel	1,330.19	
Trustees Endowment Fund	300.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board Carnegie Fund Income	5,000.00	
Balance, Union Trust Company, Dec. 31, 1920	\$7,129.02	(See Note)
Balance, National Bank of the Republic, Dec. 31, 1920	250.00	7,379.02
Total		\$33,567.07

(Note.—Additional bills for 1920 not yet in, estimated at \$3,500.00, reduce the balance by this amount.)

BUDGET FOR 1921

ESTIMATED INCOME FROM ALL FUNDS
(not including transfer from one fund to another)

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1921	
General Fund	\$7,379.02
Publishing Board ...	1,955.31

War Service Fund... 47,494.25	\$56,828.58
Membership dues	
Annual dues	\$11,000.00
Life memberships ...	300.00
	11,300.00
Income from endowment	
General fund	\$400.00
Carnegie fund	4,000.00
	4,400.00
Accounts receivable, Publishing Bd.	2,104.72
Publishing Board sales	
Publications	\$16,400.00
Books (review copies)	900.00
	17,300.00
Refunds, sale of equipment.....	10,537.20
United War Work Fund (anti- cipated)	60,000.00
Books for Everybody Fund (to be covered by supplementary budget)	?
Interest on bank balances	
General fund	\$80.00
Publishing Board funds..	35.00
War Service funds.....	250.00
	365.00
	\$162,835.50

Altho it is reasonably certain that the amounts given as due from the United War Work fund and some funds from the Books for Everybody fund will become available during 1921, it is not now possible to say when this will occur, and the Finance Committee therefore is not prepared to approve expenditures from them. Until these become available, the Committee recommends that expenditures be confined to the other income of the Association.

The Committee, therefore, approves the budgeting of the following amounts for expenditure for 1921:

General funds	\$19,159.02
Publishing Board	22,995.03
War funds	40,150.00
	\$82,304.05

ST. LOUIS LOCAL A. L. A. MEETING

A MEETING of members of the A. L. A. in St. Louis and immediate vicinity was held at a luncheon in the St. Louis Lunch Rooms on February 2, at 1 p. m. About sixty invitations were sent out and fifty-four members attended, including representatives from Alton and Belleville, Ill. The meeting was suggested by the agitation for local organizations of the A. L. A.

it being realized that a "get-together" gathering of local A. L. A. members was possible and proper without formal instigation or even endorsement by the general body. The invitations gave as the object of the meeting "to discuss measures for increasing the membership and influence of the A. L. A. in this locality."

New members who had sent in their applications were considered eligible for attendance, and thirty-four sent in applications from the staff of the Public Library alone, between the first notice of the luncheon and its actual date.

Dr. Bostwick presided; and after he had briefly set forth the objects of the meeting, there was a general discussion, in which W. L. R. Gifford of the Mercantile Library, James McMillen of the Washington University Library, Mrs. McNiece, Miss Doud, and Dr. Throop of the Public Library, and Miss Dolbee of Alton, took part.

Some of the objects that might be obtained by means of a local association were listed as follows by the presiding officer: To represent St. Louis to and at the A. L. A.; To represent the A. L. A. in St. Louis; For mutual improvement; For mutual acquaintance; To swell A. L. A. membership, automatically; To increase library salaries; To better library service; To increase local library prestige; To recruit for librarianship; To promote interlibrary comity.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: that the Executive Board of the American Library Association be informed of the present meeting of fifty-four members of the Association living in and near St. Louis, and of the intention of the participants to hold other similar meetings in the future: and that the Board be asked to give its formal sanction to such meetings and to advise how they may best be held.

On motion, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to call another meeting in the near future and to report at the next meeting a form of organization and suggestions for programs.

The chair named as the members of this committee W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, chairman; Bella Steuernagel, librarian of the Belleville (Ill.) Public Library, and Harriet P. Sawyer, principal of the St. Louis Library School.

A. E. B.

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

A SUCCESSFUL revival of the Indianapolis Library Club took place on Jan. 12th in the Cropsy auditorium of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Those present believe strongly that such an organization may become a real power in Hoosier library and literary circles, besides serving to help library people to become better acquainted with each other. A Saturday afternoon picnic in May and an outing in July with the Library Summer School at Butler College are proposed as annual features of the organization.

Officers elected for the year are: President, William J. Hamilton; vice president, Lyle Harter; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Ohr.

MIDDLE WEST COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE Conference of College Librarians of the Middle West was held at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, December 27th, in connection with the A. L. A. mid-winter meetings. There was a very good attendance at both sessions.

May L. Fairbanks of Cornell College presided over the morning meeting. Topics for discussion had been selected and were introduced by different librarians, followed by informal discussions.

Rose Ball of Albion College spoke on how to induce the right kind of student to take up library work. She emphasized the need of getting the right student interested at this time when good assistants and librarians are so scarce. She suggested extending an invitation every fall to all students interested in the work, taking a personal interest in such students, and if student assistants are used in the library to call upon these in particular; also, if an opportunity was given, to invite them to meet other librarians or persons connected with libraries.

Miss Butlin of Beloit College introduced the discussion of what have college libraries done (a) in collecting college history material (b) how cared for, by telling what Beloit College has done. One item of especial interest was the annual indexing of the student paper, which makes clipping and filing items of interest unnecessary. "Should a College Library Purchase Fiction?" was dealt with by Prof. Van Gundy of Monmouth College. There seemed to be unanimous agreement to include classics among our books, so that the discussion really centered around the question of what is or will be classic among the fiction of today. No hard and fast rules could be laid down as the amount and kind of fiction in a college library must be determined by each individual library as funds, location and demand require. Miss Nellicot of Rockford College discussed the "Care of Reserved Books and Prevention of Unauthorized Borrowing." In the discussion which followed, it became evident that about half of the librarians present used the closed reserve shelves to prevent unauthorized borrowing.

Miss Jackson began the afternoon discussion on "Newspapers in College Libraries." Because of the poor quality of paper in newspapers today, it was suggested that the most economical care of papers to be kept on file was to tie them together by the week or month and shelve them without further binding. If something better is wanted, pasteboard sides with cloth backs, costing about \$2.00 a volume at the present rate of prices, may be used.

Miss Allen of the University of Kentucky read a paper written by J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago on "Library of Congress Classification for a College Library." Mr. Jacobson of Luther College, formerly of the Classification Division of the University of Chicago, was present, and answered questions and cleared up many doubts. Each one present received a mimeographed copy of opinions on the L. C. classification, pro and con, and those present separated with a more generous feeling towards the L. C., even for small libraries.

ADA M. NELSON,
Secretary, Conference Committee.

THE FILING ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

THE Filing Association of New York formed last winter by a few interested executives who saw the need of raising the standards and recognizing as a profession this very important branch of library work, has gradually grown

to a membership of about 100 active and associate members, many of whom are representative in special lines of such work.

Monthly meetings are held at the Washington Irving High School, and a speaker is provided who conducts an open forum at the close of each talk.

A research committee takes up problems presented to it for solution and in a short time allotted at each meeting gives members the benefit of discussion in answering such questions as may have been submitted. A service committee registers members seeking employment and has in hand the placing of clerks and executives—the club dues, \$5.00 a year, including this privilege.

The officers are: Myrta L. Mason, Mutual Life Insurance, president; Jeanne B. Foster, Kuehn Loeb, vice-president; Emma D. Bendelari, Girl Scouts, Inc., treasurer; Madeleine Scheuch, Halsey Stuart Co., recording secretary, and Elizabeth King McDowall, corresponding secretary.

Any person engaged in filing and indexing is eligible to active membership and anyone taking active interest in such work as well as all librarians may become associate members, which includes all Association privileges except those of voting or holding office. Application for membership should be made thru the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. McDowall, 56 Irving Place.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS WANTED

College man with two years' library experience, including certificate of Library School of the New York Public Library, desires position in reference or order department of university or public library. Address, A. S. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Assistant with three years' experience in charge of loan desk would like work in circulation department in library near Boston. Address: S. L. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with seven years' experience in charge of a business and technical library wishes to make a change. Desires position in which executive ability is needed in starting a library in a business house. Address A. M. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a position as librarian of a small Normal School or college library, preferably in the South, by a woman, college graduate

with three years' teaching experience, and eight years' library experience. Salary expected about \$1600. Address, B. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, at the Yale Law Library a cataloger. Salary \$1100. Apply to the Librarian.

Wanted, cataloger at Carleton College Library, Northfield, Minnesota. Salary \$1600. Vacation six weeks.

Wanted, circulation assistant in a business library. Person with library experience and knowledge of business books preferred. Address: A. A. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, children's librarian in a small city library in the Middle West. Library School graduate with some experience preferred. Good salary and small living expenses. Address, J. I. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

"THE FIELD AND FUNCTIONS OF A NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Five years ago I changed my status in the A. L. A. from that of an individual member to that of a life member. On that occasion I made a comparison between the A. L. A. and a similar organization to which I belong. I did this in the hope that the A. L. A. might profit therefrom by adopting some of the desirable features exhibited by this other organization. I realize now that the time was not ripe then for any change in the organization and administration of the A. L. A.; and, furthermore, as my communication evidently went no further than the Secretary's office, nothing came of it.

My statement of the outstanding features of this other organization, as compared with the A. L. A. was as follows:

It was established in 1872, for the purpose of professional advancement of its members.

The chief benefits of membership are: (a) receipt of the official organ, in return for membership dues; (b) use of the organization as a clearing-house for professional information; (c) the opportunity of contributing to the pages of the official organ unsolicited articles, and of receiving fair compensation for such articles as are accepted for publication. (Note: At the present time, 1921, the rate of compensation is about \$4.50 per page, octavo, 10-point lead); (d) the privilege of competing in an annual prize essay contest, the winner of which is awarded a prize of one hundred dollars, together with life membership in the organization. (Note: The cash prize has since been increased to two hundred dollars).

The number of members, as of date October, 1915, is 2070, as compared with over 3000 in the A. L. A. (Note: The membership of this other organization is now, January, 1921, 5123). There is no entrance fee. Individual membership cost two dollars a year, as in the A. L. A. (Note: This has since been increased to three dollars.) There is no institutional membership. The fee for life membership is thirty dollars. (Note: Since increased to forty dollars.)

The official organ is a bi-monthly magazine, averaging 350 pages an issue, illustrated, and fully satisfying the literary needs of the profession. The papers are frequently discussed by members in succeeding issues. 2800 copies of each issue were printed during the past year (1915), at a cost of \$10,000. A small amount of advertising is carried. The subscription price to non-members is three dollars a year. The

receipts from membership dues, subscriptions, and advertising during the past year (1915) was \$6000, thus leaving a deficit of \$4000, which was more than made up from the sale of books published by the organization. An issue of 5000 copies, it is said, would make the magazine self-supporting. (Note: The official organ is now a monthly, averaging about 150 pages. Discussions of articles are paid for at half the rate of originally contributed articles, or about \$2.25 a page.)

The other publishing activities of this organization are practically the same as those of the A. L. A., except that the output is exclusively composed of books. The publishing department is not endowed. Nevertheless, the profits last year (1915) permitted of wiping out the \$4000 deficit entailed by the official organ, and of leaving a good balance for investment.

There are no annual conferences of members. The annual business meeting is held at headquarters, at which all members are allowed to vote by proxy. Local conferences of small groups of members, for the discussion of professional papers, are held from time to time in various parts of the United States and outlying possessions.

I still feel that there is food for thought in the foregoing, and desire therefore to submit it again to the Association for what it may be worth.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

26 Brevoort Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In "The Field and Functions of a National Professional Organization," Mr. Sanborn suggests the advisability of having the A. L. A. act as a clearing house for positions. Is this not a practical suggestion of a service valuable to both library workers and to trustees. The notices of Positions Wanted and Positions Offered, published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries* have been helpful. Would not a bureau under the control of the A. L. A., conducting this work on a larger scale, be appreciated? There are many ambitious library workers who are anxious to secure better positions, but who have no means of knowing where vacancies exist. I feel certain that they would be willing to pay a fee or commission for this service. Teachers' agencies pay dividends, why may we not have one central self supporting agency?

MARY EGAN, Librarian.

Clinton (Ia.) Public Library.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BALL, Mrs. M. F., of the Harvard Library, is now on the staff of the Engineering Societies' Library in New York.

BOYD, Elmar T., of the Bangor (Me.) High School faculty appointed librarian of the Bangor Public Library in succession to the late Charles Alcott Flagg.

HIBBARD, George, who since returning from the war area in May, 1915, has been on the staff of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., and who since its inception in 1918 has edited the Library's *Bulletin*, has been appointed assistant librarian.

HOSMER, James K., librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library from 1892-1904, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at Minneapolis on January 29th.

HUXLEY, Florence A., has given up her work with Frederick E. Kessinger, lawyer, to succeed Ellen McBryde Brown, 1916-17 N. Y. P. L., as associate editor of the *Business Digest*.

LAPP, John A., has prepared a revision of "Our America," which is published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1920.

LORD, Betty Townsend, 1916, L.A., is librarian of the California Fruit Growers' Association, Los Angeles.

MAXWELL, Sadie Alison, 1916 A., appointed senior assistant in the Library of the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

MCCRAE, Bess, who up to the time of its closing was in charge of the Book Department and the New York Dispatch Office of the A. L. A.

in New York, was appointed principal of the Registration and Loan Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, February 1.

MCDONELL, Mrs. Annie F., for many years librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, died on January 11 after a brief illness. Mrs. MacDonell helped to organize the Michigan Library Association and served as its secretary for a number of years and later as its president. In 1917, she resigned her position in Bay City and since that time lived in Morristown, N. J.

PEMBERTON, William Y., librarian of the Montana Historical Library at Helena since 1909, has resigned and is succeeded by Florence Fortune, who for a number of years has been chief clerk in the Library.

PROUTY, Gracia L., 1908 S., formerly in charge of the order department of the Engineering Societies' Library, has recently joined the staff of the engineering library of the Western Engineering Co.

SIMPSON, Medora J., who has been librarian of the Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library for fifty-one years has asked to be relieved of her duties. Miss Simpson was the library's first librarian, and has watched its progress from a little library of 3000 books to its present size and importance. In the early days she had a salary of \$300—a real salary in those days. The collection was housed in a renovated stable at first, and the present Carnegie building dates from 1909.

SMITH, Gretta, 1914 D., has resigned from the Library Association of Portland (Ore.) and will spend some months in travel before returning to library work.

TACHE, —, formerly King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, has become French librarian of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, in succession to Mr. Decelles.

TAYLOR, Louise M., of the cataloging department, Harvard Library, appointed librarian of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

WORTHEN, Carrie M., librarian of the Melrose (Mass.) Public Library since its establishment in 1871, has retired, and is succeeded by Elsie M. Hatch of Brookline.

PAUL GAUGUIN: His Life and Art

By John Gould Fletcher

This book announced for early spring publication, is a study of the life and art of Paul Gauguin by John Gould Fletcher, the distinguished poet and writer on art, whose work stands out pre-eminently amid the best that is done to-day. It is an authoritative and keen interpretation of one of the greatest painters of the 19th Century. It not only shows his position and influence in modern art, but also clears up definitely many of the legends which have arisen in connection with Gauguin's amazing career in the South Seas. Ten reproductions in half-tone will be included in the volume. 200 pp. Boards. \$2.00. Uniform with *Noa Noa*.

SKETCHES OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Whole Cloth and Patches

By John Varney

An unusual book by a young American who spent a good part of the turbulent years of 1918 and 1919 in Russia. The author's method of approach is neither one of condemnation nor of praise. This is especially true of the imaginary dialogue which closes the book. Here the different political doctrines which have torn Russia asunder are analyzed and opposed to each other with fine dramatic skill. Anyone interested in modern Russia and her problems, which are also a world-problem, will find this a valuable and instructive volume. *Cloth, \$2.25.*

PAUL GAUGUIN NOA NOA

The great French painter's own story of his flight from civilization and his life among the natives of Tahiti, in the South Seas.

With ten reproductions in half-tone. *Fifth Printing. Moretto Boards, \$2.*

THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH

Including *THE LAMENTATIONS*

With 15 full-page drawings in black and white by WILLIAM SAPHIER

Few books in the Old Testament can equal the Book of Jeremiah in poetic power and majesty. The drawings of Saphier are imbued with the spirit of the book, and make live for us the figure of the great prophet and the times in which he labored. The magnificent physical make-up of the volume does justice to its magnificent spirit. Edition Limited to 975 numbered copies, on antique laid, deckle edge paper, and bound in Fabriano boards with Irish linen back. *\$7.50 Boxed.*

THE MENACE OF THE MOB by Dmitri Merejkovski

Translated from the Russian, with Introduction, by Bernard Guilbert Guerney.

"Christianity," in the opinion of Merejkovski, "has grown shallow . . ." *The Menace of the Mob* deals with the spiritual ferment of Russia, of which the present turmoil is the harvest. Will it be a good harvest or an evil to the human race that is to come? Merejkovski—one of the few Christians of this age—does not merely propound the question, but has a solution to offer. His utterances are more important and illuminating than thousands of editorials and leading articles and volumes of discussion. The volume contains also "The Flowers of Bourgeoisie" and "When Christ Shall Rise Again." *Cloth \$1.50*

NICHOLAS L. BROWN, Publisher, 123 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A fourth edition of "Mending and Repair of Books," compiled by Margaret Wright Brown, has been prepared by Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, and has just been published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

The Los Angeles Public Library *Monthly Bulletin* lists the numbers of Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra programs which may be borrowed from the art and music departments of the library. Following this is an extensive classified bibliography on music.

The January 15th number of *News Notes on Government Publications*, published for the staff of the Boston Public Library, contains a list of government periodical publications which are marked "rush work" at the Government Printing Office and present the latest information possessed by the government. Many of these are multigraphed publications.

A supplement to the Handbook of the S. P. Avery Collection in the New York Public Library covering additions of prints, 1901-1920, compiled by Frank Weitenkampf, has been reprinted from the Library's December *Bulletin*.

Other reprints from the *Bulletin* are Charles F. McCombs' article on the Photostat in Reference Work, which appeared in the October *Bulletin*, and a List of New York Almanacs, 1694-1850, compiled by Alexander J. Wall, assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society, from the *Bulletin* of May-November, 1920.

A second revised edition of Martha Wilson's "School of Library Management" has just been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company. "It is an attempt to state the problem of the library in the school, particularly the smaller one, and to offer practical suggestions as to its equipment, organization and administration, and to provide a reference aid for simple library methods or school libraries." In this edition suggestions from many sources have been incorporated, especially from various articles written by Mary E. Hall and from C. C. Certain's "Standardization Report," published by the N. E. A. and the A. L. A.

A succinct and interestingly illustrated history of education is presented in a bulletin descriptive of the Maria Hosmer Penniman Memorial Library of Education, the departmental library of the University of Pennsylvania School of Ed-

ucation, prepared by its dean, Frank Pierrepont Graves. The library is particularly rich in books relating to the history of education and in specimens of old textbooks. Besides the twelve thousand books given by Dr. James Hosmer Penniman in memory of his mother during the past five years, the library includes the works on education already owned by the University, and books that are acquired thru future departmental accessions will be added.

In preparation for the celebration of the sixth centennial of the death of Dante, the Brooklyn Public Library devotes a great part of its January-February *Bulletin* to an extensive Dante bibliography. In order to take part in the world-wide commemoration, an American national committee composed of representatives of various agencies has been formed, with John H. Finley at its head. The Italian-America Society will play a leading part, and other organizations include the Dante League of America, the Dante Society of Cambridge, the Italian Inter-collegiate Association, the Italian Teachers Association, New York University, the Society Dante Alighieri, and the League of Foreign-Born Citizens.

The second part, completing volume 1 (1919) of the new catalog of the John Carter Brown Library, is in type and will soon be printed. This part includes all the works in the library printed before 1600, and also the Bry and Hulsius series. The printed catalog of 1875 ended with the same year, and likewise listed the Bry and Hulsius series. A comparison of the two catalogs shows to some extent the growth of the library in the last forty-five years: "The catalog of 1875 gave 600 items, that of 1920 gives 1336 . . . even making due allowance for the Aldine issues, which were not included in the earlier catalog, the collection has become much stronger in this earliest century of American history." The full list of the accessions of books printed before 1600 and acquired during the year is appended to the report of the library for the year ending June, 1920. This list is to be continued from year to year, and these appendices will, therefore, serve as supplements to the printed catalog volumes. The arrangement of items will be chronological, as in the catalog itself. The appendix is printed on one side only, to enable titles to be cut from it for catalog purposes. Copies of the Report may be obtained at \$1 each.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

VERMONT

The thirteenth biennial report of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission is issued on the "silver anniversary" of the establishment of the Commission, which met for organization in January of 1895, making Vermont the fifth state to establish a Commission and organize the work.

A detailed description of the general duties of the Commission and of specific work accomplished in 1918-1920 indicates an active two years for the staff of four, which owing to resignations and illness did not average more than three. During the four months' war period included in the report Vermont added 7,919 to the number of volumes previously collected for soldiers and sailors in camps and hospitals, making a total of 31,753, of which 8,398 were shipped from the state during 1918-19. The 1,800 books returned to the state on the demobilization of Library War Service were allotted to the Commission for distribution, and 500 of these were distributed to six posts of the American Legion. The bulk of the remainder will be placed at the disposal of the free libraries in the state.

The Commission loaned 1,391 book and picture collections during 1918-1920, a gain of 270 over 1916-1918, comprising 22,123 books and 23,793 pictures loaned. 453 stations were served in 167 towns, of which 23 are without libraries. Three thousand dollars were given in varying amounts to 68 different libraries as aid in maintenance, and 66 libraries were visited. Field work has been so hampered that there still remain 29 libraries which have not been visited since 1910 at least. Six libraries were visited for the first time since records of such visits have been kept. The Traveling Library equipment comprises 253 collections, including school and general traveling libraries, farmers' libraries, teachers' aids and high school libraries, and numbering 8,661 in the fixed collections and 7,890 in the general, or shelf collection, a total of 16,551 volumes on June 30, 1920. In addition to the preparation and purchase of the annual selection of books for the three state institutions, the House of Correction, the State Prison, and the Industrial School, each institution has been visited by the Secretary or a member of the Commission and a general supervision maintained. Total expenditures for the two years were \$15,555.43.

Returns from the 202 libraries which reported

this year to the Commission indicated progressive development, seventy libraries reporting increased circulations as against 47 decreases. In some of the smaller towns the apparent lessening use of the library is a natural result of the decreasing population shown by the last census, and the Commission considers it a fact to be faced that some of the hill towns of Vermont are tending to become too small adequately to support independent public libraries and other village machinery. Of the 43 towns in Vermont without libraries only three have populations of more than 1,000, and it is the opinion of the League of Library Commissions, as expressed at its meeting in June, 1920, that a population of 2,000 is the smallest unit warranting tax support for an independent public library.

Of the total of 239 libraries of the state, 160 are owned, supported, at least in part, and controlled by the towns or cities in which they are located; 21 more are free town-supported libraries tho not managed directly by the town. Twenty-one others are free, tho receiving no town aid, making, with the 8 college and reference and the 3 institutional libraries, a total of 212 free libraries within the state. The Commission intends to collect statistics as to school libraries as soon as possible.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. Under the terms of agreement between the Boston Public Library and Simmons College the latter again opened its courses in both the Library School and in the College proper to members of the library staff recommended by the Librarian. Alice M. Jordan continues her course in work with children at Simmons this session, which was attended last year by twelve members of the library staff meeting with seniors and post-graduate students of the College. June R. Donnelly has been giving a special course in reference work at the Library to a selected group of about twenty assistants, the course being intended to give information on the methods of seeking reference material, record of sources consulted and comparison of their relative value.

Forty-eight members of the staff registered last year in the course on the aims and methods of present day library work as exemplified by the practice of the Boston Public Library and other modern libraries and agencies, which consisted of thirty-five lectures held from September 25 to June 10 inclusive. The first half, a

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course in general library methods, was conducted by instructors from the Simmons College Library School; the second, relating to the organization and resources of the Boston Public Library system, by representatives of the various departments of the Library.

Twenty-three assistants registered in eleven general cultural courses offered at Simmons College during 1919-1920, and two of the young men of the staff availed themselves of a course in accounting offered by the School of Business Administration of Boston University as a return for courtesies extended by the Library to the University.

Cambridge. The financial statements for the year ending last June show the Harvard Library's independent income as \$144,423, and the expenditures as \$199,469. Of the income, \$40,014 came from interest on funds given to provide for the purchase of books, and \$6,280 from gifts for immediate use in buying books. The interest on funds and gifts for special purposes amounted to \$20,093 and other funds available for the general purposes of the library yielded \$48,387. The balance entered as "deficiency of general income" is \$60,723. The amount paid out for books was \$51,980, which does not include \$12,740 spent for books for the special libraries purchased by the Accessions Department and treated as a part of the college library. Salaries, services and wages amounted to over \$67,390; library expenses, \$13,553; and the upkeep of the building, \$34,801.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. The total number of volumes in the Yale University Library at the close of the college year on June 30, 1920, was approximately 1,184,000, an increase of 27,000. Borrowers registered at the Main Library and at Linonian and Brothers numbered 3,467, and were loaned 22,084 volumes from the latter library and 19,758 from the Main Library. The receipts were \$113,338, appropriations of \$61,898, endowment funds of \$47,444 and receipts from other sources of \$3,996 going to make up this sum. On the book account \$33,264 was expended, with \$60,737 going for library service and \$2,773 for janitor service. Miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$16,564, bringing the total to \$113,338.

Thru the efforts of Professor Asakawa, who spent the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 in Japan and China, and the interest of the Japanese themselves, many of whom made personal sacrifices in order to make gifts to the collection, the Far Eastern Collection was notably increased and enriched, and has now reached a total of 15,696 works in 13,435 volumes.

With the creation of the new Department of Education, James H. Penniman, Yale '84, has made known his intention to present a memorial Library of Education to the Department similar to his gift to the University of Pennsylvania. It will be housed in a special room in the projected new library building.

The preliminary report of a committee appointed by the University Council to consider the co-ordination of the libraries of the University emphasized the wisdom of "defining the University Library as consisting of all the books owned by the University, whether housed in the General Library or in other University buildings"; and recommended that the Library Committee, appointed by a new method, should have definite responsibility for the care and building up of the School and Department libraries, which should be considered as branch libraries.

NEW YORK

New York. In the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library there is on view "an extensive assemblage of books, pictures, personalia, maps, views, commemoration and celebration orations, medals, cards, programs, etc., relating to the Mayflower Pilgrims in their homes and haunts in England, Holland and America down thru the entire period during which Plymouth Colony existed as a separate body politic." A leaflet describing the main points of the exhibit by Victor Hugo Paltsits has been published by the Library.

The average present salary of graduates who received the diploma of the New York Library School last June, so far as reports have reached the School, is \$1620, and the average salary of those who received certificates at the same time is \$1392.

Brooklyn. At the close of the year 1920, the Brooklyn Public Library contained 972,727 volumes, which, after deducting discarded and lost books, is an actual increase of 10,205 volumes.

For the purchase of 69,699 books, \$105,304 was spent. This represents an average cost of \$1.51 per book, an increase of 57c. on each book. Binding costs increased by 15c. per book.

Books circulated for home reading showed an increase, but the total is still 465,144 below the record year of 1917. The circulation for 1920 was 5,479,154 as compared with 5,333,671 in 1919, a gain of 145,483. A comparison of the per capita circulation of books of the public libraries in the thirty largest cities of the United States places Brooklyn seventeenth in the list, with a percentage of 2.64.

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of 22,013 were held in the various auditoriums and study rooms, and at the South branch twenty classes in charge of teachers were received and given instruction in the use of the library. Carol Park branch received an equal number of classes for the same purpose and at most branches librarians are now engaged in giving instruction in the use of the library. Through resignations the library lost 63 members of its staff as compared with 76 in 1919. Among those resigning are two specially noticeable because of their records: Grace T. Langdon, for sixteen years in the service of the library, had been absent on account of illness only fourteen days, and Alice R. Phipps lost fifty-one days during twelve years' service. The 124 vacancies existing at the beginning of the year were reduced to 87. Appointments include those of 13 former employees who were reinstated. This improved condition is to a great extent due to the salary increases made possible owing to increased appropriation.

During the last two years salaries in the graded service have been increased between 30% and 70%, and the library participated in the distribution of the \$5,000,000 appropriated by the City for the increase of salaries to city employees during the period August 20 to the end of the year, "provided that the acceptance of such money and the apportionment by the Board of Trustees of such moneys as determined by the City shall in no wise . . . be construed at any time as an admission or recognition by the Brooklyn Public Library Board of Trustees of the City's right to control its internal affairs or regulate matters of salary, etc." The additional appropriation thus obtained was on a percentage basis for all employees receiving \$2,500 or under, except that no one should receive less than \$200. Employees receiving \$2,500 to \$7,000 were given an increase of \$500 each. These increases were in no way based upon merit or length of service.

The trustees asked for an appropriation for 1921 which would provide for a minimum salary of \$1,200 for the lowest grade, advancing by \$60 steps to a maximum of \$2,160 in the highest grade. The City adopted an appropriation which would provide a minimum of only \$920. This the trustees felt to be too low, and a scale has, therefore, been worked out upon a \$1,020 minimum, or \$100 more than that allowed by the City, having in mind increasing the pay of those in the lower grade and at the same time re-establishing the schedule by which salaries were automatically increased by \$60 per annum for meritorious work and length of service. If all positions are filled under the 1921 library schedule, \$15,000 will have to be taken from the

Directors' fund in order to make up the deficit, as the library does not at the present time receive a lump sum from the city but must make requisition for salaries for so many people at so much per month.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The library of the U. S. Geological Survey accessioned during the year ending June, 1920, 13,644 books, pamphlets and maps. 572 title entries were furnished to the Library of Congress for printing, in accordance with the co-operative cataloging arrangement. 6403 books and 133 maps were loaned, and 11,358 readers consulted the library in person. The Bibliography of North American Geology for 1918 was published as *Bulletin 698*, and the bibliography for 1919 and 1920 is in preparation. Work on the cumulative Bibliography of North American Geology has progressed steadily, but no publication date can be set.

NORTH CAROLINA

There are in North Carolina, according to "Social Law and Agencies of North Carolina: a Handbook of Information," published by the American Red Cross in December, 52 public libraries, 2 of which are for the colored population. There are in addition, 32 college libraries, 8 of which are attached to negro institutions. The largest library in the state is that of the University of North Carolina, with over 88,000 volumes. Other libraries containing more than 20,000 books are: The Library of Trinity College with 55,000 volumes; the State Library with 46,000; Davidson College with 27,000; the Supreme Court Library, 22,000; and Wake Forrest College with 22,000. If every town in North Carolina had free library facilities, there would remain in the rural district a large majority of the people of the state without access to books. Books for these are supplied thru the North Carolina Library Commission's package and traveling library services, thru the Bureau of Extension of the Library of the University of North Carolina, which will loan any book from the general library which is not in use at the time that request is made, and which is not governed by special regulations requiring it to be kept in the building. The University Library is also the State library centre for the library service for public health nurses, who may also borrow from the Central Library in New York (156 Fifth Avenue). The State appropriates \$7,500 biennially towards meeting the demand for rural school libraries.

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schools have been held by the St. Louis Public Library, the purpose being to impress upon them the fact that leaving school should not mean the dropping of relations with the library, and generally to arouse or maintain interest in it and its methods of public service.

The reception at the Central Library was to high-school graduates and was held on the afternoon of February 1st. Despite a very remarkable "dark day," which turned all the daylight hours into night, about thirty graduates were present. After an informal talk by Dr. Bostwick in the assembly room, those present were shown around the building by Library School students, ending with the recreation room, which was shown as a "going concern," with victrola music, etc. Tea was afterward served in the staff lunch room.

Receptions to grade-school graduates were held at the Carondelet, Crunden and Divoll Branches. At Cruden the graduates of three neighboring schools were invited. The Assistant Librarian, George R. Throop, made a short address, school songs were sung, and Mr. Rochfort, principal of Webster School, said a few words. Refreshments were served and there was dancing. About fifty pupils attended.

On the afternoon of January 28th the staff of Carondelet Branch entertained 125 graduates of the neighborhood schools. After a brief talk by the Branch Librarian, J. J. Maddox, principal of Cleveland High School, spoke informally. Four grade-school principals and five teachers were present in addition to the children. Punch and cakes were served. Committees of children served the refreshments and introduced strangers. The local Y. M. C. A. secretary assisted especially in entertaining the older boys.

At the Divoll Branch, the Clay School Mothers entertained the graduates of that school on January 27th, from 2 to 5 p. m. There was a short musical program, refreshments and dancing. Fifty-two graduates and about fifty adults were present.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. A collection of dolls correctly dressed to represent 23 nations are being exhibited at the public library as a part of St. Paul's Americanization program. The dolls have been dressed by the Junior Housewives' League, composed of girls of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the public schools.

CALIFORNIA

Stanford. Herbert Hoover, a member of the first graduating class and a trustee of Stanford University, has presented to that institution the "greatest collection in existence" of secret Bol-

shevist and other European secret government documents. These records already consist of about 375,000 volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts, and more are coming from collectors in Europe. "The only record of the Bolsheviks' initial meetings and organization plans are in this collection."

Another interesting gift to Stanford is the entire private library of Professor Paul Miliukov, Russian historian and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Government after the revolution of 1917. This library was sent out of Russia and hidden in Finland in 1914 at the outbreak of the war, and arrived at Stanford only a few weeks ago.

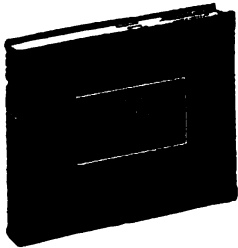
Librarian George T. Clark returned to Stanford last month after a year's travel round the world with the University's "want list" of 6370 items. Other volumes bring Mr. Clark's purchases for the Library up to 11,000 volumes.

Los Angeles. The open courses in library work with children and schools, administration and motion picture reference work at the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library are now in progress with trustees from Massachusetts and Missouri as well as library workers from the middle west and California in attendance. The special libraries course this year is concerned chiefly with the needs of picture studios; Eleanor Caruthers, principal of the Art Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, gives lectures on art books and picture collections and Helen Gladys Percy, manager of the Hollywood community theater, discusses other necessary books. Elizabeth Owen Williams, registrar of the Library School, gives lessons in indexing and filing, with a practical problem in indexing Los Angeles County war activities in local newspapers for those who elect this course.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Feb. 23. At the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Monthly meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association.
- Feb. 25. At the School of Music of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.
- April 29-May 1. At Atlantic City. Twenty-fifth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.
- June 20-27. At Swampscott, Mass. Headquarters at the New Ocean House. Forty-third annual conference of the American Library Association and twelfth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.

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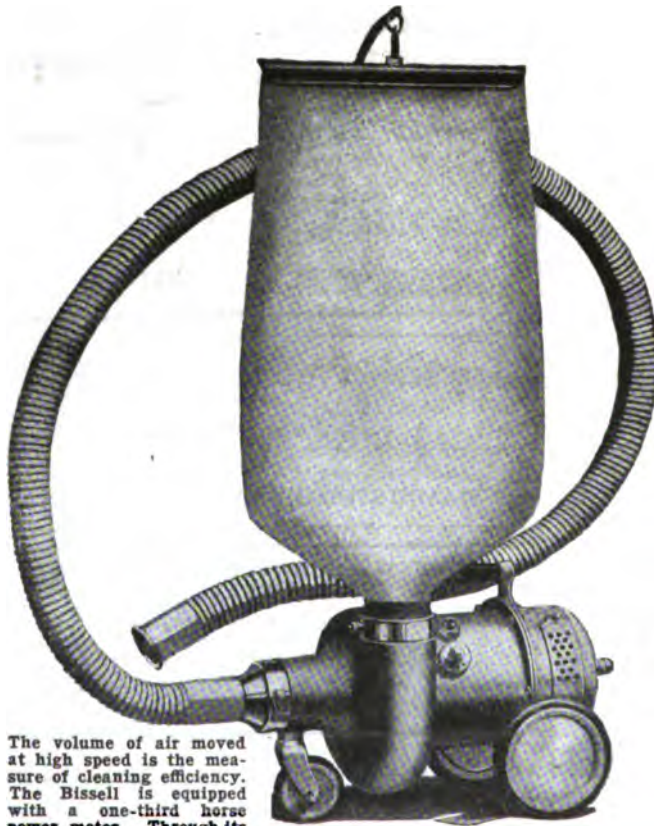
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH
MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

MARCH 1, 1921

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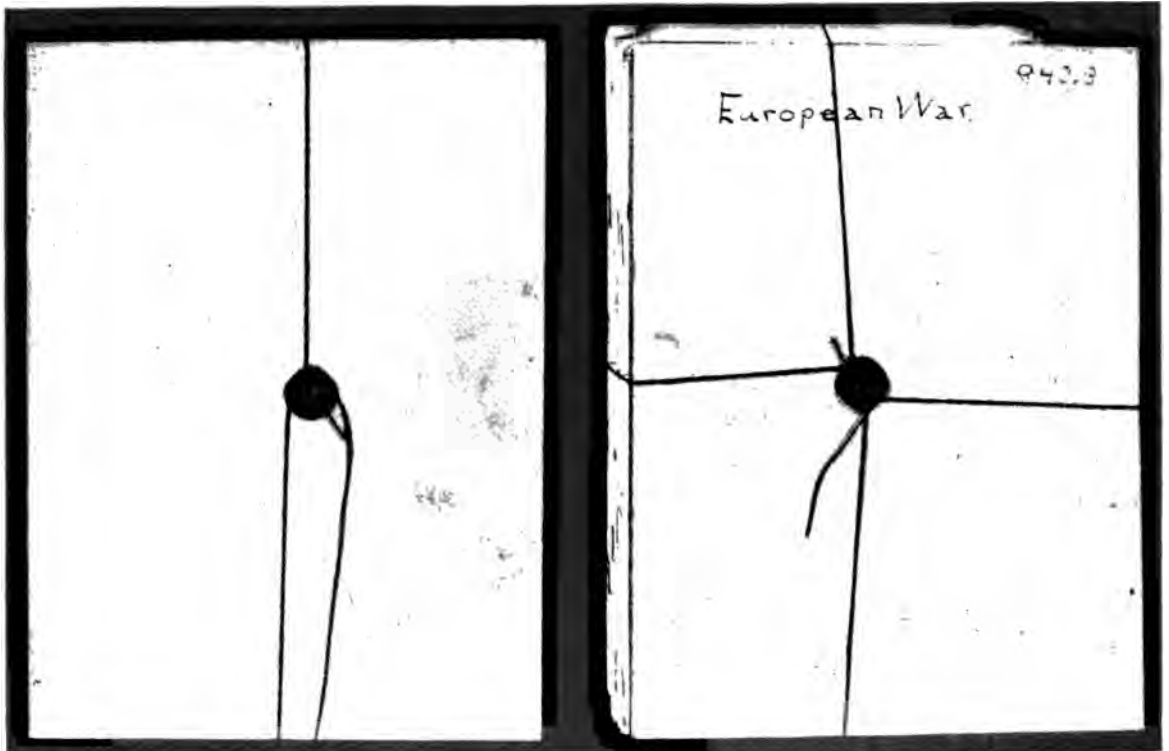
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1921



A Library Play Contest

By ANNA P. MASON

Librarian of the Carondelet Branch, St. Louis Public Library

THE great community event of the year in Carondelet is the School Picnic. The occasion is the annual outing of the five large schools of the vicinity. This is simply the occasion, however, the opportune season to give public expression to the spirit of the neighborhood. On this particular day in summer Carondelet realizes itself as a social entity, it gathers youth and maturity and age in one grand perspective of life and enthusiasm. It thrills with its own romance, is reminiscent with historical age and plays with the joy of eternal youth. Above all it abounds in fellowship. All places of business are closed so that whole families can participate in the festival. Not only are entire families represented but all institutions and activities which are part of the intimate daily life of the community. Churches and clubs have their headquarters on the picnic grounds and the library has its booth with books and magazines provided so that odd half hours may be spent in reading under the shade of fine old trees. The fact that this yearly carnival is more than a picnic determines the nature of the day's program and gives it distinctive character. The Library can find no better way to grow into the hearts of the people than to take a fitting share in the responsibility for making the day successful.

This year a new feature was introduced as part of the Library's celebration. Two months previous to the festal day, Louise Boette, the children's librarian, planned a contest in the writing of plays. Those competing were to be in the eighth grade and the subject was to be the value of the Library to the Carondelet residents. Each play was to have not more than two scenes and to require not more than fifteen minutes for performance. This announcement was made in the schools and the children were told

that the prize play would be presented in the park pavilion on Picnic Day. It must be confessed that the whole idea seemed a doubtful experiment. It was impossible to tell how it would be received as very little work in dramatic composition had been undertaken by the schools of the neighborhood. But Carondelet children as usual rose to the occasion. Enthusiasm spread like magic and within a week some boys turned in their work. Everywhere the contest was the subject of conversation. The young people referred mysteriously to the characters they were using, the parents spoke proudly of the various plots they had heard discussed. All the time the results continued to come in and on the closing day of the contest about thirty plays were in our hands.

Two teachers were invited to join the Branch Librarian and Children's Librarian as a committee of four to judge and grade the work. This task proved to be very diverting. It had been dreaded as a real task. It became an excursion into an undiscovered country. It was an opportunity to get at the child's conception of the library, to see the workings of his imagination, to view ourselves from his standpoint. Perhaps only in the dramatic form could such an effect be produced. Certainly every librarian knows the stereotyped form of the letter or composition written about the library. But here was something entirely new! Where we had dreaded monotony of theme we found refreshing variety of plot. We expected the characters to be lifeless: we met with live people such as come into the Branch every day. If these seemed too extraordinarily alive at times it was because they were charged with the youthful vigor of their creators.

The children could hardly wait to know the prize-winner. When this information was given

out they were all very happy. Normal children are good sports and these were normal children, glad that one of their number had won, well aware that only one could have the highest honors and that this was what gave zest to the whole thing. This attitude was well illustrated by the fact that one boy brought in his manuscript after the committee had rendered its decision. When reminded that the winner had already been selected, he said: "That makes no difference, lady, I started that play and I wanted to finish it and give it to the Library like the other fellows."

The honors were awarded to three girls of the Lyon School who in collaboration wrote "The Conversion of Ellen." This play was of an allegorical nature, depicting the conversion of a girl who did not read books and tried to discourage others from doing so. It was thought out carefully and, tho the plot was very slight, the general effect was artistic and they had managed to put considerable significance into the lines. From a scoffer, Ellen became an ardent devotee of the library, the "whole course of her life being changed" and this was accomplished by a league of the books themselves, including war stories, stories for boys, college stories, history stories, fairy tales, Indian legends and all the others.

As soon as the prize-winners were notified, they set about choosing their cast of characters and designing their costumes. They worked diligently and began rehearsals promptly. They were left entirely to their own devices as we desired spontaneity and originality above all things. Rehearsals were attended only as an encouragement and to be sure that nothing objectionable was introduced. Day after day we were consulted on this detail and that, advice being given according to the desires of the children as nearly as those desires could be apprehended, so that without interfering we might add the proper degree of importance to the affair. The local neighborhood newspaper wrote up the contest complimenting the winners and giving a roll of honor containing the names of children deserving special mention for the high character of their compositions. The printed program of Picnic Day Events contained the play announcement in large type and thousands of these were distributed among Carondelet citizens.

On the day of the celebration, it was evident that the play was considered an important part of the program. On either side of the front of

the library booth were posted bulletins announcing the hour of the performance and showing pictures of the cast of characters as they appeared at the dress rehearsal. Large groups were constantly gathered before these pictures enjoying them frankly. The *Globe-Democrat* sent a reporter down to witness the affair and a very nice little article was printed as a result. The actual performance went off without a hitch except such annoyances as are bound to be associated with large crowds and open-air performances. A committee of business men and several police were on hand to keep the pavilion cleared and the crowds orderly. The young actors did their parts perfectly and the Carondelet library staff felt more than gratified with the result. This performance will probably be repeated in the library auditorium as part of a program which will include also two or three other plays which were written during the contest. While the immediate goal of the whole idea was this final presentation, as a matter of fact the by-products were the most important part. The interest aroused in the minds of the children, the close personal contacts which grew out of the scheme, the widespread advertising which was a natural outcome were indeed valuable. Added to these may be mentioned again the insight gained into the minds of the children who in their work reflected their general reactions to school, library and social life.

Of the thirty plays received more than half were above the average, everything considered. Altho the majority could hardly be presented in the original form there is a splendid assortment of material. They are characterized by refreshing simplicity and directness of expression, pictures of ideal home life and neighborly relations, and interesting comments on topics concerned with the everyday life of the community. The titles are interesting and well chosen, among them such as these: "How I Became Proficient at my Trade," "Found, the Answer," "The Hidden Treasure," "Father's Friend," "How I Became a Wild Animal Hunter," "It's Different Now," "The Library Means More to us than Some People Realize."

Carondelet is essentially a home-loving community, so there are glimpses of intimate family life. Mother is pressed with the details of housekeeping and the care of several children who are all wide-awake, restless, vigorous youngsters, possessed with insatiable curiosity about everything. In the midst of cooking, mending,

cleaning and washing, she tries to respond to the desires of her alert offspring. Resourceful to the last degree, still she cannot satisfy them. They dog her steps until she can bear it no longer. She tries to find other employment for them, perhaps sending them out to work in the garden. And still, no rest for her, no peace in the household! The garden is a storehouse of unsolved wonders in the shape of plants and bugs.

Father comes home tired and hungry. Dinner is scarcely ready and he is met at the threshold by the children eager to propound more questions for Father will surely know how to answer them. All day the neighbors come and go and there are other interruptions, pleasant and unpleasant and many chats on various subjects.

Sometimes there are attempts to picture Father's troubles at the office. He finds new difficulties awaiting him at every turn. Sometimes he gives up one business and tries another. His business friends telephone or call and bewail their lack of knowledge. One says eloquently, "I am green and do not know where to turn."

School life naturally comes in for a lengthy discussion. Teachers put so many new ideas into the heads of their pupils. Again they find it impossible to do this and your heart is wrung by the despairing cry "You can't get anything into poor Bob's head, you just can't." Even the play hours are not neglected. Arguments will constantly arise on the rules of the game. Boys use improper language. Alas! some of them get into bad company and smoke.

Beyond all these things are the larger questions: What is going on in the world of affairs today? Which has the greater advantages for children, country or city life? For what shall the boys and girls be trained? Why are the Spaniards here? Who can help the foreign family next door? So it goes in the minds of our young playwrights. Life is interesting but there is so much doubt, so much change, so much seeking after they know not what. Where is the answer? Is there no balm in Gilead?

Then, the Grand Climax! The neighborhood library, the "Hidden Treasure" is discovered. The tired mother heaves a sigh of inexpressible relief and exclaims, "My lands! Now they won't worry me to death with so many questions." Furthermore, she finds she can "get a novel for herself, so her odd minutes won't be wasted."

When Father's business is going under the librarian calls just in the nick of time. "She shakes hands very hard with Mr. Burnfelt and says, 'I am soliciting the business men of the neighborhood to see if they do not need any information from the library for their business. Could we accommodate you with any?'" With joy he responds "You came just in time, I would not have known what to do." And, as one young author puts it, "Thereafter when his friends asked questions of him he always said, 'I could help you but to save my time and learn everything you wish to know go to the nearest library.'"

School days become a joy. No longer do the children go about with their curiosity unsatisfied and their lessons unlearned. Now they can find out what "estimation, observation, proclamation and big words like that mean, even if mother did burn the dictionary because it was too big and in the way." They can find out "what birds eat besides bugs and worms, what and where are the wild flowers, which is more important, generals or soldiers, is it good to have Chinese workmen in America, who started the world war and all kinds of current events." "When you want books all you have to do is to go to the library and *their* (sic) there, ready for use, and all the books you can read in all your life."

Often the urge to use books comes from the teacher and this influence is felt in various ways and makes its appeal often in unexpected situations. There is the queer boy who likes to study all the time and never plays with the gang. He uses the library and is head of his class. Then there is the leader of the gang who "only likes to play baseball and uses *such* grammar." The teacher tries to help him but it is useless. "If you will come to the library," she declares, "You will get pleasure and knowledge combined. I certify that it will do you much good." In some way she drags him up to the children's room against his will and oh, horror of horrors! she finds and hands him a language book. Naturally he rebels. "No grammar book in mine, believe me. Correct English never got anybody any place yet." You hold your breath at this crucial moment, but the dramatic suspense has its proper ending. "Why, dear me," says the teacher, "Look at President Wilson. Don't he have to speak correct English when he talks to the public or gives an address? Look where he got on good grammar." Needless to say the gang leader was won. "What is an address?"

he inquires, and soon he is absorbed in looking up all sorts of material which he "never guessed the library had."

Apparently, once the young people become acquainted with the juvenile collection and "the good lady in charge," they find deep satisfaction. A better testimonial to the value of proper book selection could hardly be found than the unconscious tribute offered in an occasion described as follows: An irritable child hunts thru the home bookcase until the exasperated mother cries out, "For goodness' sake settle your mind down on one of these books. Your father has a very good judgment as to the choice of books." Mary Ann replies, "But, mother, those books may be considered very good by grown people who think father has a very good judgment. But if you would ask some girls my age their opinion they would rather go to the library."

It is interesting to note how every phase of the library work has made its appeal. One grows rather weary of the continuous harping upon modern and progressive methods in vogue with professionals in the educational and social sciences. There is a temptation to think these things are all talk until some simple and natural proof is displayed such as has come out in this new experience with the young folks. We find they mention boys' clubs meeting in the assembly rooms and gathering in the child who "roamed at night on the streets." Father goes to bed early with the injunction, "Leave the door unlocked for George. No need to worry about him now, he's up at the meeting in the library."

There is a delightful picture of the friendship between "José, a Spanish boy and Tom, an intelligent boy of fifteen belonging to the Hikers' Club." Tom is sympathetically concerned with the problems of José's family. The Hikers go down to the library to look up the caves of the county in order to plan their outings and Tom suggests that the club also look up the subject of naturalization. "I have been thinking," he says, "that this club can be of some help to the foreigners that live all around us and make citizens of them." José is taken into the club and enters eagerly into all their plans. One can feel the pathos and longing in the little Spanish lad's words, "I will do my best, boys. Oh! it will be a happy day for me when my father becomes a citizen of this great Republic." Later when success has crowned their efforts, Tom asks José how it feels to be a citizen of the

United States. Joyfully he answers, "Glorious! and a deep feeling of gratitude to the boys of this club and to the good people of the library for the books they so kindly gave us."

Our Carondelet children have even presented a plea for the use of books in vocational guidance, altho it is extremely unlikely that they have as yet any idea of what that term means. It is to be hoped that when they reach High School the subject will have as real and unspoiled an interest for them as that so charmingly expressed in these youthful literary efforts. There is an account of Bud, Tom and Joe reading at the Library and so absorbed that they always have to be sent home at closing time. Many years later the three friends meet at the "Hotel Ritzmore, New York." Tom is a noted lawyer, "fresh from a big case in Philadelphia, Joe a successful electrical man, and Bud the most distinguished is a wild animal hunter in Africa." But entertains the others with thrilling tales of his life in the jungle. As his guests depart Bud delivers these significant words: "Say, boys, remember that day in the Carondelet Library? We sure made up our minds quick."

The effect of the whole contest is to give new courage and faith that, in some measure, the things the library movement stands for are coming to pass. Surely these young children are hearing things and seeing influences at work about them which they associate with books and librarians. It is most gratifying to find that they never picture any thought of compulsion in connection with their visits to the Branch. The only instances in which the characters do not come of their own free will are those where they are dragged in by other children, or "follow that queer chap to see what he does up there," or when "they are ashamed not to never know their lessons." In every case they find something which makes them come again, even if it is only "how to mix colors to paint the bird house." The librarian is that lady in the children's room who tells all about the books, or that woman who will find something for your mother, or that girl who is "so attracting." She seems however to be just a part of the atmosphere. They never feel her as an intrusion altho occasionally she is overheard to say "Those children are certainly interested in their books." Also she reminds them that it is closing time and invites them to "come again tomorrow." For the most part they accept her as naturally as they do their parents at home, surely with much

more satisfaction than some of their visiting relatives and friends.

As a closing thought in this review of a library play contest, it seems fitting to refer to a home scene with which one of the little plays comes to an end. The entire family is gathered together at the close of the day and all are reading, each one absorbed according to his particular interest. One of the children discovers Grandmother reading a Fairy book and laughs about it. The mother rebukes the daughter saying, "In Grandmother's time there were few books and even in my day we did not use the library only for stories. Now they use them

very much and read about things in several books. I think this method is best, in this they get different ideas." At this juncture, Grandfather looks up from his paper to say "Yes, now they can do that, but we had to learn everything by heart, and to learn things out of one book by heart was plenty if not too much, and after learning them by heart all the good it done us was that we forgot it in a few days. But it is not that way any more. Now there is the library for young and old in business, study and play."

May we not believe these young people when they say "The Library means more to us than some people realize?"

The Sioux City Library Hospital Service

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY ROSE A. O'CONNOR

Hospital Librarian, Sioux City Public Library.

THE hospital service of the Sioux City Public Library, called by its patrons in the hospitals "The blessed innovation," made its initial bow to the public in November, 1919, and since that time we have had various inquiries concerning our methods of operation and co-operation. We hope, in this article, to answer those queries in so far as possible and give to those interested in the establishment of such a service the benefit of our experience. Many of our questioners have been under the impression that only chronic cases in the hospitals care to read; this is not the case. The patient whose sojourn in the hospital is but a matter of a few hours or days has just as keen a desire to be lifted out of himself, and how better than thru the life giving pages of a wholesome, happy book? We find loneliness to be an early symptom of the convalescent. After the fight over illness has been won loneliness and depression retard recovery. We have also been asked if the demand for this service was created by us. Emphatically no. The demand awaited our coming with open arms; we believe that our patrons in the hospitals of Sioux City are not different from thousands of others in the health institutions of the United States and that a service such as this will find a hearty welcome in all of these hospitals, we feel assured. Another question "Do you find the demand for magazines to be greater than that for books?" Again no, patients in bed complain that many of the

magazines are over size and unwieldy and they prefer books for comfort and convenience. The convalescent, able to be up and enjoy the rest rooms and verandas, where comfortable chairs and tables abound, turns his attention to the magazines. We find on consulting our statistics for the period of our establishment that seventy-five per cent of the reading in the hospitals is from books.

Questions have also come concerning our records, method of charging, etc. These are as simplified as we could make them in order to save time. All records for this service are kept separate from those of the main library having accession books and shelf lists of its own. The collections being made up largely of fiction, what classification is used is broad. We have, too, shelf lists; the original, which is the usual form used by libraries, and a second one made on "p" slip size which carries author, title, and accession number. These last are filed under the name of the hospital in which the book may be found. In this manner we have ready information as to the whereabouts of each book. We have a plain, inexpensive book card with the name of the service at the top; these were made by a local printing company. Books left in private rooms are charged to the room number; in the wards the name of the patient is also taken. Hospital authorities and attendants have their books charged by name and department. Each book has in it a dating slip. Book cards

are filed in the usual library fashion in a tray in connection with the book truck. There is no need for penalties as books are read rapidly. Distribution of books is made in the afternoon as this is the most convenient time for hospital attendants and we are less apt to conflict with hospital business. We have received much commendation from hospital superintendents for the manner in which the work of the service is accomplished without interference with hospital rules and affairs. Thus, "Your service is such a pleasure, you come and go without confusion or inconvenience to us and we are so

classes and to each nurse, setting forth the rules which were to govern the library collections in the hospital. These were supplemented by further rulings of the superintendent to the effect that books left in rooms must be picked up by the nurse in charge and returned to the chart rooms or linen presses on each floor, where the hospital librarian could gather them up. The response to the rulings has been most gratifying. On every visit we hear "Wait a minute, I put some of your books in here." Each nurse seems to feel that the instruments for our work are just as important to us as those which she must use



A JANUARY DAY IN THE SURGICAL WARD OF THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, SIOUX CITY

glad to have you." This appreciation helps to make the service so much the more worth while.

In leaving books with patients the first time, we explain that they must be left in the room to which they are charged and that exchange of books between patients is not permissible. We are not always obeyed in this, but it is the exception. We find, too, that patients will hesitate about taking books until it is made clear that the service is a free one.

One patron remarked, "Free: well, I know of three things I can get for five cents, a package of gum, a box of matches, and the *Saturday Evening Post*, but anything free, impossible." The last issue of the *Post* being on the truck, we were able to reduce his list to two things for a nickel by giving him the *Post* free. The question has also arisen "How do you get your books back and do you lose many?" Thus far we have lost no books and as time goes on we have less and less difficulty in having them returned. We began by bringing to the notice of the hospital authorities and attendants the necessity for the return of the books in order that we might maintain an efficient service. Personal letters were sent to superintendents of nurses' training

in her own, and she likewise appreciates, that these books, being available to her patient sometimes brings a respite to her, because if her patient is engrossed in a good story there is not nearly the demand for unnecessary attention. We feel that we have been protected from loss of books thru the book plate in the front of each book, asking that the user will not take the book from the hospital and reminding him of the pleasure he may have derived from it. This plate also notes the source from which the book came, whether by purchase by the library or a gift from the people of the city. This little book plate, we believe, has done much to keep our collections intact for us. Books borrowed from the main library are thoroly fumigated before being returned to their places in the stacks as are all books in the hospitals and the rooms in which they are shelved. This is done as a precaution by the hospital authorities and thus the library is relieved of the responsibility. In this way we are safeguarded on all sides.

Then there is the hospital librarian. What of her? What must she measure up to? It is of course understood that she has library experience. We have had the comment made that

it takes a "peculiar type." Not at all, just a human being with humanity and sympathy her keynote. One of the most important requisites is physical fitness as she is a provider of cheer. Without good health and spirits, she must needs fall short of bringing into the sick room that happiness which is needed. She should possess poise and the ability to act quickly in emergencies as these frequently arise. For illustration: a little child, whose tonsils had been removed, was found sitting bolt upright weeping bitterly; he had awakened to find his mother gone and the nurse called elsewhere. Poor frightened bit of humanity, all alone! The hospital librarian happened to come just then. What was to be done? Look up assistance, lose time, and perchance endanger life with delay, or act on her own initiative. She chose the latter course and having staunched the bleeding soothed the child to sleep with the adventures of dear, foolish little Peter Rabbit. There is scarcely a day but some emergency of this sort arises in these busy institutions, and the hospital librarian can be of valued service if she keeps her head and uses judgment. The hospital librarian must have tact and the ability for sudden self effacement, she should have a knowledge of human nature and an interest in it; she must be able to carry in her mind the many individual cases she comes in contact with and be ready to extend her sympathy and encouragement at all times; she should be able to address her patrons by name with an added comment on improvement or other cheerful remark. Cheerfulness and kindness go far in making of her clientèle in the hospitals friends rather than mere acquaintances.

It is well to remember that this particular patient is prone to tears and discouragement or that the other one likes a bit of news from the outside. The hospital librarian must ever have her good humor and her sense of humor on tap, she keeps in mind that this woman has been in the hospital nine weeks and likes Barclay, Boshier, Rice, or Richmond, and that the ex-soldier in the bed in the corner of the ward is interested in salesmanship, electricity, or agriculture, which he expects to take up in the government school as soon as he is able to leave the hospital, and he likes Beach, Lardner, Cobb, or Connor. (Grey is invariably in the list.) And over there in the bed by the window is the Mexican boy, a victim of an accident while at work; his leg has been pierced by

a railroad spike. How far away from home and friends he is. He speaks but little English and reads it not at all. The hospital librarian carries in her mind the picture of his smile of genuine pleasure at the sight of the Spanish book she brought him on a previous visit and hears again his expression of appreciation in his best American, "Good book, you bet;" and she has remembered to bring him another "Good book, you bet." There is the little Frenchwoman who sits and waits for her husband to return to health; the librarian calls to mind her pathetic joy on beholding a book in her own beloved tongue, and so remembers to take her another. In the children's ward we have the little five year old recovering from a mastoid operation; he loves the big animal picture books and the rag and paper dolls. There is the boy who likes to cut out pictures of battleships and soldier boys and the like, and another one who wants a scout story or a thriller, and the little girls who want to bedeck themselves and their surroundings with the things they make from paper, peanuts and clothespins, etc. If the hospital librarian has versatility she adds to her qualifications a valuable asset. In summing up this peculiar type of person, the hospital librarian, can she measure up to the little poem "Pep?" by Grace G. Bostwick; if so, then all is well.

Vigor, vitality, vim and punch—

That's pep;

The courage to act on a sudden hunch,

That's pep;

The nerve to tackle the hardest thing,

With feet that climb and hands that cling,

And a heart that never forgets to sing—

That's pep.

Wanted

The Savannah Public Library wishes to obtain bound volumes of the *Weekly Sanitary Reports*, issued by the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and *Public Health Reports*, issued by the U. S. Public Health Service, vol. 25, part 2; vol. 26, parts 1 and 2; vol. 28, part 1; vol. 29, part 1; vol. 30; parts 1 and 2; vol 31, part 1; vol. 32, part 1; vol. 35, parts 1 and 2.

Will any librarian having copies of any of these bound volumes kindly communicate with the Savannah Public Library?

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Librarian*.

Library Work in a Tubercular Hospital

FROM THE REPORT OF THE NEW HAVEN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN

A LIBRARY in a tubercular hospital meets two conditions which are peculiar to that kind of hospital—i. e. since the patients spend a large part of their time in the open air, the temperature has a decided effect on their reading proclivities, and the amount of reading done fluctuates with the weather; then, too, the long rest hours reduce the time for reading.

That the library is made use of by both patients and workers had a special demonstration one day during January, when in the Main Building, several patients, two doctors and a cleaning woman were selecting books from the book-cart at the same time, and on the same trip, two orderlies and a nurse also got books.

While the greater part of books going out are fiction, and the most popular taste is for western and detective stories, there are enough demands for more "meaty" reading to show a quite prevalent desire for good literature. James' "Talks on Philosophy" has found a number of appreciative readers—one man re-reading parts for the third time, so impressed was he with the thought; Emerson's essays have been much read, even to the extent of being used by one patient as a standard of comparison for subsequent reading, much of which he found trivial when measured against Emerson. In the same way, Kipling's "Light That Failed," read in close proximity to a "wild west" story, made the latter seem purposeless to another patient.

Here are a few of the special wants of a "cultural" kind:

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass;" Brown's "Religio Medici;" Gibbs', "People of Destiny;" Wilde's "De Profundis;" Dante's "Divine Comedy;" Ingersoll's Works; Margot Asquith's Diary; Poor Richard's Almanac; "Yale Talks" by Dean Brown ("Brown's Mixture," one man calls them!), Italy's part in the war; ancient history; how to look at pictures, etc. One man after some consideration asked the librarian to order for him a new edition of Walt Whitman, in spite of rather excessive cost. He justified it with: "Books are my main recreation while I'm here so I'm going to get it even if it does cost a lot."

Here are some of the technical ones: Books on cartooning; commercial art; farm animals; poultry; fur-bearing animals; shorthand; photography; agriculture in Kansas; shoe and leather trade; the telephone, and forestry.

A considerable number of the patients want to familiarize themselves with the main facts of their disease, and ask for books on tuberculosis. The library's stock of such books is becoming depleted, but Major Foltz is making efforts to have more added. Many want to read the *Journal of Outdoor Life* as it comes out, and two men within the past week have asked the librarian to subscribe for it for them. More copies of this are needed and efforts are being made to secure them.

A feature of January's work was the utilizing of volunteer help in the library. A New Haven volunteer now gives two afternoons a week to the library, and is of much help in doing Public Library errands for the hospital library, as well as various pieces of work that are called for in the library. Others have offered to read aloud to any patients interested. It would seem as if volunteer help might greatly increase the library's efficiency, particularly where, as here, there is only one librarian.

The library's worst difficulty during January has been lack of funds to renew magazine and newspaper subscriptions which expired with December, and to buy new books. An appeal, however, has been made thru the local American Legion and the New Haven Public Library for donations of magazine subscriptions as well as for individual magazines when finished with by New Haven readers. There has been a very responsive spirit shown in the past by the latter, so good results may be hoped for. The New Haven Public Library is on all occasions a generous and practical friend of the hospital, making and displaying effective posters requesting books and magazines for the hospital and lending its own books with the utmost freedom and for long periods of loan.

During January forty-seven volumes were donated to the Hospital, twenty-six volumes were borrowed from the Public Library; and 1184 books and 664 magazines were circulated.

It is hoped that the near future may see a new impetus given the work by an influx of new magazines and increased book gifts—for where the same patients continue indefinitely as in a tubercular hospital, it is particularly essential that the reading stock change and grow.

LOUISE SWEET, *Hospital Librarian.*
Public Health Hospital,
New Haven, Conn.

Summer Courses in Library Science

Columbia University

COLUMBIA University in the City of New York is offering the following courses in Library Economy for the summer session of 1921.

Library Economy S-1 is a course in bibliography to be given by Charles F. McCombs of the Readers' Division of the New York Public Library. This course includes a study of the most used books of reference, and also a study of trade bibliography, and is planned primarily for school librarians and others engaged in library work. The course is open, however, to other students of Columbia University, who wish to obtain systematic instruction in the use of the library thru the study of the commoner reference books, and two points of credit may be counted for it toward degrees in all parts of the University by any one carrying it successfully.

Library Economy S-2 is a course on the administration of the school library, including book selection, and is to be given by Jessie F. Brainard of the Horace Mann School for Boys, West 246th Street, New York.

Library Economy S-3 is a course including cataloging and classification, to be given by Harriet E. Howe of the Library School of Simmons College, Boston.

Library Economy S-2 may count for two points of credit toward the B. S. degree in the Teacher's College and toward appropriate diplomas in teaching, while Library Economy S-3 may count for three points credit toward the same degree.

Library Economy S-5 is a course in indexing, filing and cataloging, as applied in business, and will be in charge of J. Grace Thompson of Chicago, a former student of Irene Warren. This course is not planned primarily for librarians, as it is to cover the various methods of filing and indexing used in business, and the application of these methods to correspondence, invoices, catalogs, sales, records, credit cards or any form of record kept in an office or shop. A study will be made also of the personnel and managing of a filing department, as well as the practical problems in filing room equipment, supplies, floor plans and cards for records.

Correspondence in regard to the various courses may be addressed to the Departmental Representative at 147 Worthington Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

HARRIET E. HOWE, *Departmental Representative.*

Colorado Agricultural College

THE seven weeks' session of the fourth Library Summer School will begin June 6th and close July 22nd, the last six weeks coinciding with the regular College Summer School.

The course is planned for librarians, for those who wish to take the training necessary to take charge of a small library, for teachers, and for students who wish to decide whether to take up library work.

The first week is devoted to a preliminary course in bookbinding. Students passing the final examinations are given a certificate, and those who have graduated from an accredited high school will be given college credit.

A fee of \$25 will be charged for the regular six weeks' course, and a fee of \$10 for the work in bookbinding.

The courses are:

1. Classification and Cataloging. Zelia M. Rank, cataloger at the Colorado Agricultural College. 29 lectures, 29 laboratory periods. 5 credits with course 2.

2. Library Economy. Arlene Dilts, assistant librarian of the Colorado Agricultural College; Miss Rank; and Mr. Carter, librarian, State Teachers College, Greeley, Colo. Credit with course 3.

3. Children's Work. Helen F. Ingersoll, supervisor of the children's department, Denver Public Library. Credit with course 4.

4. Reference Work and Book Selection. Harriet P. Sawyer, principal, St. Louis Library School, July 5th to 19th. 2 credits with course 3.

5. Documents. Charlotte A. Baker, librarian and chief of the College Library School, and C. F. Davis, Professor of Irrigation and Constitutional Law at the College. Credit with course 6.

6. Filing, Indexing and Business Procedure. Irene Warren, director of the Chicago School of Filing. 1 credit with course 5.

7. Business Filing and Indexing. No college credit. Fee \$5.

8. Binding and mending. Louis Williams, Evening Vocational High School, Denver. Six hours daily from June 6th to June 11th.

For further information address: Charlotte A. Baker, librarian of the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colo.

University of Michigan

THE University of Michigan Library announces the addition to its teaching staff in Library Methods for the summer session of 1921 of Azariah S. Root of Oberlin College and Frank K. Walter recently vice-director of the New York State Library School at Albany. The summer courses extend for eight weeks and are under the direction of William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University, who will give a course introductory to the study and practice of librarianship.

Professor Root will give a course on the High School Library and a course in Book Selection and Book-Buying for high school libraries and the smaller public libraries. Professor Walter will give courses in the elements of cataloging and of classification and an advanced course on the use, arrangement and acquisition of public documents, Federal and State.

There will be courses in Reference Work, taught by Fredericka B. Gillette; on Book-Binding, taught by W. C. Hollands, and on the use

of pamphlets and ephemeral material in the study of civic and economic subject, taught by Edith Thomas; all members of the staff of the University Library.

At least one year of University or College study is required for admission to the elementary courses, while seventy-five hours of University credits, or an equivalent, are required for the advanced courses. The work by Prof. Root in Book Selection and by Prof. Walter in Public Documents should appeal to librarians of some experience who wish to refresh their knowledge of these subjects or to study them with a view to new work in these fields. All these courses count for University credit toward a degree.

Candidates for admission to the courses in Library Methods should apply in advance of registration to the Director, William Warner Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as only persons duly admitted to the work are allowed to register.

Certification and Special Libraries

REFERRING to the report of the A. L. A. Special Committee on Certification, Standardization and Library Training (*LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November 15, 1920, p. 938—940), *Special Libraries* points out that there are several points in this program which it might be well to consider in its application to special librarians.

"Special librarians, whether they be medical, chemical, public utility, banking, insurance, agricultural, law, or any one of a number of other branches, are essential members of the organizations employing them in direct proportion as they are able to control the information appertaining to the especial branch involved. This control may have been acquired by experience, by association or by special study. It is not conceivable that a thoroly qualified special medical librarian would be very much of an asset in a law library, and vice versa. Assuming always that a special librarian is one whose success depends on the ability to control special information, the proposal to grade special librarians on the basis of an unrelated technique must be

viewed with some apprehension. Another point to be considered is that many special librarians are employed by private concerns whose evaluation of the services they require might not in all cases coincide with that of the proposed Board.

"The suggestion is put forward for consideration by special librarians that a Board representing them in co-operation with a similar Board of the American Library Association secure standardization of special librarians by the regularly certifying organizations in each of the special branches now employing such persons. Thus a medical librarian holding the certificate of the American Medical Association, upon the recommendation of the proper library certifying body, could be called a professional librarian. Having attained this certificate and desiring to change his professional connections, nothing would prevent the holder from repeating the preparation and securing a law certificate. Another important point is that we, as a group, would be extending our affiliations with the professions and with industry, thus widening both our field. . . and our promise of development."

Popular Names of Statutes*

A TENTATIVE LIST COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY J. HARRIS, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN LAW SECTION, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

PART I. A-F

- Abandoned Property Collection Act, Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 820
- Abolition of Slavery Act (District of Columbia), Apr. 16, 1862, 12 Stat. 376
- Abolition of Slavery Act (Territories), June 19, 1862, 12 Stat. 432
- Accident Reports Acts (Railroads), Mar. 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1446; May 6, 1910, 36 Stat. 350
- Adams Act (Agricultural Experiment Stations), Mar. 16, 1906, 34 Stat. 63
- Adamson Act (Eight Hour Day), Sept. 3, 5, 1916, 39 Stat. 721
- Adjustment Act (Railroad Land Grants), Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 556
- Age Law (Pensions), Feb. 6, 1907, 34 Stat. 879; May 11, 1912, 37 Stat. 112
- Agricultural College Acts, July 2, 1862, 12 Stat. 503; Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 484; Aug. 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 417; Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1256, 1281
- Agricultural Experiment Stations Acts, Mar. 2, 1887, 24 Stat. 440; Mar. 16, 1906, 34 Stat. 63
- Agriculture Extension Work Act, May 8, 1914, 38 Stat. 372
- Alaska Civil Code, June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 321
- Alaska Coal Lands Act, Oct. 20, 1914, 38 Stat. 741
- Alaska Criminal Code, Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. 1253
- Alaska Game Law, June 7, 1902, 32 Stat. 327
- Alaska Prohibition Act, Feb. 14, 1917, 39 Stat. 903-909
- Alaska Railroad Act, Mar. 12, 1914, 38 Stat. 305
- Alaska Road and Trail Act, Jan. 27, 1905, 33 Stat. 616
- Alaska Salmon Fisheries Act, June 26, 1906, 34 Stat. 478
- Aldrich Act (Currency), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1289
- Aldrich-Vreeland Act (National Currency Associations), May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 546
- Alien Contract Labor Law of 1885, Feb. 26, 1885, 23 Stat. 332
- Alien Contract Labor Law of 1907, Feb. 20, 1907, 34 Stat. 898
- Alien Enemies Acts, June 25, 1798, 1 Stat. 570; July 6, 1798, 1 Stat. 577
- Alien Immigration Acts. See Immigration Acts.
- Aliens' Real Estate Ownership Acts (Territories), Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 476; Mar. 2, 1897, 29 Stat. 618
- Amnesty Acts (Removal of Disabilities under Fourteenth Amendment), May 22, 1872, 17 Stat. 142; June 6, 1898, 30 Stat. 432
- Amnesty Proclamations, Dec. 8, 1863, 13 Stat. 737; May 29, 1865, 13 Stat. 758; Dec. 25, 1868, 15 Stat. 711
- Animal Industry Act, May 29, 1884, 23 Stat. 31
- Animal Quarantine Acts, Feb. 2, 1903, 32 Stat. 791; Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1264
- Anti-Deficiency Act, Feb. 27, 1906, 34 Stat. 49
- Anti-Gambling Act (District of Columbia), May 16, 1908, 35 Stat. 163
- Anti-Immunity Act (Trusts and Interstate Commerce), June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 798
- Anti-Lottery Act, Sept. 19, 1890, 26 Stat. 465
- Anti-Moiety Act (Informers), June 22, 1874, 18 Stat. 186
- Anti-Nicotine Act, Dec. 17, 1914, 38 Stat. 785
- Anti-Pass Acts, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584; Apr. 13, 1908, 35 Stat. 60
- Anti-Polygamy Acts, July 1, 1862, 12 Stat. 501; Mar. 22, 1882, 22 Stat. 30; Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 635
- Anti-Trust Act of 1890, July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209
- Anti-Trust Act of 1914, Oct. 15, 1914, 38 Stat. 209
- Apportionment Act of 1901, Jan. 16, 1901, 31 Stat. 733
- Apportionment Act of 1911, Aug. 8, 1911, 37 Stat. 13
- Arbitration Act (Labor Disputes), June 1, 1898, 30 Stat. 424
- Arbitration Act of 1913, July 15, 1913, 38 Stat. 103
- Arid Land Act, Oct. 2, 1888, 25 Stat. 526
- Armed Occupation Acts (Florida), Aug. 4, 1842, 5 Stat. 502; June 15, 1845, 5 Stat. 671; July 1, 1848, 9 Stat. 243
- Army Medical Department Act, Apr. 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 66
- Army at Polls (Army Appropriation Act), May 4, 1880, 21 Stat. 113, Sec. 2
- Army Reorganization Act of 1901, Feb. 2, 1901, 31 Stat. 748
- Army Reorganization Act of 1916, June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 166
- Army Reorganization Act of 1920, June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 759-812
- Article of War Act (Fugitive Slaves), Mar. 13, 1862, 12 Stat. 354

* This list is tentative and is published by the Library of Congress in the hope that suggestions and corrections will be received from readers.

- Ash Pan Act (Railroads), May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 476
 Assumption Act (State Debts), Aug. 4, 1790, 1 Stat. 138, 142
 Atoka Agreement (Indians), June 28, 1898, 30 Stat. 495
 Automatic Coupler Act (Interstate Commerce), Mar. 2, 1893, 27 Stat. 531
 Automatic Coupler Act (Amendment), Mar. 2, 1903, 32 Stat. 943
 Aviation Service Act, July 18, 1914, 38 Stat. 514
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- Backbone Grant Act (Texas Pacific Railroad), Mar. 3, 1871, 16 Stat. 573
 Ball Act (Rents in D. C.), Oct. 22, 1919, 41 Stat. 298 Title II
 Bank Note and Redemption Act, July 12, 1870, 16 Stat. 251
 Bankruptcy Acts, Apr. 4, 1800, 2 Stat. 19; Aug. 19, 1841, 5 Stat. 440; Mar. 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 517; July 1, 1898, 30 Stat. 544; Feb. 5, 1903, 32 Stat. 797; June 15, 1906, 34 Stat. 267; June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 838; Mar. 2, 1917, 39 Stat. 999
 Benning Road Widening Act, May 16, 1908, 35 Stat. 163
 Bill of Abominations (Tariff), May 19, 1828, 4 Stat. 270
 Bills of Lading Act (Carriage of Goods by Sea), Feb. 13, 1893, 27 Stat. 445
 Bills of Lading Act (Interstate Commerce), Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 538
 Bland-Allison Act (Coinage of Silver), Feb. 18, 1878, 20 Stat. 25
 Block-Signal Resolution (Railroads), June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 833
 Blockade of Southern Ports Proclamation (Civil War), Apr. 19, 1861, 12 Stat. 1258
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 Bond Purchase Clause (Sundry Civil Appropriation Act), Mar. 3, 1881, 21 Stat. 457, Sec. 2
 Booth Act (California School Lands), Mar. 1, 1877, 19 Stat. 267
 Bowman Act (Claims), Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 485
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 Bureau of Corporations Act, Feb. 14, 1903, 32 Stat. 827
 Bureau of Mines Act, May 16, 1910, 36 Stat. 369
 Bureau of Mines Act (Amendment), Feb. 25, 1913, 37 Stat. 681
 Bureau of Standards Act, Mar. 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1449
 Burke Act (Indians), May 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 182
 Burnt Timber Act, Mar. 4, 1913, 37 Stat. 1015
- Business Methods Inquiry Act (Executive Departments), June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 703
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- Calder Act (Daylight Saving), Mar. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 450-451
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 Canadian Boundary Act, June 13, 1902, 32 Stat. 331, 373
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 Canal Zone Acts, Aug. 24, 1912, 37 Stat. 560; June 15, 1914, 38 Stat. 385
 Canal Zone Government Act, Apr. 28, 1904, 33 Stat. 429
 Carey Act (Irrigation), Aug. 18, 1894, 28 Stat. 372, 422
 Carlisle Act (Internal Revenue), May 28, 1880, 21 Stat. 145
 Carmack Amendment, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584, 595; Feb. 25, 1909, 35 Stat. 648
 Carriers' Act (Carriage of Goods by Sea), Feb. 13, 1893, 27 Stat. 445
 Carter Act (Alaska Civil Code), June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 321
 Cattle Contagious Diseases Acts, Feb. 2, 1903, 32 Stat. 791; Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1264; Mar. 4, 1913, 37 Stat. 831
 Cattle Inspection Act, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1089
 Census Acts, Mar. 6, 1902, 32 Stat. 51; July 2, 1909, 36 Stat. 1-11; Mar. 3, 1919, 40 Stat. 1291-1302
 Cherokee Agreement, July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 716
 Child Labor Law (District of Columbia), May 28, 1908, 35 Stat. 420
 Child Labor Law (Interstate Commerce), Sept. 1, 1916, 39 Stat. 675
 Child Labor Tax Act, Feb. 24, 1919, 40 Stat. 1057, 1138
 Chinese Exclusion Acts, May 6, 1882, 22 Stat. 58; July 5, 1884, 23 Stat. 115; Sept. 13, 1888, 25 Stat. 476; May 5, 1892, 27 Stat. 25; Nov. 3, 1893, 28 Stat. 7; Apr. 29, 1902, 32 Stat. 176; Apr. 27, 1904, 33 Stat. 394, 428
 Choctaw-Chickasaw Supplemental Agreement, July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 641
 Circuit Court of Appeals Act, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 826
 Citizens' Rights Act (Foreign States), July 27, 1868, 15 Stat. 223
 Citizenship Act, Mar. 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1228
 Civil Relief Act (Soldiers and Sailors), Mar. 8, 1918, 40 Stat. 440-449
 Civil Rights Acts, Apr. 9, 1866, 14 Stat. 27; May 31, 1870, 16 Stat. 140; Feb. 28, 1871, 16 Stat. 433; Mar. 1, 1875, 18 Stat. 335

- Civil Service Act, Jan. 16, 1883, 22 Stat. 403
 Civil Service Examination in State of Domicile Act, July 2, 1909, 36 Stat. 3
 Civil War Claims Act, July 4, 1864, 13 Stat. 381
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 Coal and Oil Resolutions (Railroads), Mar. 7, 1906, 34 Stat. 823; Mar. 21, 1906, 34 Stat. 824
 Coal Lands Act, Mar. 3 1873, 17 Stat. 607
 Coast Guard Act, Jan. 28, 1915, 38 Stat. 800
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 Combinations and Conspiracies Act, July 2, 1890, 26 Stat. 209
 Command of Army Clause, Mar. 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 486, Sec. 2
 Commerce and Labor Act, Feb. 14, 1903, 32 Stat. 825
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 Commodity Clause of Railroad Rate Act, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584, 585
 Commutation Clause of Homestead Act, May 20, 1862, 12 Stat. 393, Ch. 75, Sec. 8; Rev. Stat. 2301
 Compensated Emancipation Resolution, Apr. 10, 1862, 12 Stat. 617
 Compromise of 1850, Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 446, 447; Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 452; Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 453; Sept. 18, 1850, 9 Stat. 462; Sept. 20, 1850, 9 Stat. 467
 Condemned Cannon Act, May 22, 1896, 29 Stat. 133
 Confiscation Acts (Civil War), Aug. 6, 1861, 12 Stat. 319; July 17, 1862, 12 Stat. 589
 Conformity Act, June 1, 1872, 17 Stat. 196
 Conscription Acts. *See* Draft Acts
 Conservation Act (Navigable Waters), Mar. 1, 1911, 36 Stat. 961
 Conspiracies Act (Civil War), July 31, 1861, 12 Stat. 284
 Constitutional Amendment Resolution, Mar. 2, 1861, 12 Stat. 251
 Consular Reorganization Acts, Apr. 5, 1906, 34 Stat. 99; May 11, 1908, 35 Stat. 101; Feb. 5, 1915, 38 Stat. 805
 Contract Labor Law, Feb. 26, 1885, 23 Stat. 332; Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1084; Feb. 20, 1907, 34 Stat. 898
 Coolie Trade Prohibition Act, Feb. 19, 1862, 12 Stat. 340
 Copyright Acts, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1106; Mar. 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1075
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 Cotton Reports Act, May 27, 1912, 37 Stat. 118
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 Court of Customs Appeals Act, Aug. 5, 1909, 36 Stat. 105
 Court of Private Land Claims Act, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 854
 Covering-in Act, June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 110
 Crawford Amendment, Mar. 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 996, Sec. 5
 Creek Original Agreement, Mar. 1, 1901, 31 Stat. 861
 Creek Supplemental Agreement, June 30, 1902, 32 Stat. 500
 Criminal Appeals Act, Mar. 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1246
 Criminal Code, Mar. 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1088
 Cruelty to Animals Act, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 607
 Cuban Independence Resolution, Apr. 20, 1898, 30 Stat. 738
 Cullon Act (Interstate Commerce), Feb. 4, 1887, 24 Stat. 379
 Cummins Act (Railroads) Feb. 28, 1920, 41 Stat. 456-499
 Cummins Amendment, Mar. 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1196
 Currency Acts, June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 123; July 12, 1882, 22 Stat. 162; Mar. 14, 1900, 31 Stat. 45; May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 546
 Currency Act (Legal Tender Notes), May 31, 1878, 20 Stat. 87
 Currency Reduction Suspension Act, Feb. 4, 1868, 15 Stat. 34
 Curtis Act (Five Civilized Tribes), Apr. 26, 1906, 34 Stat. 137
 Curtis Act (Indians in Indian Territory), June 28, 1898, 30 Stat. 495
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- Dam Act, June 21, 1906, 34 Stat. 386
 Dam Act Amendments, June 23, 1910, 36 Stat. 593
 Danish West Indies Acquisition Act, Mar. 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1132-34
 Dawes Act (Indians), Feb. 8, 1887, 24 Stat. 388

- Daylight Saving Act, Mar. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 450-451
- Daylight Saving Act (Repeal), Aug. 20, 1919, 41 Stat. 280
- Declaration of War against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917, 40 Stat. 429
- Declaration of War against German Empire, Apr. 6, 1917, 40 Stat. 1
- Declaration of War against Great Britain, June 18, 1812, 2 Stat. 755
- Declaration of War against Spain, Apr. 25, 1898, 30 Stat. 364
- Denatured Alcohol Act, June 7, 1906, 34 Stat. 217
- Department of Agriculture Act, May 15, 1862, 12 Stat. 387; Feb. 9, 1889, 25 Stat. 659
- Department of Commerce and Labor Act, Feb. 14, 1903, 32 Stat. 825-830
- Department of Labor Acts, June 13, 1888, 25 Stat. 182; Mar. 4, 1913, 37 Stat. 736
- Departmental Supplies Acts, Jan. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. 33; Apr. 21, 1894, 28 Stat. 58, 62
- Dependent Pension Act, May 9, 1900, 31 Stat. 170
- Deposits Regulation Act, June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 52
- Depredation Act (Indians), Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 851
- Desert Land Act, Mar. 3, 1877, 19 Stat. 377
- Desert Land Act (Second Entries), Mar. 26, 1908, 35 Stat. 48
- Desertion Act (Navy and Marine Corps), Aug. 14, 1888, 25 Stat. 442
- Destruction of War Material Act, Apr. 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, 534
- Dick Acts (Militia), Jan. 21, 1903, 32 Stat. 775; May 27, 1908, 35 Stat. 399
- Dingley Act (Shipping), June 26, 1884, 23 Stat. 53
- Dingley Act (Tariff), July 24, 1897, 30 Stat. 151
- Direct Tax Act (Insurrectionary Districts), June 7, 1862, 12 Stat. 422
- Disability Pension Act, May 9, 1900, 31 Stat. 170
- Disloyal Persons Payments Resolution, Mar. 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 571
- Distribution Act of 1841 (Public Lands Proceeds), Sept. 4, 1841, 5 Stat. 453
- District of Columbia Code, Mar. 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1189
- District of Columbia Code Amendments, June 30, 1902, 32 Stat. 520-546; Apr. 19, 1920, 41 Stat. 555, 569
- District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law, Sept. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 960-964
- District of Columbia Prohibition Law, Mar. 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1123-30
- District of Columbia Street Railway Act, May 23, 1908, 35 Stat. 246
- Dockery Act (Accounting), July 31, 1894, 28 Stat. 162, 205
- Donation Acts (Public Lands), Sept. 27, 1850, 9 Stat. 496; Feb. 14, 1853, 10 Stat. 158; July 17, 1854, 10 Stat. 305
- Draft Acts, Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 731; Feb. 24, 1864, 13 Stat. 63; July 4, 1864, 13 Stat. 379; May 18, 1917, 40 Stat. 76
- Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 768
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- Edge Act (Foreign Banking), Dec. 24, 1919, 41 Stat. 378-384
- Edmunds Act (Polygamy), Mar. 22, 1882, 22 Stat. 30
- Edmunds-Tucker Act (Polygamy), Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 635
- Eight-Hour Law, June 25, 1868, 15 Stat. 77; Aug. 1, 1892, 27 Stat. 340; June 19, 1912, 37 Stat. 137; Mar. 3, 1913, 37 Stat. 726; Sept. 3, 5, 1916, 39 Stat. 721
- Eighteenth Amendment, Dec. 19, 1917, 40 Stat. 1050; Jan. 28, 1919, 40 Stat. 1941
- Election Law, June 10, 1872, 17 Stat. 347, 348
- Elective Franchise Act (District of Columbia), Jan. 8, 1867, 14 Stat. 375
- Elective Franchise Act (Territories), Jan. 25, 1867, 14 Stat. 379
- Electoral Commission Act, Jan. 29, 1877, 19 Stat. 227
- Electoral Count Act, Feb. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. 373
- Electoral Count Resolution, Feb. 8, 1865, 13 Stat. 567
- Electoral Votes Exclusion Resolution, July 10, 1868, 15 Stat. 257
- Elkins Act (Interstate Commerce), Feb. 19, 1903, 32 Stat. 847
- Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863, 12 Stat. 1268
- Embargo Acts, Mar. 26, 1794, 1 Stat. 400; Apr. 2, 1794, 1 Stat. 400; Apr. 18, 1794, 1 Stat. 401; May 7, 1794, 1 Stat. 401; Apr. 18, 1806, 2 Stat. 379; Dec. 22, 1807, 2 Stat. 451; Jan. 9, 1808, 2 Stat. 453; Mar. 12, 1808, 2 Stat. 473; Jan. 9, 1809, 2 Stat. 506; Apr. 4, 1812, 2 Stat. 700; Apr. 14, 1812, 2 Stat. 707; Dec. 17, 1813, 3 Stat. 88; June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 223-226
- Employers' Liability Acts, (Railroads), June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 232; Apr. 22, 1908, 35 Stat. 65; Apr. 5, 1910, 36 Stat. 291
- Employees' Compensation Act, Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742
- Enforcement Acts (Civil Rights), May 31, 1870, 16 Stat. 140; Feb. 28, 1871, 16 Stat. 433; Apr. 20, 1871, 17 Stat. 13
- Enforcement Act (Embargo), Jan. 9, 1809, 2 Stat. 506

- Enforcement Act (Tariff), Mar. 2, 1833, 4 Stat. 632
- Enlarged Homestead Act, Feb. 11, 1913, 37 Stat. 666
- Enrolment Acts (Civil War), Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 731; Feb. 24, 1864, 13 Stat. 6; July 4, 1864, 13 Stat. 379
- Epidemic Diseases Act, Mar. 27, 1890, 26 Stat. 31
- Equalization Act (Pensions), June 7, 1874, 18 Stat. 61
- Equal Rights Act (District of Columbia), Mar. 18, 1869, 16 Stat. 3
- Erdman Act (Labor Disputes), June 1, 1898, 30 Stat. 424
- Erdman Act (Repeal), July 15, 1913, 38 Stat. 108
- Esch Bill (Hours of Service on Railroads), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1415
- Esch-Cummins Act (Railroads), Feb. 28, 1920, 41 Stat. 456-499
- Espionage Act, June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 217, 231
- Estate Tax Acts, Sept. 8, 1916, 39 Stat. 756, 777; Mar. 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1000, 1002; Oct. 3, 1917, 40 Stat. 300, 324; Feb. 24, 1919, 40 Stat. 1096-1101
- Evarts Act (Circuit Courts of Appeals), Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 826
- Excess Profits Tax Acts, Mar. 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1000-1002
- Excise Tax Act of 1917, Oct. 3, 1917, 40 Stat. 300, 316
- Expatriation Act, Mar. 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1228
- Expediting Acts (Trusts and Interstate Commerce), Feb. 11, 1903, 32 Stat. 823; Feb. 19, 1903, 32 Stat. 847
- Explosives Act, Oct. 6, 1917, 40 Stat. 385-389
- Explosives Transportation Act, May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 554
- Export Trade Act, Apr. 10, 1918, 40 Stat. 516-518
- Extradition Act, Mar. 3, 1869, 15 Stat. 337
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- False Branding Act, July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 632
- Farm Loan Act, July 17, 1916, 39 Stat. 360-384
- Federal Aid Road Act, July 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 355-350
- Federal Control Act (Transportation Systems), Mar. 21, 1918, 40 Stat. 451
- Federal Control of Telegraphs and Thelephones, July 16, 1918, 40 Stat. 904; Oct. 29, 1918, 40 Stat. 1017
- Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742
- Federal Farm Loan Act, July 17, 1916, 39 Stat. 360-384
- Federal Farm Loan Act (Admendment), Apr. 20, 1920, 41 Stat. 570-572
- Federal Reserve Act, Dec. 23, 1913, 38 Stat. 251
- Federal Reserve Act (Amendment), Aug. 15, 1914, 38 Stat. 691; Mar. 3, 1915, 38 Stat. 958; Dec. 24, 1919, 41 Stat. 378-384
- Federal Trade Commission Act, Sept. 26, 1914, 38 Stat. 717
- Federal Water Power Act, June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063-1077
- Fencing Act (Public Lands), Feb. 25, 1885, 23 Stat. 321
- Fifteenth Amendment, Mar. 30, 1870, 16 Stat. 1131
- Filled Cheese Act, June 6, 1896, 29 Stat. 253
- First Liberty Bond Act, Apr. 24, 1917, 40 Stat. 35
- Fine Arts Commission Act, May 17, 1910, 36 Stat. 371
- Five Civilized Tribes, Disposition of Affairs, Act, Apr. 26, 1906, 34 Stat. 137
- Flood Control Act, Mar. 1, 1917, 39 Stat. 948-951
- Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 768
- Food and Drugs Act (Amended), Aug. 23, 1912, 37 Stat. 416
- Food Control Acts, Aug. 10, 1917, 40 Stat. 276; Oct. 22, 1919, 41 Stat. 297 (Title I)
- Food Survey Act, Aug. 10, 1917, 40 Stat. 273
- Foraker Act (Porto Rico), Apr. 12, 1900, 31 Stat. 77
- Force Bill, May 31, 1870, 16 Stat. 140
- Forest Lieu Lands Act, June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 36
- Forest Reserve Act (California), Oct. 1, 1890, 26 Stat. 650
- Forest Reserve Acts (General), Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103; June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 36
- Forest Reserve Homestead Act, June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233
- Forest Transfer Act, Feb. 1, 1905, 33 Stat. 628
- Forfeiture Act (Railroad Land Grants), Sept. 29, 1890, 26 Stat. 496
- Fort Hall Indian Reservation Act, June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 672
- Fourteenth Amendment, July 27, 1868, 15 Stat. 708
- Fourteenth Census Act, Mar. 3, 1919, 40 Stat. 1291-1302
- Fourth Liberty Bond Act, July 9, 1918, 40 Stat. 844-845
- Fraudulent Advertising Act (D. C.), May 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 165
- Free Coinage of Gold Act, Jan. 14, 1875, 18 Stat. 296
- Free Homestead Act, May 17, 1900, 31 Stat. 179
- Freedman's Bureau Bills, Mar. 3, 1865, 13 Stat. 507; July 16, 1866, 14 Stat. 173; July 6, 1868, 15 Stat. 83

(To be continued)

Gifts and Bequests to American Libraries, 1920

THE following list of gifts and bequests to American Libraries includes all gifts of money, buildings, sites, books, and miscellaneous and undescribed items, valued at \$100 or more, which have been reported to the American Library Association for the year 1920.

Two of the largest single gifts of the year are for the sum of \$500,000 each. There will be established in Edgewood, Rhode Island, at an early date the William G. Hall Public Library to be supported by the bequest of \$500,000, made by the will of Mr. Hall. The Edgewood Free Public Library will be merged with the William H. Hall Public Library. The other large gift is the bequest of Mrs. George M. Jones to the library in Lynchburg, Virginia. The amount of this gift is something over \$500,000. Mrs. Jones some years ago erected a building and stocked it with books.

There was a most remarkable showing of private interest and benevolence toward the local libraries in the state of New York. Between 250 and 300 different persons gave as much as \$100 each to libraries, and 84 different libraries were benefited by such gifts, all but three of them being outside of Greater New York.

In making the summary given below no account has been taken of the very considerable gifts of books and service made to the library cause thru the A. L. A., which distributed to the Library Commissions for use in the respective states about 400,000 volumes, worth perhaps three or four hundred thousand dollars, and which supplied to the Army and Navy some 600,000 to 800,000 books as well as many thousands of dollars' worth of service.

The following is the annual summary:

Gifts of money	\$2,444,687
Number of volumes donated about..	120,744
Sites (where money value was not quoted)	13
Buildings (where money value was not quoted)	9
Miscellaneous and undescribed items	27

Unless otherwise stated the gift is to the public library of the place indicated.

CANADA

Wolfville, N. S. Acadia University. Books and periodicals valued at \$200 from various sources.

CALIFORNIA

Brentwood. Site for branch of Contra Costa County Free Library, donated by Chas. E. Sanford.

Carmel. Several thousand volumes given by Mrs. Ella Harrison, as memorial to her husband, former Supreme Court Justice Ralph C. Harrison.

Daly City. Library building donated by John D. Daly for branch of San Mateo County Free Library. \$100 for books from interested citizen.

Davis. \$110 from the Bachelor Club.

Hanford. 250 volumes from L. F. Barney.

La Jolla. Site donated by Miss Ellen Scripps.

Long Beach. Valuable Japanese and Chinese vases and some paintings, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sturge.

Los Angeles. Public Library. 154 Czecho-Slovak books from "Czecho-Slovaks of California, incorporated;" 500 volumes on stenography from Mr. and Mrs. Forest Clark. 118 volumes of music for stringed instruments from Mrs. L. W. Jennison of Covina. 96 new light opera scores from Harry G. Neville.

—Barlow Medical Library. Medical Library of Dr. John Ferbert, by will.

—University of Southern California. College of Liberal Arts Library. Collection of books on Mary Queen of Scots from Judge N. Blackstock; \$500 from anonymous donor.

Marysville. \$500 bequest from Francis A. Peel.

Oakland. Collection of chorals, cantatas and other music of her late husband from Mrs. D. P. Hughes; 3419 vols. to Melrose Branch of Public Library as memorial to their son H. D. W. Gibson from Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gibson and also an investment of \$10,000 for the upkeep of the H. D. W. Gibson Memorial Library from Mr. Gibson. 290 vols. of Supreme Court Decisions to Melrose Branch from Mr. Henry E. Root.

Pittsburg. Site for Pittsburg's memorial library, branch of Contra Costa County Free Library, donated by Wigginton Creed.

Red Bluff. Herbert Kraft Free Library. \$10,000 bequest from Edward F. Kraft, income to be used for purchase of books.

Redlands. A. K. Smiley Public Library. \$900 for aid in construction of library wing, from Daniel Smiley. Collection of fine old English, French and German volumes from J. J. Pendergast.

—University of Redlands Library. 116 volumes from Dr. E. W. Freeman of Long Beach.

Riverside. \$3000, for upkeep of library donated last year, from Mrs. John Correia. Collection of volumes from Geo. W. Wilder, president of Butterick Co. of New York. About 200 volumes of European language books from Miss Avis Tallman.

San Francisco. Sutro Branch of State Library. \$1,000, for purchase of San Francisco historical material, from Mrs. H. L. B. Sutro.

San José. 1000 volumes from Jerome A. Hart; library of the late W. A. E. Rhodes.

Stockton. Collection of 140 operas. Oratorios, masses, cantatas and song albums of Miss Katharine Hilke from Miss Louise J. Hilke.

Upland. \$100 from A. Podrasnik.

Ventura. A building for city hall, public and county libraries from Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Foster.

Willows. \$500 bequest from Mrs. Agnes Walker.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Public Library. Bequest of Charles M. Joslyn, one of the Board of Directors, 1885-1920, and President 1890-1892. \$5000.

—Gift of Mrs. William Palmer Conklin, to buy books in England. \$100.

GEORGIA

Athens. University of Georgia. Judge Hamilton

McWhorter gave to the Law College his law library, said to be one of the best in the state.

Atlanta. \$5000 to the building fund for a negro branch from citizens.

—Oglethorpe University. A library on English literature purchased in Germany, collected by Professor Victor of Marburg, and estimated to be worth \$20,000, donated by Dr. Cheston King.

Columbus. Several hundred books including a notable private collection of books on Spain.

Marietta. \$1,500 given by the Rotary Club to reorganize an old subscription library and make it free.

Rome. Darlington Boys' School of Rome. 500 volumes from his private library given by late Joseph J. Darlington of Washington.

INDIANA

Angola, Ind. The late William Brown bequeathed \$500 for books.

Brookston. John H. Kneale donated \$1000 endowment in memory of his late wife, Emma Ross Kneale.

Butler. \$137.35 was donated by various organizations, clubs of the town, and citizens for a book fund.

Cambridge City. \$500 was given by the Helen Hunt Club for a site for the new library building.

Garrett. \$500 was raised by the citizens for books.

Jeffersonville. \$1000 for children's books was given by Elizabeth Zulauf.

Knightstown. \$2,000 was left to the Public Library by the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reeves.

LaGrange. 143 volumes were presented to the Public Library by the Misses Cole.

Nappanee. \$10,000 was raised by the citizens of Nappanee for a site for the new library building.

Newburgh. \$10,000 in real estate was presented to the Public Library by Frank Bethel in memory of his mother, Mrs. Union Bethel.

Richmond. High School Library. 500 valuable volumes from the private library of the late J. Edgar Iliff.

Winchester. \$5,000 was bequeathed by Mrs. Anna D. Hirsch.

IOWA

Decorah. Fire Department, 3 lots for library building site, value \$5000.

Montezuma. Lillian Kilburn. \$100 certificate, interest to be used for children's periodicals.

KENTUCKY

Ashland. Subscription Library. 150 books given from the Library of Miss Margaret Means. 60 books given by Mrs. L. W. Adams.

Corbin. Carnegie Public Library. \$100 donated by the Woman's Improvement Club.

Danville. Public Library. Purchased building at \$6500. The first payment was \$2300 given by subscription and \$1500 of previous gifts—then \$100 later in pledged subscriptions—\$200 from Woman's Club for payment on Building & Loan Stock—\$100 from Woman's Club for current expenses.

Georgetown. Scott County Free Public Library. \$5000 presented by Mrs. Junius Ward Johnson, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Hodgenville. Lincoln League Library. Books valued at \$200.

Lexington. Public Library. Additional gifts from Mrs. Helen C. Dorne. Large edition of Audubon on Birds. Large edition of Audubon, Quadrupeds. One hundred volumes of rare and beautiful books. From the Louisville Public Library and Kentucky Audubon Society, case of more than one hundred mounted birds. From fifty citizens, gift of \$1500. Collection of thirteen portraits, eleven of which were painted by Joseph H. Buch, Kentucky artist.

—Transylvania College. 300 volumes from W. T.

Moore, Orlando, Florida. 300 volumes from Mr. Edgar Riley, Petersburg, Ky. 200 volumes from Dr. Albert H. Buck, Cornwall, N. Y. A gift of \$100 in money.

London. Laurel County Public Library. From Christian Church of London, books valued at \$500. From citizens of London, books valued at \$100. From Library at Waterford, Maine, books valued at \$100. From citizens of Boston, Mass, books valued at \$250.

Louisville. Free Public Library. William Brent Alsheler, stuffed deer. I. W. Bernheim, subscription and books Friend, 15 sets "Marse Henry" and check for \$300 to renew subscriptions. Caroline B. Bourgard, collection of bound and sheet music, books on music and pictures for Colored Department. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Caye, old pearl fan inlaid with gold and silver. Mrs. J. B. Munroe, 435 books. Received last fiscal year 1,788 volumes, 6,846 pamphlets. 230 atlases and maps, 228 subscriptions to magazines, 200 pictures and 77 miscellaneous articles.

Nazareth. Nazareth Academy Library. \$100 for books.

Nicholasville. Withers Memorial Library. 200 volumes donated by a citizen of Nicholasville.

Wilmore. Asbury College Library. Gift of books from a local friend estimated at \$250 in value.

MAINE

Addison. Mayhew Library Association. Mrs. Talbot, a former resident of Addison left the Association a legacy of two hundred dollars.

Auburn. Androscoggin Law Library. The complete law library of Judge Savage, with the exception of the Maine Reports.

Bangor. Bangor Public Library. Several hundred books from the library of D. Hayward Stetson. Thru the will of Dr. Thomas U. Coe, one of the oldest and most influential members of the Board of Trustees, the Bangor Public Library receives the sum of \$4,000.

Brunswick. Curtis Memorial Library. A lady, eighty-four years of age, has recently left to the library one thousand dollars—her all.

Camden. Camden Public Library. 100 books presented by friends.

Farmington. Cutler Memorial Library. Five hundred twenty-six books were given this last year. From the estate of the late L. D. Smith the sum of \$5500. The income from this sum is to be spent as the Trustees desire.

Greene. Androscoggin Grange Library. The Library has a fund of \$190 on interest at 6% with which to add new books occasionally. The money was willed by Mrs. C. Mower.

Hebron. Hamlin Memorial Library. Six hundred valuable books from the library of the late Winfield S. Hutchinson of Newton, Mass.; 300 volumes from the library of the late Mellen Rawson, of Boston.

Lewiston. Bates College Memorial. Walter I. Woodman of Newton, Mass., donated 2,725 volumes from the library of the late Professor J. Y. Stanton, representing the choicest and most valuable books from the Stanton collection, a large part being works on ornithology and art.

Orono. University of Maine Library. President Aley has recently donated over 300 volumes on education and related subjects.

Thomaston. Thomaston Public Library. A gift of \$100 for purchase of books has been given by the Citizen's Entertainment Course.

Washington. Gibbs Free Public Library. Dr. Gibbs, founder of the library, has remembered the library this year by presenting about 300 volumes.

Waterville. Waterville Public Library. Books valued at \$100 for the children's department, the gift of

Exerene Flood, a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Committee on the Children's Room.

Winterport. Winterport Free Library Association. From the estate of Capt. H. F. Sprowl \$200 in trust in memory of his mother, Marie S. Sprowl. A gift of \$100 has been received from Mrs. Helen D. Sargent.

Hollis Center. Hollis Center Public Library. 643 volumes, the gift of Charles Locke and his daughter, Dorothea Locke, former residents of this town.

MARYLAND

Towson. Public Library Commission. 150 books as a gift from the author, DeCourcy W. Thom.

MINNESOTA

Fairmont. \$200 for purchase of books from Catholic church (proceeds of play).

Little Falls. \$550 for purchase of additional lot from two citizens. \$250 for books from Pine Tree Lumber Co.

Minneapolis. University of Minnesota Library. Collection of English newspapers published during the reign of Charles I and Cromwell from Herschel V. Jones.

Monticello. \$10,000 from Worth Brasie of Denver to be placed at interest until conditions are more favorable for building.

St. Paul. Public Library. From Max Toltz, books on engineering, 123 v. 200 views of German cities. From Dr. H. O. Skinner, the library collected by his father, Dr. H. M. Skinner, at one time superintendent of schools in Indiana, and author of "The Schoolmaster in Literature." 808 v. From Henry H. Horn, early Greek and Latin texts, from 1542 to the 19th century, including examples of the Froben, Plantin and Elzevir presses, 176 v. From Mrs. George Metcalf, books on fine art, history, etc., 569 v.

MISSOURI

Hamilton. \$10,000 from J. C. Penney for a building. \$100 from D. M. Ferguson for books.

Marceline \$100 from Marceline Coal Company and its president, Mr. Clough.

St. Joseph. Statuary and paintings from Huggin's estate, valued at \$1837.50. John Logan's collection of Indian relics.

St. Louis. An Italian marble bench and a bronze statuette with marble pedestal, estimated value \$500, from Mrs. Louis Chauvenet. Boston.

—Concordia Seminary. \$250 from Lutheran Synod.

—Medical Society Library. 488 volumes, some rare and valuable, from 50 different physicians.

—St. Louis University Library. 400 volumes from Mrs. T. Knapp.

—Washington University Library. 500 volumes, some quite rare and elaborate publications from Mrs. W. K. Bixby. 1200 volumes from an old English family library from C. F. Sparks.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amesbury By the will of Miss Mary D. Carey the library receives \$1,000 to be used for the purchase of books.

Attleboro. Mrs. Gertrude H. Sweet gave \$200 for the purchase of children's books.

Barnstable (Centerville). The library has received \$100 from Mrs. Howard Marston.

Barnstable (Cotuit). The sum of \$1,000 has been received from John S. Codman and other children of C. R. and Lucy Codman, the income to be used for the purchase of books. \$1,244.31 was received from a fair given by Mrs. F. L. Wesson for the endowment fund.

Barnstable (West). By the will of Asenath Wheldon the library receives \$8,000 for a new building.

Berlin. An auction of articles contributed by the

townspeople was held for the benefit of the library building fund. The total proceeds were \$457.54.

Beverly. An additional bequest of \$17,659.99 has been received from the estate of Joseph W. LeFavour.

Bolton. By the will of Louise H. Wellman of Fitchburg, the library receives \$500.

Chelmsford. By the will of Mrs. Corra A. George Flint of Worcester the library receives \$19,000, \$2,000 of which is to be known as the George fund, the income to be used for buying books. Of the \$17,000 remaining, at least \$10,000, or possibly the full amount, is to be used to build an annex, to be known as the George Memorial Hall.

Dalton. By the will of W. Murray Crane the library receives \$25,000.

Dover. The sum of \$1,000 has been received from Irene Sanger of Andover, the income to be used in the purchase of books.

Falmouth (Woods Hole). Liberty bonds to the amount of \$600 have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. S. Strong of New York City, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of children's books.

Frammingham. As a result of a deposit at the Dennison Manufacturing Company the sum of \$250 has been appropriated by the Company for the purchase of books to be given to the Public Library, with the understanding that they be used first at the Company's plant.

Gloucester (Magnolia). By the will of George A. Upton the Magnolia Library Association receives \$1000.

Holyoke. By the will of Mrs. Lucinda E. Ely, the library received \$2000.

Kingston. By the will of Mrs. Annie C. Thomas the library receives a bequest of \$1000 and all her books, comprising over six hundred volumes.

Lenox. By the will of F. A. Schermerhorn the Library Association receives \$50,000. A gift of \$500 has been received from Grenville L. Winthrop for the endowment fund. By the will of David Lydig the library receives \$2500.

Lowell. The sum of \$200 for the purchase of a suitable glass case for an interesting and valuable collection of Venetian glass, old silver, china, and samplers was presented by Miss N. P. H. Robbins. The collection will be known as the Robbins Collection.

Mendon. By the will of Harriet E. Darling the Taft Library receives \$100.

Monterey. \$10,000 for a library building has been received from Mr. Caleb Jackson.

Nahant. By the will of Helen L. Stetson the library receives \$1000.

Needham. By the will of Benjamin L. Barr the library receives \$500 in memory of his wife, Martha Ann Barr, as a permanent fund, the income to be used for the library.

North Andover. The trustees of the Stevens Memorial Library received a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. George G. Davis, to be known as the Charles Whitney Davis fund, the income to be used only for the purchase of books.

Plymouth. The library has received \$508, a bequest from the estate of Samuel H. Doten.

Plympton. \$7300 has been received from the Pierce estate, the income of which is to be used for the care and repairs to the Dean Memorial Room. \$5,000 was left by Marion H. Pierce to build and furnish the room, which will contain curios specified in the will.

Quincy. The library receives \$93,000 as residuary legatee of the estate of Albert Crane. Mrs. Emily K. White of Malden has given \$1,000 to establish a music fund in memory of Alice G. White, librarian from 1907 to 1918.

Sheffield. In the will of Alice B. Sage \$10,000 is left for a library.

Shrewsbury. A trust fund of \$1000 has been bequeathed by Miss Asenath F. Eaton, to be known as the Eaton fund, the income to be used only for the purchase of books.

Somerville. By the will of Arthur A. Smith the library receives \$5000 which is to be expended at the discretion of the trustees.

Springfield. \$500 for the reference department has been received from the late Mary C. Searle, and \$500 for purchase of books for the dental department from the late Mrs. J. Searle Hurlbut.

Stockbridge. A fund of \$1,500 for the purchase of additional real estate has been created.

Swansea. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevens and her sister, Miss Mary A. Case, gave \$200 as a memorial to Mr. Frank S. Stevens, donor of the library building, the sum to be used in buying books.

Tyringham. A fund of \$200 has been raised by subscription for purchasing and installing a furnace.

Wakefield. Mr. Junius Beebe has deposited \$20,000 in the Wakefield Trust Company as a gift to the Beebe Town Library, two-thirds of the interest to be used in the purchase of books, the remainder to revert to the fund. By the will of Mary H. Pratt the library receives \$200.

Ware. The Young Men's Library Association has received an endowment fund of \$10,000, the gift of Mr. J. H. Grenville Gilbert.

Webster. The sum of \$100 has been received for reference books.

West Bridgewater. By the will of Mary P. Whitman the library receives \$15,000, three-fifths of the income of which is to be used for books for the library, and the remaining two-fifths for the repair of the building.

Weston. The library has received two \$10,000 bequests by the wills of Grant Walker and Mrs. Caroline S. Freeman, the incomes to be expended in books.

Whitman. By the will of the late Abby A. Champney, \$500 is left to the public library.

Williamsburg. A \$1000 Liberty Bond has been presented by Mrs. Helen E. James.

Worthington. \$100 has been received from Arthur Dakin of Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Auburn. \$1500 by the will of the late Dr. H. B. Burnham of Manchester, the income to be used for the library and schools.

Epping. The estate of Dr. H. B. Burnham of Manchester \$4000, the income from which is to be used for the library and schools. 200 books from Dr. Burnham's private library. Set of International Encyclopedia from Rev. Henry B. Copp of Derry, who was pastor of the local Methodist Church from 1892-97.

Henniker. A gift of \$50,000 left in trust by will of Leander A. Cogswell, to be used first for retiring and converting bonds of municipal water works, after which the income will be devoted to maintenance of library, schools, etc. \$234 will probably be available in 1921 for library purposes.

Hillsboro. Fuller Library. \$400 from the estate of Miss Elmar Noyes, a former teacher.

Hudson. Hills Memorial Library. \$5000 by will of the late Dr. Alfred K. Hills, the income of which to be used for the purchase of books.

Litchfield. Approximately \$28,000, bequest from Aaron Cutler, for the purpose of building and maintaining a public library.

Merrimack. \$500, a bequest of Henry G. Lawrence.

NEW YORK

Albany. N. Y. State Library. 9587 volumes from unnamed donors.

Alexandria Bay. \$1200 from J. Norris Oliphant and others for salary of librarian.

Altamont. \$300 by will of Mrs. Elton Walker.

Antwerp. \$5000 for library endowment from W. S. Augsburg in memory of his wife. \$10,000 for endowment from G. N. Crosby.

Bedford Hills. 210 volumes, valued at \$200, from Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg Trowbridge.

Caledonia. \$150 from a friend, for books; \$100 from Mrs. W. D. Hamilton.

Cambridge. \$100 from Mrs. Armstead Peter, Jr.

Camden \$500 from estate of L. J. Conlan, to be added to building fund.

Canajoharie. \$500 by will of Mrs. Sarah Sweatman. \$125 from Bartlett Arkell.

Castile. \$1000 by will of Lucy S. Pierce.

Catskill. \$5000 and her private library by will of Annie B Phelps.

Clinton. Hamilton College. \$75,000 for library endowment from the Carnegie Corporation.

—Kirkland Town Library. \$1100 from several friends for furniture in memory of Mrs. Margaret C. Brandt.

Cooperstown. Entire support of village library amounting to over \$1000 from anonymous donor.

Cragmoor. \$100 from Mrs. George Inness, Jr. Building site worth \$500 and subscriptions of \$1300 from unnamed donors.

Cuba. Building and site, valued at \$5000 from Mrs. Elizabeth W. Sheldon.

Dansville. Building and lot, valued at \$6000 from Coleman Shepard, C. C. Shepard, Mary Shepard and T. R. Shepard.

Delhi. Cannon Public Library. Entire support for the year, estimated at more than \$2000, from H. W. Cannon.

Dobbs Ferry. Improvements in library building and rent for the year, together estimated at \$1700, from F. Q. Brown.

Eldred. \$800 from unnamed donors, for library maintenance.

Elmira. Steele Memorial Library. \$40,000 additional for library building from Carnegie Corporation, conditioned on City's adding an equal amount and making annual appropriation of \$15,000.

Endicott. \$15,000 from Endicott Johnson Co. this being the amount the branch library building cost in excess of amount announced last year; also about \$14,000 from the same company for the year's expense for library maintenance.

Fort Edward. \$5000 from G. F. Underwood for endowment.

Franklinville. \$7000 by will of Mrs. Kate Green Wood for children's room in Blout Building and purchase of books.

Freeport. A fund of \$32,000 for the erection of a memorial library building from numerous donors, of which \$3000 was given by John Anderson. The names of other donors to be announced later.

Geneva. Free Library. \$5000 from Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, toward fund for site of library building. \$1500 from United Welfare Council.

—Hobart College Library. \$1000 by will of Harriet H. C. Coxe.

Gloversville. \$100 from H. J. Lewis and \$100 from C. S. Skinner, to be added to the Peck Memorial fund.

Granville. Pember Library. \$1450 for library maintenance, from Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember. \$500 from J. H. Roblee.

Groton. \$10,000 for library endowment by will of Cora V. G. Foster.

Haverstraw. \$100 from Mrs. E. Fowler and G. B. Buchanan.

Herkimer \$5000 from the estate of the late Judge Earl, accruing from the death of one having a life interest only.

Highland. \$4281 for a library building from numerous donors, of whom the following gave each \$100 or more: Mrs. M. W. Adams \$500; United Drug Co. \$200; H. J. Pratt \$100; G. W. Pratt \$100; C. W. Pratt, Jr. \$100; J. D. Rose \$100; Mrs. J. D. Rose \$100; Grace V. B. Roberts \$100; Philip Schantz \$100; L. M. Thatcher \$100; Paul McEwan \$100; G. W. Goudy \$100; Mrs. G. W. Goudy \$100; W. G. Young \$100; A friend \$100; First National Bank \$100; B. J. O'Rourke \$100.

Highland Falls. \$800 for library maintenance from Mrs. J. P. Morgan.

Holland Patent. \$100 each from H. W. Dunlop and Charles Stanton.

Honeoye Falls. Rent of library quarters from A. M. Holden; \$100 from local Grange.

Hudson Falls. \$5000 for library endowment from G. F. Underwood.

Johnson City. Addition to library building and entire expense of library maintenance, the whole estimated at over \$25,000, from Endicott Johnson Co.

Jordanville. \$100 from Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Robinson for library maintenance.

Keene Valley. \$100 from George Notman and \$100 from Charles Gibson.

Kingston. City Library. \$1000 from Ulster County War Chest for library expenses.

Lowville. Site for new library building, valued at \$4000 from May R. Gould and Mrs. Clara R. Reeder.

McGraw. \$1600 from Elizabeth Lamont, for library maintenance.

Madrid. Hepburn Library. \$180 from Mrs. Victor Dingleman.

Marathon. Peck Memorial Library. \$1000 by will of Mrs. Julia E. Hyatt, for library endowment.

Marlboro. \$3500 for library from numerous donors, of whom the following gave \$100 each: Fred Baker, James Barry, R. W. Cole, James Carpenter family, John A. Du Bois, F. K. & W. S. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eckerson, H. A. Gaede, W. J. Haviland, C. A. Hartshorn, John Manion, Rev. James F. Hanley, S. C. Reina, John Rusk, H. S. Tuthill, Tucker & Strong, John F. Smith, W. Y. Velie, J. C. Wygant, J. F. Wygant, S. B. Wygant family, Charles Young, William and F. F. Young.

Mayville. \$2000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell.

Millbrook. \$900 from unnamed donor.

New Paltz. A total of over \$8000, including \$4000 for building and lot, \$2300 for endowment, \$1700 for Elting Memorial fund to equip and beautify the building. Individual gifts were as follows: Building and lot, valued at \$4000 from Philip LeF. Elting; \$200 each from Victor Elting and Mrs. C. Jamison; and \$100 each from the following: Laura Varick, Daniel Sanley, Howard Elting, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence J. Elting, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Elting, Mr and Mrs. Luther Hasbrouck, Mrs. Cornelia E. DuBois, Jesse Elting, Mrs. Lanetta Elting Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jansen, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Le Fevre, Mrs. Jane Hasbrouck Le Fevre, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Du Bois. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Le Fevre gave \$140, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Le Fevre \$120 and Mr. and Mrs. Bruyn Hasbrouck \$125. Wiring for electricity was given by the local electric light company and glass for electric fixtures by Charles Wilcken.

N. Y. City. Columbia University Library. \$500 from R. H. Montgomery. \$250 from W. G. Low. \$175 from James Loeb. Gifts of books from the following: 283 volumes from President Butler; 552 from H. D. Dakin; 235 from R. H. Fife; 200 from F. H. Giddings; 250 from S. M. Lindsay; 392 from Miss E. B. Phelps and 221 from John B. Pine.

—Library for Nurses. \$1500 from J. H. Post.

—Public Library. The total of gifts received during the year was \$87,083 in money, 72,948 volumes of books, 60,950 manuscripts, 2151 prints and 1002 maps. Gifts amounting to \$100 or more in value were received from the following: \$50,000 from Payne Whitney and \$5000 from E. S. Harkness for maintenance of reference department; \$25,000 by will of Jacob H. Schiff for the Jewish and Semitic section of the library; \$2500 from William Sloane and \$1000 from E. W. Sheldon for the purchase of Americana; \$2500 from Memorial Fund Association for the Children's Room of Central Building; \$500 from G. P. Wetmore for historical manuscripts; \$219 from W. H. Childs and L. E. Pierson for complete file of "La Libre Belgique." 44,869 volumes, including 22,000 bound volumes of periodicals were received from the Mercantile Library, and from John Powell Lenox came his unique "Christ in Art Collection," comprising 15 large volumes of prints and a set of Tissot's Life of Christ.

Ogdensburg. Public Library. \$50,000 from John C. Howard. \$25,000 and residence valued at \$25,000 from estate of George Hall.

Old Forge. \$450 from Mrs. A. H. Harris for library maintenance.

Owego. \$1000 from the Amateur Actors of Owego.

Oyster Bay. \$350 from unnamed source.

Palmyra. \$700 from King's Daughters. Rent, heat and janitor service of library quarters estimated at \$600 from Hon. P. T. Sexton. \$100 from F. W. Griffith. \$100 from Edna R. Nichols.

Pocantico Hills. \$1800 from unnamed donor.

Port Chester. Peck Memorial Library. Residuary estate of Matilda E. Burnham, amount dependent on appraisal of estate.

Potsdam. \$7000 by will of Myron Hastings, to be applied to building fund.

Poughkeepsie. Vassar College Library. \$1180 from unnamed source.

Rhinebeck. Star Institute Free Library. \$1300 from unnamed donor.

Rochester University Library. 3000 volumes of music scores and commentaries from H. W. Sibley.

Roxbury. \$1100 from Mrs. Finlay Shepard for library maintenance.

St. Johnsville. Special book fund amounting to \$1984, contributed by several friends.

Saranac Lake. \$500 from W. V. Griffin; \$250 from Walter Scott; and \$100 each from the following: J. G. Greenshields, Emily D. Proctor, Mary R. Prescott, Redfield Proctor, C. M. Meyer, A. A. Chalmers, M. F. Wickwire, C. C. Wickwire, W. H. Cluett, Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Dr. Lawrence Brown and Mrs. W. H. Hasse, most of the gifts being made to pay off mortgage on library building.

Scottsville. \$1400 for library maintenance by anonymous donor.

Seneca Falls. Mynderse Library. \$5000 by will of Frances I. Pew; also interest in residuary estate.

Sherburne. \$600 from Carrie E. Pratt and Mrs. H. G. Newton.

Sinclairville. \$200 by will of J. H. Losee.

Skaneateles. \$1000 by will of Alice L. Gregory; \$500 by will of Gen. M. T. Luddington.

Springfield Center. Building, lot and furniture, valued at \$2250, from Edward H. Catlin.

Springville. Site for library building from D. J. Wilcox.

Syracuse. Public Library. \$250 for purchase of books, from South Side Library Club.

Tivoli. \$100 from Thomas Hunt. Rent of library quarters, valued at \$180 from Mrs. E. dePeyeter Hosmer.

Troy. Public Library. \$1000 for purchase of books, from Mrs. James A. Eddy.

Tuxedo Park. \$100 from Constance Hare.

Upper Jay. Entire salary of librarian by anonymous patron.

Unadilla. \$16,000 from large number of donors for building and equipment of new memorial library.

Utica. \$2500 from Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Crouse for memorial collection of children's books.

Warrensburg. \$1400 from Clara Richards and Mrs. Mary R. Kellogg, for library maintenance.

Waverly. \$1000 by will of Isaac Sales for library maintenance.

Wilson. \$100 from anonymous donor.

Wayland. \$100 from Mrs. Wiley Capron, for library maintenance.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville. Pack Memorial Public Library. Charging desk costing \$400. Scientific American Encyclopedia.

Chapel Hill. Library of the University of North Carolina. 1300 books and pamphlets, valued at \$2000, donated by the family of the late ex-president of the University, Kemp P. Battle. The collection was rich in items relating to North Carolina, the University of North Carolina, the Confederacy and the Episcopal Church in the South during the Confederacy. \$1000 in money contributed by John Sprunt Hill to the North Carolina Collection of the Library.

Charlotte. Carnegie Library. A music library of 500 volumes donated by Mr. Joseph Maclean in memory of his wife, Bessie Graham Maclean.

Durham. Trinity College Library. \$150 for the purchase of books on Southern history given by William S. Lee, Jr. This gift will be continued annually. 200 books on botany and biology donated by Mrs. J. J. Wolfe. \$160 for books on history contributed by sections A and D of the class of 1924 in History. 28 bound volumes of the Raleigh Christian Advocate.

OREGON

Grants Pass. Carnegie Corporation gave \$12,500 for a library building.

La Grande. The Neighborhood Club gave \$100.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ambridge. \$200 for books from a business corporation.

Bellevue. House, grounds and \$50,000 from three sisters.

Blairsville. \$100 legacy from Mrs. E. J. Rutledge.

Bradford. \$100 from Mrs. Greenwalt; \$500 from Mrs. Hamsler, and \$5,000 from W. L. Curtis to found the "Stone fund."

Chester. \$250,000 legacy from J. Lewis Crozer for a free library (available in 1919 but not reported).

Lancaster. \$100 legacy from Elizabeth G. Armstrong, and \$5,000 legacy from James Shand.

New Castle. \$3000 for a library building lot.

Oil City. From Mr. and Mrs. Ramage, the lot on the west side of the library.

RHODE ISLAND

The Edgewood Free Public Library. There will be established in Edgewood at an early date the William H. Hall Public Library to be supported by the bequest of \$500,000 made by the will of Mr. Hall, a lifelong resident of the City of Cranston. The Edgewood Free Public Library will be merged with the William H. Hall Public Library.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga. 718 books at estimated value of \$500 were received; the annual endowment for the Juvenile Room by Miss Caroline Richmond is \$300; and the

Junior High Civic League donated \$650.

Jackson. 285 books from the distribution A. L. A. War books estimated at \$427.50.

— Union University. 331 volumes, the gift of Mrs. M. P. Neal, estimated at \$400; and 125 volumes, the gift of Mrs. H. C. Irby, at \$200.

Knoxville. Lawson McGhee Library. Portrait by Benj. Constant of Col. C. M. McGhee, Founder, the gift of Mrs. L. D. Tyson and other heirs, value \$5000; Calvin M. McClung Historical Library of Pioneer and Revolutionary history of South-west Territory and Tennesseeana, the gift of Mrs. McClung \$20,000.

Nashville. Carnegie Library. From the Presbyterian Book Store \$100; and from citizens of North Nashville \$100.

— Vanderbilt University. A donation of \$1000 for the purchase of American History was made by Mrs. Joseph E. Washington.

— George Peabody College for Teachers. Gifts received were: Catholic Encyclopedia, from Mr. Kuhn and friends, \$120; old and rare books—largely on art—from Geo. H. Sullivan of New York, \$1000; miscellaneous collection, including many German classics, from Dr. A. I. Roehm, 200; Cuyler Fund for psychological books, 275; miscellaneous collection, from Dr. B. R. Payne, 110.

TEXAS

Commerce. East Texas State Normal College. \$500 worth of books from the W. L. Mayo estate.

El Paso. Public Library. Collection of rare Texas books from Richard F. Burges. Money value not given. (Estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000). \$3,000 from Gen. Anson Mills to be used in alterations and additions to the building.

Gainesville. Public Library. 450 volumes from citizens of Gainesville.

Tyler. Public Library. 100 from Judge S. A. Lindsay of Houston, Tex., for the purchase of books.

Houston. Public Library. \$500 from Norman S. Mel-drum for the purchase of children's books.

VERMONT

Barton. \$140 to the Orleans Public Library from the Book and Thimble Club.

Bennington, North. A two story library building from Mrs. J. G. McCullough, widow of the late ex-governor.

Brandon \$533 from friends of the library, (to meet a deficit).

Bristol. \$728.04 from the Lawrence estate. \$150 from a lecture course, to be used for educational books only.

Burlington. 300 volumes from Theodora Peck, the novelist.

Cabot. 300 books from the estate of Eugene A. Paige.

Charleston. Over 100 books from Mrs. Cornelia Bixby of Derby Line.

Colchester. \$161 to the Winooski Free Library from the Progressive Study Club.

Cornwall. 134 books from Mrs. Howard Crane.

Dorset. \$314.36 from entertainments and fairs.

Fair Haven. \$225 from "A friend."

Hardwick. \$1,000 to be known as the Daniel Remick Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books only for the Judevine Memorial Library.

Highgate. \$500 from the Col. Smith M. Decker estate. (Received in 1918 but not previously reported).

Lyndonville. \$16,335.85 endowment from the estate of Dr. Copeland. On the death of Mrs. Copeland the library will also have the income from the balance of the estate, consisting of about \$25,000 and the home place.

Newbury. 200 books from the private library of Mr. A. T. White.

Pittsford. \$15,000 endowment for the upkeep of the Walker Memorial building in which the Maclure library is housed, also \$11,950 worth of stock, the income from which is to be used for librarians' salaries. \$150 was also realized from a Community Pageant given by the Boys' and Girls' Club.

Proctor. \$10,000 from Miss Emily D. Proctor, Miss Frederika G. Holden and Mr. Redfield Proctor.

Randolph. 222 volumes from friends.

Rutland. \$500 forming the Caroline A. Rust Fund. \$250 from the Rutland Players Club.

St. Albans. 275 volumes from friends.

Shelburne. 160 books from Mrs. J. Watson Webb, and \$100 for the cataloging of the library.

Sherburne. 63 books, a revolving book-case and \$10 from Mrs. Susie Carnahan in memory of her husband, the late Rev. J. C. Carnahan.

Springfield. \$300, the annual gift of "A Friend."

Swanton. \$216.80 from a sale and local talent play.

Troy, North. \$167.42 from an operetta and other entertainments.

Westford. \$197.42 from a play, sale, dance and dinner.

Weston. \$2,500 endowment from Mr. Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, Mass. The income to the amount of \$100 is to be used annually.

Williston. \$100 for the permanent library fund, from Mr. C. W. Brownell.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg. Mrs. Geo. M. Jones, who died during the year, erected a library building some years ago and stocked it with books. The amount of money left to this library by her will is something over \$500,000.

WISCONSIN

Fox Lake. \$5000 from C. H. Eggleston estate.

Hortonville. \$100 from A. C. McComb.

Marinette. \$250 given by the daughter of the late Senator Isaac Stephenson.

Monroe. Bequest of \$200 for purchase of books by the will of the late L. J. Bryant.

Rhineland. \$1000 given by Mrs. A. S. Shelton in memory of her husband. Income to be used for purchase of children's books.

Religious Book Week

THE week of March 13th-20th is to be nationally observed as Religious Book Week, at which time the religious press and churches are to take up the discussion of the place of the religious book in the public's reading habits. A group of the leading denominational organizations and religious book publishers in the religious field has been studying the subject of the distribution of religious books, and has come to the conclusion that there is a much wider desire for them than is generally appreciated.

The libraries of the country have always found the ministers a first-aid in bringing books to the attention of the people, and Religious Book Week ought to supply renewed point of contact between the pulpit and the library. Martha Tarbell, the author of Tarbell's "Teacher's Guide," says:

"The libraries purchase considerably more than half of the serious books which are sold, and this classification includes important works on literature, science, art, as well as religion. These serious books are duly classified and shelved where those who read such books can find them, but not where the desire to read them can be created. Why should not collections of the best religious books be sent to libraries and placed where they can be readily examined, just as the best children's books are exhibited in the libraries at Christmas time? Why should they not be sent to the churches for examination by some sort of traveling system which could be worked out by State Sunday School Associations with the help of the A. L. A.? The readiness of the latter to co-operate is seen in these words from a recent report: 'The primary interest of the American Library Association being the promotion of the widest and best use of good books, we urge that more attention be given to the encouragement and growth of the habit of book buying by the general public.'

"The eye-gate is greater than the ear-gate. The reading by the general public of the best religious books would have greater power to prevent the decline of the religious spirit than the listening to sermons and lectures by the limited few."

Increases in A. L. A. Membership

Between January 1st and February 9th, 228 new members joined the A. L. A. The St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library sent in 34 new memberships; 20 came from Cleveland; 14 came from New York City; 11 from Birmingham (the Birmingham Public Library has now 100% membership); 8 from Buffalo; 8 from Kansas City; 7 from Gary (Ind); and 7 from Fresno County (Cal.). The list includes 10 trustees, 10 institutional members, and 10 library school students.

Recruiting for Librarianship

The Alumni Association of the Western Reserve Library School has appointed a Committee on Recruiting for Library Service to co-operate with the A. L. A. Committee in its active campaign in recruiting. The members of the Committee are: Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville Public Library, chairman; Edith L. Eastman; Gladys English; Celia F. Frost; Audienne Graham; Zana K. Miller; and Alice Williams.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1921



THE California State Association holds its annual meeting at Lake Tahoe June 13-15, concluding five days before the A. L. A. conference at Swampscott, which opens on Monday, June 20th. This would give opportunity for a return visit from the librarians of the coast and the mountain states, reciprocating the visits of eastern librarians to California in 1891, 1911 and 1915, to Oregon in 1905 and Colorado in 1895 and 1920. The Southern Pacific has indicated its willingness to run a special car if as many as twenty passengers can be secured, making close connection between the state and national conferences. The difficulties in the way are, as always in recent years, the high cost of living and travel on the one side, and the inadequate salaries of librarians on the other. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that our western friends will make special effort to get together a party for the national conference, which will have a special welcome at what promises to be the largest of A. L. A. conferences and one of the most important and attractive in its papers and in its post-conference excursions. Mr. Faxon, in his home bailiwick, will be especially delighted as chairman of the Travel Committee to welcome guests and show them the like courtesies to those which have been extended so generously in the West.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A SERIOUS disadvantage to libraries on the Pacific coast is the delay in obtaining book orders from eastern publishers in addition to the high cost of post, express or freight parcels. It has been found difficult to establish a jobbing house on the coast and the natural solution seems to be the establishing of a general depository by publishers at San Francisco, which could make more prompt supply and therefore invite more library orders all the way from Seattle to San Diego. A beginning has already been made by the Houghton Mifflin Company who have themselves established a special depository in the Pacific metropolis to respond to coast demands from book sellers and librarians. It is to be hoped that this matter may have the attention of the National Association of Book Publishers and that thru the agency of this new organization, which has shown its desire

to meet the needs of libraries as well as other buyers of books, a satisfactory solution of a vexing problem may be reached.

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THE public last year proved somewhat weary of giving to causes whose worthiness was urged by nation-wide campaigns, and in particular made in most places but poor response to the A. L. A. appeal for two million dollars for the extension of library work. It is especially gratifying, therefore, to find that gifts and bequests to libraries in 1920 showed a marked advance in every respect over those of 1919. Gifts of money, or property definitely estimated in money, totaled nearly two and a half million dollars as compared with less than two million 1919; gifts of books nearly doubled in number, and nine buildings were donated as compared with three in 1919. The very extensive publicity given to the library field by the A. L. A. has doubtless not a little contributed to this happy result, which, coming in a year of business unrest, may be taken as an earnest of the increased public interest and support which libraries will receive in the days to come.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IN common with other library authorities we have spoken of the Chicago special conference of the American Library Association at the close of 1919 as the first and only special meeting of the A. L. A. It is a curious lapse of memory that even those present on February 6, 1897 at the special meeting of the A. L. A. held at Columbia University in New York, have overlooked the fact of this meeting or failed to call attention to the error of speaking of the conference of 1919 as both the first and only. This meeting under Mr. Brett's presidency was called for a purpose not dissimilar to that of the 1919 conference. There was the project for the national incorporation of the A. L. A. with a view to the enlargement of its work. Only forty-nine members were present and the outcome of the meeting as recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the same month was a reference of the matter to the Executive Board—after which nothing happened. Thus there have been two instances of special meetings of the A. L. A. and it cannot be said that their result encourages further meetings of the sort.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TRANSFER OF THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE IN COBLENZ

THE American Library Association has transferred to the War Department all property of the American Library Association in Germany. The property consisted of 33,482 books and all equipment used by the Association in the main library, branch libraries, welfare centers and other organizations for carrying on its service in Coblenz. The Y. M. C. A. authorities assumed the direction and administration of the Library, March 1st. The service will be continued along the same general lines as the direction of the American Library Association.

Ola M. Wyeth, who has been in charge of the service under the A. L. A. will probably return to America in March. Elizabeth B. Steere, Florence Harvey and Jane E. Goldman, have been taken over by the Y. M. C. A.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in connection with the Council of the American Library Association at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, December 28th and 29th, 1920.

There were three sessions, the second held jointly with the Council of the A. L. A. The following state commissions were represented: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Julia Robinson, the President, presided.

Clara Baldwin introduced the subject of "Entrance Requirements for Summer Schools." She quoted from the report on summer schools prepared by Mr. Sanborn for the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training last year. According to this report, the minimum educational requirement for all summer schools is a high-school education or its equivalent. "In the matter of requiring students to be holding or to be appointed to library positions, the schools seem to differ more widely than in other entrance requirements. Generally speaking, those schools in connection with college and university libraries tend to regard the library courses on the same basis as other summer courses and set the same requirements, simply education, for the entrance. The purpose of these schools seem rather to offer an opportunity for those interested in library work to receive elementary instruction as an entrance to such work, than to

train those actually engaged in the work for more efficient service. The schools conducted by library commissions incline to place the emphasis on improving the work of those already in the service. Here is, perhaps, the most fundamental question in considering the purpose of library schools."

In the early days of Library Commission work, Miss Baldwin continued, the summer schools were established primarily for the purpose of offering some training to those already engaged in library work. In some instances, undoubtedly, this has produced the undesirable result of intrinsching incompetent people in their positions, when students having an appointment were accepted without proper educational and personal qualifications. Conditions have changed. We are no longer nursing the inefficient little library, but are trying to raise the standards for library service, recruit suitable candidates for the library profession and build up a library system in which higher standards may be required. It is believed that higher educational qualifications are of more importance therefore than appointment to positions, altho preference should always be given to those holding positions, provided they are qualified by education and personality.

Miss Baldwin's paper called forth a general discussion. Mr. Hamilton said that Indiana accepted any one under appointment to a position if the material is good and tho the applicant is without the educational requirements. Three weeks of practical experience is required. The class is limited to forty. Miss Roberts represented Iowa. The school is supported by the University of Iowa, and must accept its requirements. Miss Price said that the Summer Library School is conducted by the University of Illinois Library School. There are two courses, one an eight weeks course. The requirements are the same as those for the regular library school, a diploma from an accredited college. The other is a six weeks course, which has been open only to those under appointment, and who have graduated from high school. The faculty has now decided to open the six weeks course to any additional applicants who have completed one year of college or normal school study. Mr. Bishop said that in Michigan, "we hold admission in our own hands. It is not a question of appointment to a library position, but of securing a class of equal qualification for class instruction. The pupils have heretofore been so uneven that instruction is difficult."

The next subject was a continuation of a discussion held at the Colorado Springs meeting on library buildings for small towns. Miss Robinson said that there were two forms of buildings especially adapted to small towns—one similar to a store building offering windows for display of books, and the other the library in connection with the community building. Mr. Hamilton said that the community building had not been satisfactory in the cases of the two Indiana libraries. There had been friction over order and rent. Mr. Yust described one of the branch libraries in Rochester, New York. It occupies the ground floor of a four-block business house. It represents a one-room library plan, the partition being made by book shelves. The library contains over 15,000 volumes. The front windows offer large opportunities for advertising. Using circulation as a basis, Mr. Yust finds this type of building the most economical and offering the best returns in investment. Miss Scott said that in Indianapolis three or four of the branches in business houses had proved satisfactory from the point of view of circulation, but not from the educational side. There was no place for meetings of club women, teachers and others.

Branch libraries in schools were also discussed.

In Youngstown, Mr. Wheeler said, branches in schools were not satisfactory, as grown people would not go to the school. Mr. Hill of Brooklyn stated that as schools were not open in the summer, they were not good places for branches. Also, teachers often interfered with the children's reading. Mr. Yust was convinced that the school library became the library for children only, and even the child after leaving school, would not go back. Mr. Bostwick thought the advisability of locating the branch libraries in schools was a local question. In Kansas City it proved profitable. In Saint Louis, he was planning an experiment of putting branch libraries in three schools in parts of the city where large library buildings were not needed.

Miss Rawson, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Blanks, reported at the second session that a circular letter to library commissions calling for traveling library record blanks in use brought a response from 31 states. It was found that of the number responding to the letter eight have adopted the League form, five of the eight have found it sufficient for record purposes, and three are using it with supplemental forms for additional entries. Two states print forms which conform somewhat to the League blank. Seven states have adopted independent forms made by

the respective departments. Fourteen use no daily or monthly report forms, several because no traveling library systems are conducted, the remainder of this number gather annual statistics from the traveling library record cards. As a result of the comparison of the various forms and items included the committee recommended that three additional entries be made.

At the Third Session the President reported that the Executive Board had authorized the printing of the summary of the existing county library laws, compiled by Mr. Hamilton. It was the wish of the meeting that these copies be distributed free. The question of issuing a new handbook was left with the new Executive Board.

I. R. Bundy, who was to have read a paper on Proposed Library Legislation in the various states, was unable to be present. He sent his paper, but it had not been received. The President therefore asked the representatives of the states to respond to roll call by giving a short statement of their proposed legislation. In Connecticut the State Board of Education was planning to draft a bill for pension of teachers which should include pension of librarians. In Illinois the question of pensions for librarians was not to be taken up until the present pension system relating to other positions had been put upon a more satisfactory basis. A bill for certification of librarians would be introduced into the state legislature if the Legislative Committee and the Executive Board of the Illinois Library Association could agree upon a plan. The Indiana Library Commission was asking for 50% increase in appropriations, and an amendment to the county library law. The Iowa Library Commission is asking for 50% increase in appropriations, also considering asking for an increase in maximum tax for the public libraries. The work in the libraries of state institutions has lapsed. It is proposed to ask for a new supervisor. Minnesota contemplates an entire revision of all library laws. The new code will include certification of librarians and state aid for libraries. Missouri will introduce a county library bill. They have their forces better organized this year, and hope to secure the passage of the bill. North Dakota will introduce a county library bill. Pennsylvania reported that the last Legislature changed the Library Commission from a separate Commission to a Library Extension Division of the State Library and Museum. They were asking for an increased appropriation this year.

The last paper on the program was on "Indiana Minimums" by Mr. Hamilton, in which he stated: "My remarks merely supplement those

made by Miss Baldwin at Colorado Springs last summer, presenting the situation viewed from a Hoosier angle. I agree with Miss Baldwin that almost any city or town of 2000 population can afford to maintain without outside aid a public library, though I do not claim that results will be as satisfactory as if the town combined with surrounding country districts to maintain a "consolidated library." We have in Indiana 94 public libraries in towns of over 2000, 55 tax supported and 3 association libraries in towns from 1000 to 2000, with 54 tax supported and 6 association libraries in towns under 1000—altogether 203 with tax support and 9 associations. The measuring rod for the Commission of free copies of the *Booklist* in our state is an income of \$1500. We have 83 libraries on our free list and only nine of these are in towns of 2000 or above. Two things struck me in looking over the Indiana situation for this paper, the first is that the Carnegie building is not a detriment to the small town library, but it usually is a spur to better service. At least the towns with such buildings get much better community service from their libraries than do towns where a library exists without a permanent home. The second thought is how much the Indiana small town library owes to the township support act obtained from the 1911 legislature during Mr. Milam's term as secretary of the Indiana Commission."

The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the following list of officers: President, Wm. C. Watson, New York; first vice-president, Wm. J. Hamilton, Indiana; second vice-president, Mary P. Palmer, North Carolina; Secretary and Treasurer, Anna May Price. Members at Large, Milton J. Ferguson, Elizabeth Wales, Grace E. Kingsland.

ANNA MAY PRICE,
Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy on Thursday, January 27, 1921. The sessions were conducted in the college auditorium under the chairmanship of Harold T. Dougherty, vice-president of the club. The secretary was asked to convey to the President, Mr. Moulton, in his illness, the sympathy of the Club.

The Dean of the College, Theodore J. Bradley, cordially welcomed the Club and expressed his faith in its interests and activities. Dean Bradley described the special collection of books on pharmacy which the College owns, referring to the origin of the collection in 1824 and to its sub-

sequent growth and present value. The date of the foundation of the library makes it one of the oldest special libraries in Boston.

Following the address of welcome Mary A. Tenney, of the Boston Public Library, gave a review of the more important books on Pilgrim history, based upon the extended and valuable list which she herself had compiled as a contribution from the Boston Public Library in the Pilgrim Tercentenary year.

An address by Charles F. D. Belden, Director of the Division of Public Libraries, dealt with the topic "Some of Our Obligations." In the early part of his address Mr. Belden reported, as Regional Director for the New England States on "the outcome of the endeavor or lack of endeavor" to raise funds for the Enlarged Program. In spite of doubts and questionings Mr. Belden expressed his own belief that "the effort was not only timely but that it should have met with a large measure of success. The needs as expressed in the Enlarged Program as a whole were very real, legitimate and pressing. Some portion of the program should have made its appeal to every community in the country. . . We failed thru lack of vision and faith—faith in ourselves. I submit that under right leadership, a continuing leadership, we all might have been imbued with the vision necessary to impel success. The 'sacramental moment' came, alas, to all too few of those who make up the library profession."

During the course of a round table on new books, conducted by E. Louise Jones, recent poetry was effectively summarized by Dr. Harry L. Koopman, librarian of the Brown University Library, and recent fiction, reviewed by Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Public Library, Concord, N. H.

The psychology of spiritualism was discussed by Harlan H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Ballard was an acute critic of many of the methods employed by spiritualist workers, but withal a genial disillusionist. Comments on a selected list of books on social science were given by Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzelt, librarian of the Social Service Library, Boston. Biographies of recent date were discussed by Galen W. Hill, librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, and books on travel were reviewed by Frank H. Whitmore, librarian of the Public Library, Brockton.

Francis K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of the Brown University Library, reported that there had been introduced in the Rhode Island legislature a measure for the certification of librarians which had been sponsored by the State Board of Education and the State Library Association.

In an address on the topic "Some Unfamiliar

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Aspects of the Pilgrim Story," John Clair Minot, literary editor of the Boston Herald, mentioned some interesting historical data which appears to have been quite generally overlooked. Among the outstanding books of recent date on the Pilgrim story which Mr. Minot mentioned are the following: Crawford's "In the Days of the Pilgrim Fathers," Griffis' "Young People's History of the Pilgrims," Marble's "The Women of the Mayflower," Lord's "Plymouth and the Pilgrims," Gregg's "Founding of a Nation" and Lodge's Forefather's Day address at Plymouth. In the course of an informal and spirited discussion of some of the unfamiliar phases of Pilgrim history Mr. Minot mentioned the fact that Plymouth is located on a map made by Captain John Smith in 1614, six years before the landing of the Pilgrims, that it is a mistake to think of the Pilgrims as gray-bearded patriarchs, that it

is an error to overlook the debt of the colony to the Indians and its friendly relations with the Indian chiefs, or to leave out of account the establishment of a Pilgrim trading post as distant from Plymouth as Augusta, Maine, on the Kennebec river.

Following this address Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, gave a detailed and helpful summary of an extended list of Children's Books.

The following committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Club, to complete the arrangements for welcoming the A. L. A. in June; Charles F. D. Belden, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., William C. Lane, Edward H. Redstone, F. C. Faxon, Bertha V. Hartzelt, Anna M. Bancroft.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A second edition of "The Federal Executive Departments as Sources of Information for Libraries," compiled by Edith Guerrier, is in preparation.

A second revised and corrected edition of Falconer Madan's "Books in Manuscript: a short introduction to their study and use," is published by Kegan Paul in the Books about Books series. It is issued in this country by E. P. Dutton.

The fourth part of "A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress with Bibliographical Notes," compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, chief of the Division of Maps, is now ready for distribution. This part contains a description of atlases received in the Library from 1914 to the present date.

"Andrew Carnegie: His Contribution to the Public Library Movement," a commemorative address delivered on Founders' Day at the Library School of Western Reserve University by Charles Clarence Williamson, chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library, has been printed by the University.

A "Catalog of Literature for Advisers of Young Women and Girls," a classed annotated list of about 2000 titles of the most representative and useful books and articles for the use of deans and advisers of women and girls, etc., compiled by Anna Eloise Pierce, dean of the New York State College for Teachers at Albany,

is published by the H. W. Wilson Co. Dewey decimal classification numbers are assigned to each individual entry.

Librarians owning a copy of Larwood, Jacob: History of sign boards. . . Lond. 1866—who have not already seen the recent numbers of *Notes and Queries*—may be interested in an article entitled "The pseudonym 'Jacob Larwood'" appearing in the issue of Dec. 4, 1920 (12 series vol. 7 p. 441-3) in which the truth is made evident that Jacob Larwood was the pen name of van Schevichaven, a Dutchman who died in 1918. This statement is corroborated in Frederiks, F. G. & Branden, F. J. Van den—Biographisch woordenboek der Noord- en Zuidnederlandsch letterkunde. Tweede omgewerkte druk. Amsterdam. (1888-92) p. 695.

A. M. H.

The thirteenth volume of "Islandica," the annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library, is devoted to a bibliography of the Eddas by Halldor Hermannsson.

The bibliography includes all editions and translations of the Eddas and those of their individual poems or parts, and even paraphrases, while adaptations, especially for young readers, have, as a rule, been excluded. This bibliography "forms in a certain way a complement to the bibliography of the Mythical-Heroic Sagas, published in 1912," and Dr. Hermannsson hopes to be in a position some time to add to these a bibliography of Norse mythology.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The second report of the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire for the biennial period ending August 31, 1920, is the record of work accomplished by a staff of one with an appropriation of \$2000 for the second year. The Commission, established by statute in 1917, was maintained during the first two years of its existence by a small subsidy voted by the governor and council from an emergency fund. Grace E. Kingsland, formerly of the Vermont Public Library Commission, became executive secretary in New Hampshire in September, 1919.

The first summer course in library management was held at Durham during the second week of August under the joint direction of the librarian of the State College and the Secretary of the Commission, and was attended by thirty-three librarians. No tuition was charged, expenses being borne by the Commission.

Sixty libraries were visited during the year, and several recataloged in whole or in part. The traveling libraries have been increased in number and kept in circulation, altho financial inability to supply the demands that would be made has prevented a general advertisement of this feature of the Commission work.

Statistics are given for 246 public or association libraries making report to the Commission in 1920. Twelve towns are reported to be without libraries. Rollingsford, the largest of these, has a population of 1700.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. The library of Brown University has secured the working library of William Torrey Harris, founder and editor of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, U. S. Commissioner of Education from 1889 to 1906, and editor of the last revision of Webster's New International Dictionary. The collection numbers some 3000 books, besides many classified pamphlets on philosophy, education and lexicography.

NEW YORK

New York City. Fourteen students are registered for senior work at the Library School of the New York Public Library, five as candidates for the diploma in June, and nine for individual courses. Candidates for the diploma include one from Drexel Institute Library School, two from the University of Washington school, and two from the Library School of the New York Public Library.

As already announced, properly qualified auditors are admitted to certain of the senior courses, and 164 auditors have registered to date.

The courses in "Art and the Book," school library work, and business library methods are proving particularly popular, these three courses accounting for over half of the total attendance.

Brooklyn. The Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library has organized a class in public speaking for children's librarians which promises to be interesting and profitable to members of the class and to the library. An unusually large demand for speakers for mothers' clubs, public school assemblies, teachers' meetings, etc., is being made upon the library this winter, and some of the children's librarians have felt the need of instruction and practice in addressing an audience before accepting such invitations. In this class work the audience is composed of children's librarians who listen to the speaker, make notes and criticize the matter of the subject and its presentation.

The program of meetings to be held from February to June 1921 will illustrate the plan of the course, which will be continued during the fall and winter of 1921-1922. The meetings are to be held in the beautiful, centrally located children's room of the Pacific Branch, on Friday mornings once in three weeks. Dates, speakers and imaginary audiences are given below:

Feb. 4. Faith Allen addressed a mothers' club composed of intelligent women, in comfortable circumstances, who are truly interested in their children's education.

Feb. 25. Edith Balderston received in her children's room a public school class of 6th grade boys. The class is to come twice to the library. Miss Balderston demonstrated her procedure on the first visit.

Mar. 18. Clara Curtiss will give a story hour program to an audience composed of Brownville boys and girls about 8 to 12 years of age.

April 8. Siri Andrews will give a talk in a public school assembly consisting of about 250 pupils of the 7th and 8th grades.

April 29. Margaret Hoyt will receive a public school class of 7th grade boys and girls who have already paid one visit to the library.

May 20. Meeting open for general discussion.

The first meeting, held Feb. 4, was voted a great success. The children's librarians composing the class "pretended" to be mothers lis-

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tening to Miss Allen's admirable talk on children's books, and after the talk the "mothers" laid before the speaker their perplexities regarding the reading tastes of their sons and daughters.

When about an hour had been given to demonstrating a mothers' meeting, the members of the class again became children's librarians who discussed freely the speaker's matter and manner of presentation of her subject and many of the problems a librarian is likely to meet when she accepts invitations to speak in a real mothers' meeting.

The entire staff of children's librarians have entered the class except those who are already taking some other advanced course in library work with children.

This course is only the first of a number of advanced courses the library plans to offer progressive members of the staff. After the deadening effect of the war and after-war years members of the staff are feeling the happy reaction which comes with being able to plan and work hopefully for a splendid future. The salary scale recently adopted by the Brooklyn Public Library makes \$1200 the minimum and \$1740 the maximum salary of the children's librarians. This new salary scale, the chances for advanced professional training offered by the library, the marvelous opportunities which New York offers to every resident willing to accept her princely gifts: these are things which give confidence that a war-time depleted staff which has so long retarded the work may be soon filled by children's librarians of the finest sort.

DELAWARE

The ninth biennial report of the State Library Commission of the State of Delaware for 1919-20 tells a story of marked activity, notwithstanding the fact that the total appropriation for the work is only \$5200. In 1919, \$1378 was expended for books, \$2303 for book wagons, and the librarian enjoyed a salary of \$735. In 1920 the librarian's salary was increased to \$885, book wagons took \$2556, and books \$1018.

The book wagons made 451 trips, visiting 1939 families and loaning 43,060 volumes. These trips were made over 26 routes and each route covering about 25 miles was visited once a month. The service rendered thru the book wagons increased nearly 33 1-3% during the period covered by the report.

In 1919 thru the traveling libraries, 524 requests for books were handled, 83 of these were for traveling collections and 4757 volumes were loaned. These numbers include 10 traveling libraries placed in schools in Sussex County. In 1920, 101 traveling libraries containing 5007 books were sent to schools, 3 to public libraries,

and 15 to other organizations; 12 study clubs borrowed 161 books, and 640 individuals borrowed 1114, making a total of 771 requests and 7046 volumes loaned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The contract for the foundation of the Free Library building at 19th and Vine Streets and the Parkway has been awarded the Standard Construction Co. for \$278,000. It has been found after a test that the piling thought desirable when a previous contract was advertised, is unnecessary, which reduces the cost by about \$150,000.

It is expected that the foundations will be completed in about six months. A total of \$3,433,016 is available for the building: \$2,433,016 from funds from previous loans, and \$1,000,000 from the loan just appropriated by the city council.

VIRGINIA

Richmond. Work on indexing the Confederate records in the Department of Archives of the Virginia State Library made steady progress thruout the last year. More than 90,000 cards of the 140,000 which it is estimated will be there when the work is completed have been filed in the index drawers. "Archival apprentices" from the Junior and Senior classes in American history at Westhampton College will be used again during the present session.

The number of investigators using the archives more than doubled, 1134 being registered as against 522 in the previous year. It is expected that the use of the department will be even more accelerated when the archives are moved into the archival annex now in course of construction. Their ultimate home will probably be in the memorial library building whose construction was authorized at the 1920 session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

The number of books, pamphlets, and bound periodicals added to the main collection during the year was 3054, of which 1047 were purchased at a cost of \$2398.05. On September 30, 1920, the library contained 124,418 volumes.

The operation of the budget law now in effect in the State proved satisfactory to the Library, which now has a fixed sum to proceed upon, altho losing its other sources of income such as funds arising from the sale of state documents, fines on overdue books and money collected for copying records.

Norfolk. Norfolk is to have the honor of being the first city in the state to have a free library for colored people. Arrangements are practically complete for this undertaking and a well-equipped library and reading room are to be ready before the end of the spring.

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GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Carnegie Library has had its appropriation for 1921 increased by \$17,000, making the total appropriation for the year \$78,969, or an increase of 40% over the budget for 1920 and one of 100% over that of two years ago.

Of this appropriation, \$9084 is the balance due on the library for negroes, and \$6000 for the purchase and remodeling of a building to be used as a new branch library. This income will also provide for increases in salaries ranging from 10% to 25%, the largest increases being made to heads of departments.

For several weeks before the question of the budget came before the City Council, vigorous publicity had been given to the matter by the local press, so that when the public hearing on the budget came before the Finance Committee of the City Council more than a hundred citizens were present to back up the library's request for increased support.

OHIO

Freemont. Tho every other item of the City appropriation for the year 1921 was cut by the Budget Commission, the Public Library has received an appropriation of \$4475, or an increase of \$979 over the appropriation for the preceding year. Being short of funds, the City had intended to appropriate \$2000 for the library's use, but a representation to the Budget Commission of the needs of the library and its usefulness to the community brought about this gratifying result.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The new main building of the Public Library will be completely stocked with books and opened for business about March 15th, but the formal dedication of the building will take place in May or June. Some portions of the new building are already occupied by library departments, and some of the special collections have already been installed.

There are 13 branches now operating in the library system and three more in process of construction.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. The library of the Swedish Historical Society of America, consisting of approximately 5000 items: books, pamphlets, manuscripts and newspaper files relating to Swedish men and institutions in America, or written by Swedish-Americans, is about to be placed in the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The Swedish society was organized at Chicago in 1905, and the library was located at Evans-

ton until about three years ago, when it was transferred temporarily to the Dinkman Memorial Library of Augustana College at Rock Island. About a year ago the headquarters of the Society were moved to Minneapolis, when ten of its fifteen directors were chosen from Minnesota.

The proposed budget for the Public Library for 1921 totals \$289,600, providing for expenditures of \$15,000 for new books, \$4000 for periodicals, \$14,500 for printing of catalog, booklists, placards, etc.

A thoro survey of library facilities in the schools of the city is to be made by a special committee assisting the library Advisory Board. The committee, which includes school principals and assistants and the assistant superintendent of schools, will make an investigation of the public library service to the schools also.

IOWA

Decorah. The contract for the new Luther College Library has been let to a local contractor for \$64,077, exclusive of heating, plumbing, cut stone and excavating for foundation, which items will bring the cost of the building to approximately \$100,000. The work will be begun as soon as weather permits, and it is hoped that it will be completed by early fall.


KANSAS

The state of Kansas, with an urban population of 617,964 and a rural population of 1,151,293, has 213 public or institution libraries in addition to its school libraries. In this total are 167 public libraries, 15 state institution libraries, 19 connected with colleges and universities, 5 with federal government institutions, and 7 with Y. M. C. A.'s and lodges, according to figures compiled by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School. Of the 167 public libraries, 86 are supported by public tax levies, and 81 by gifts and membership tickets. Of the 105 counties in the state, 44 have no tax-supported libraries, and 18 of these have not even a subscription library.

A county library bill, drafted by the Legislative Committee of the Kansas Library Association and submitted at the Salina meeting in the fall, has been slightly revised and will be proposed for adoption by the 1921 legislature. The bill is an enabling act whereby the county commissions or the voters of a county may establish a county free public library or contract with another library for service to the county. It does not interfere with existing libraries, except in so far as these wish it; and leaves the operation of a county library entirely a matter of local option. The largest unit now possible in Kansas is the township library and the Com-

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mittee believes that most counties in the State (and probably all of them by the two-county combination authorized in the bill) can maintain satisfactory library service thruout their areas by a considerably smaller levy than the maximum one and one-half mills authorized, probably even by a levy of from one-fourth to one-half of a mill on the dollar, provided the city libraries "join."

NEW MEXICO

Raton. The Raton Public Library in addition to extending its work in Raton itself during the year ending April 30, 1920, also placed collections of books in 13 branch stations in Colfax County. This was done by arrangement with the County Commissioners, who paid \$100 for library service to the county. The County Board of Education contracted for school service at \$5 per rural school, whereby 42 schools were served, and a circulation of 1394 reported. The Library hopes in time to furnish library service to its section of Northern New Mexico where the towns are scattered and small.

CALIFORNIA

San Marino. The opening of the Henry E. Huntington Library is to be postponed, due to delay in the delivery of the book stacks. It is expected that the opening will take place in the spring.

Riverside. A collection of books for children in the Riverside Public Library will be founded as a memorial to Dorothy Daniels, daughter of Librarian Joseph F. Daniels. Miss Daniels, who

died on January 10th, was a graduate of the Riverside Library Service School and of the University of California.

WASHINGTON

Spokane. A law library bill, which will make it possible to contain the Spokane County Law Library at the Paulsen Building, has passed both houses.

Pullman. Because of the urgent need for more librarians, and as a temporary provision, the University of Washington Library School Faculty is recommending for adoption by the University Faculty, the opening of the Library School courses to students having senior academic standing in the University, instead of the present plan whereby only graduates are admitted. The curriculum for the two classes of entrants will be identical, but a distinction will be made in the degrees granted. The students entering as Seniors will not receive the professional degree.

Slight changes have been made also in the practice work, the hours for which have been reduced, and in Children's work, which has been enlarged. Supervised study in the course in Cataloguing is another departure. An elective course on "The use of the Library" is to be open to any student in the University. It is hoped that this will arouse the interest of many who have not yet decided on their vocations, and so act as a feeder to the Library School also that it will sustain the interest of those who expect to become librarians, until such time as the main courses in the School are open to them.

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Wanted, an assistant with some experience in cataloging and reference work. Address: Iowa Masonic Library, Grand Rapids, Ia.

Wanted, cataloger. Salary \$1380 or more, depending upon experience. Address, Public Library, Muskogee, Okla.

The position of first assistant at Plumb Memorial Library, Shelton, Conn., will be vacant May 2nd. Applicants please state training and experience.

Wanted, a trained librarian (under 30 preferred) who is accustomed to working with children, for the Elmwood Public Library, Providence, R. I. Also an experienced cataloger

for the same library. Address: Mrs. William R. Babcock, 46 Sefton Drive, Edgewood, R. I.

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- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BURBANK, Jane L., 1919 N. Y. S., resigned as head of the Circulation Department of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library and has gone to the Newark, (N. J.) Free Public Library as senior assistant in the Lending Department.

CALDWELL, Bettie D., for eighteen years librarian of the Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library, has resigned, and is succeeded by Nellie M. Rowe.

DANA, John Cotton, is rapidly recovering from an operation which he underwent a short time ago, and hopes to leave the hospital very soon.

FORBUSH, Rachel B., 1916 W. R., appointed assistant department librarian, U. S. Army, Manila, P. I.

GAMSBY, Dorothy, appointed in charge of the reference department of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

GREER, Agnes F. P. 1908 P., has resigned the librarianship of the Yale and Towne Works, Stamford, Conn., and has accepted a position in the Detroit Public Library.

HOLMES, Dagmar, 1912-13 N. Y. P. L., appointed indexer and cataloger, Helen Frick Art Library, New York City.

HOLMES, Marjorie, 1913-14, 1917-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed cataloger, engineering Societies Library, New York City.

HUGHES, Ethel May (McKay), wife of Librarian Howard L. Hughes of Trenton, N. J., died at her home on February 6th after a short illness.

HUMESTON, Caroline (Gleason), formerly head of the children's department in the Utica

(N. Y.) Public Library, died January 10th after a short illness.

KIMBALL, Theodora, librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University, and honorary librarian of the American City Planning Institute is editor of "Municipal Accomplishment in City Planning and Published City Plan Reports in the United States," published under the auspices of the National Conference on City Planning at 60 State St., Boston. Miss Kimball also contributes to the *Landscape Architecture* for January, p. 90-95, an annotated list of 1920 publications on city planning in the United States.

NEWHARD, Mabel, 1907 W. R., librarian for Armour & Co., Chicago, married Homer W. Wonder of Adrian, Ohio, in January.

NUTE, Ethel, 1918-1919 S. spec., has resigned from the DeWolfe Fiske Book Store, and has accepted the position of library school assistant at Simmons College.

PLIMMER, HILDA, 1918 Wash., (Mrs. F. Perry Close), is executive secretary of the Hartford (Conn.) Juvenile Commission.

SABIN, Lilian, 1918 P., librarian of the Bend (Ore.) Public Library, has gone to organize a county library system in Libby, Mont.

SALZMANN, Helen, 1914-16 N. Y. P. L., is now in charge of the Technical Division, New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.

SMITH, Irene, 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., appointed cataloger, San Bernardino County (Calif.) Free Library.

SMITH, Samuel, for many years librarian of the City Library of Sheffield (Eng.), has retired, and is succeeded by R. S. Gordon, chief librarian of the Rochdale Public Library.

SWOPE, Blanch, 1916 W. R., appointed librarian of the Hazelwood Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WALKER, Kenneth C., 1914 P., has resigned from the New Jersey Zinc Company to accept the position of technical librarian in the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIGGINTON, May Wood, head of the Catalog Department of the Louisville Free Public Library, has resigned to join the staff of the Denver (Colo.) Public Library, and is succeeded by Marian I. Warden.

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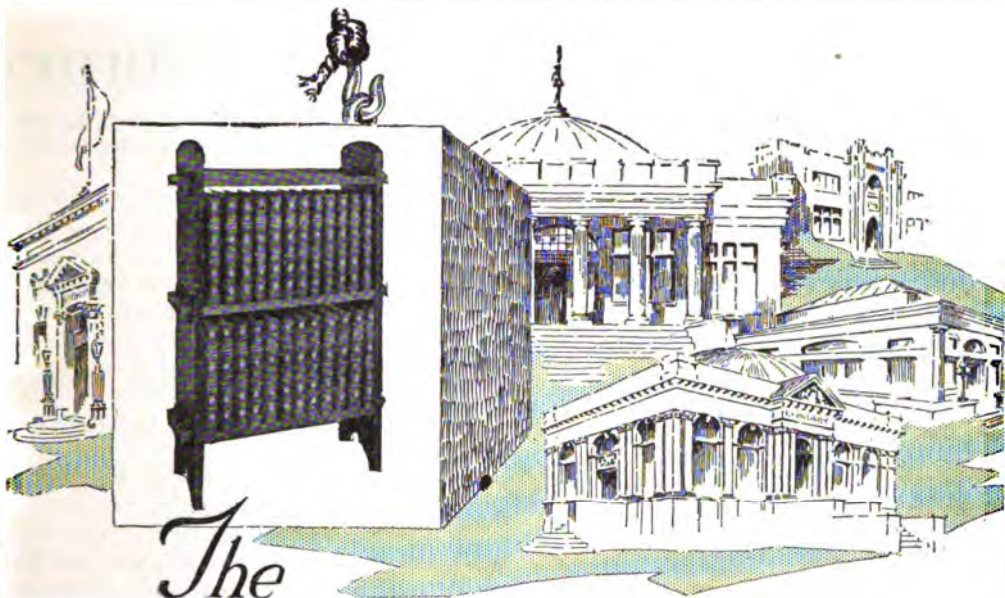
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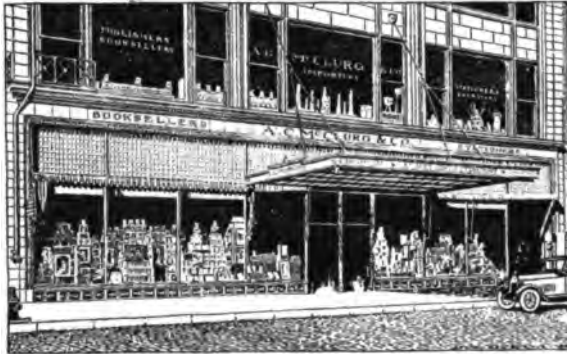
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1921



High School Library Book Selection

A Study made by a Science Teacher

By EARL R. GLENN

The Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

I. THE PROBLEM

THIS study is devoted to a discussion of "scientific service in the selection and care of books and other printed material."¹ If there is or can be any scientific service in the selection of books we desire very much to know how to obtain such service and to use it.

It is only when one attempts to gather facts to aid in intelligent book selection that the layman appreciates the chaotic state of opinions in this field. With the exception of a few book lists which contain about 2500 titles each, in which certain sections are very much in need of revision and in which some fields are neglected entirely, there is almost nothing to serve as a guide. A school wishing to select a first class collection of three thousand volumes or more (in carrying out the N. E. A. program) has no standards to guide the judgment of teachers and librarian. This state of affairs promotes the development of an unbalanced library because of the aggressive interest of some teachers and the indifference of others, the net result being that pupils leave the high school with no acquaintance with the reliable sources of information in many important branches of knowledge.

II. BOOK SELECTION IN 1913-1914

The publication entitled "A Study of the Colleges and High Schools in the North Central Association"² which was issued in 1915, gives the statistics on the libraries in approximately one thousand high schools in fifteen north central states. Not a great deal of attention seems to have been given to the library statistics in this study. However, while these figures are not entirely satisfactory, (we do not believe that such figures can be entirely accurate unless they are

furnished as the result of a careful study made by the librarian and the faculty), we have found no others so extensive that are more reliable. This study to which we refer is based upon the statistics secured (by the authorities of the Association) from the annual reports of 1000 schools of the North Central Association during the first semester of the school year of 1913-14.³ Among other questions, the following were submitted to the principals:

"Number of volumes in high school library distributed by departments:

English	
Botany	
Sewing	
Zoology	
Manual Training	
Physiology	
Mathematics	
Government reports, State.....	
History	
Chemistry	
Cooking	
Latin	
Education	
French	
Drawing and art	
United States	
Physics	
Agriculture	
Physical Geography	
German	
Fiction	
Civics	
Commercial	
Number encyclopedias for high school	
Total number volumes of all kinds added last year	
Number dollars expended last year for books..	

¹Certain, C. C., Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes. Proceedings of N. E. A., 1918. p. 4

²U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin* 1915, No. 6

³U. S. Bureau of Education, *Bulletin* 1915. No. 6. p. 33 and 100-106

These statistics for 1913-14 are used because the schools were operating then under normal conditions. In order to exhibit a few facts on the library situation in the public high schools of fifteen north central states, we have made a graphical study of the statistics collected by the North Central Association in 1913-14. A brief explanation of the methods used will aid in the interpretation of the figures that are to follow.

In addition to the main title at the top of the figure there is a subtitle in almost every case (Fig. 1). Brief explanatory notes will be found in the upper right corner of the figure. The vertical axis on the left has the large unit divided into tenths by the short black lines. The scale unit used will vary from figure to figure but it is stated in every case in the upper left corner. The quantity represented by the vertical line at the extreme left is given in every case. The subjects which are commonly represented in the American high school library are shown on the horizontal axis in the following order: English, history, fiction, (listed as distinct from English for comparison), education, botany, physics, civics, Latin, German, chemistry, physical geography, agriculture, zoology, mathematics, physiology, domestic arts, industrial arts, commercial courses, drawing, French, fine arts, Spanish, general science, physical training, and music.

Near the middle of each figure, there is a question which may serve as a basis of discussion, or in some cases, of an investigation. These questions are only a few of the many important problems which need to be illuminated by carefully chosen facts. The graph is used to show which subjects assume importance.

In these statistics the median has been used for comparison rather than the average or the mode. The median is that point on the scale (number of books, for example) which divides the items into two equal groups. Such a median is found simply by counting. The term "average" is often used incorrectly. The expression "arithmetic average" means the quotient obtained by dividing the sum of all the items by the number of items. The average has not been used because it gives too much emphasis to the extreme ends, i. e., the small library and the very large library.

In some cases a useful measure of comparison is the mode. This is defined as the scale interval that has the most frequent item. The mode has one advantage. It eliminates the extremes. As a rule the manufacturer of ready-made clothing is interested in the mode, not in the average. The mode, however, is difficult to find by inspection in many cases because no particular type stands out. For these reasons, the median is best used in this discussion.

Figure 1 shows the facts for 89 schools in

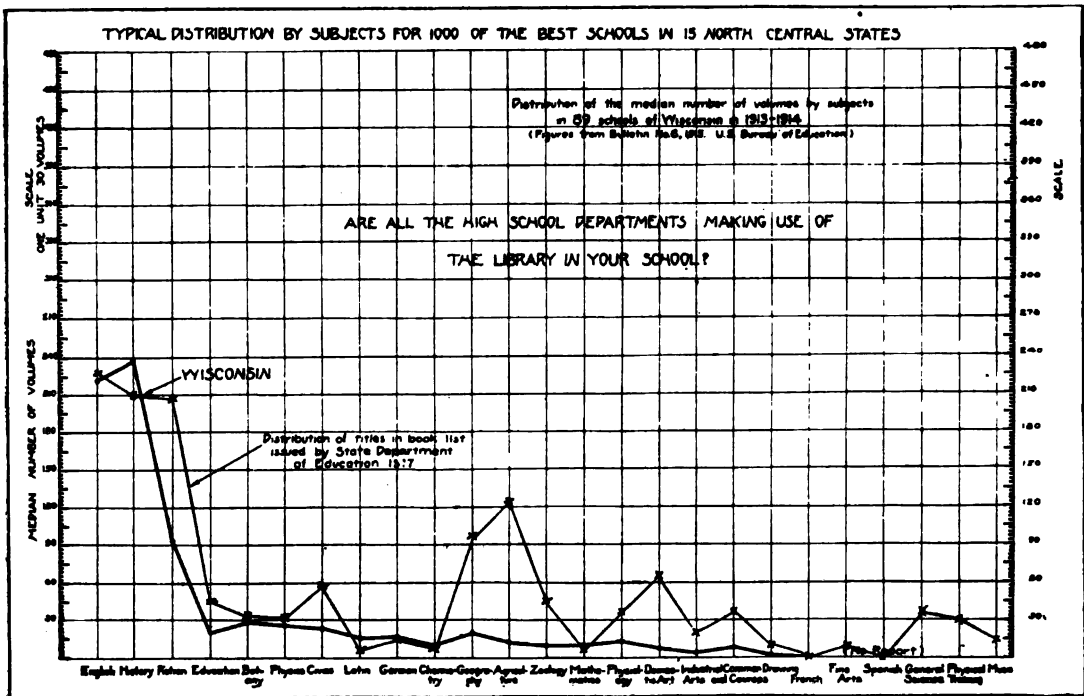


FIG. 1. TYPICAL DISTRIBUTION BY SUBJECTS FOR 1000 OF THE BEST SCHOOLS IN 15 NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Wisconsin in 1913-1914. The median number of books reported for English is 221, history 238, fiction 92, education 21, botany 28, physics 25, civics 23, Latin 15, German 16, chemistry 9, physical geography 20, agriculture 12, zoology 9, mathematics 9, physiology 13, domestic arts 6, industrial arts 4, commercial courses 7, drawing 1. No report was submitted on the other subjects. Of the 769 books reported, 451 concern English and history. No other subject reports as many as thirty volumes. The distribution of the titles in the standard book list (1917) issued by the State Department of Education is shown for comparison. This distribution leads us to raise the question: To what extent are the various high school departments using the library?

It would help greatly to promote intelligent book selection, if the various state authorities would determine the present distribution of references in the schools having modern libraries in charge of trained librarians.

Graphs similar to figure 1 have been prepared for fifteen states and for schools of six different sizes. The curves are similar in every case. One of two conclusions must be drawn here: The individuals who furnished the data to the officers of the North Central Association did not furnish the facts; or most of the reference books deal with English and history. If

the first possibility is true, careful studies should be made by the school library people; if the second possibility is true, something should be done to build up well balanced collections of references.

Figure 2 shows the median library for all of the schools reporting. This collection of 653 volumes is distributed here by subjects. About 78 per cent of this list of 653 books is devoted to English and history. A very conservative interpretation of the report of the N. E. A. Committee on Library Organization would give:

- (a) For schools with an enrollment below 200 pupils, 1000 volumes.
- (b) For schools with an enrollment of 200-500 pupils, 2000 volumes.
- (c) For schools with an enrollment of 500-1000 pupils, 3000 to 8000 volumes.
- (d) For schools with an enrollment of 1000-3000 pupils, 5000 to 8000 volumes.

Figure 3 gives the comparison of the medium library of 653 volumes, and the number of titles per subject in two standard book lists issued by the United States Bureau of Education. Several interesting variations appear here.

III. COMPARISON OF PAST AND PRESENT PRACTICE IN BOOK SELECTION

In order to compare the distribution of references as reported in 1913-14 with the distribution in vogue in 1919-20, we sent out the following letter and questionnaire to the schools listed

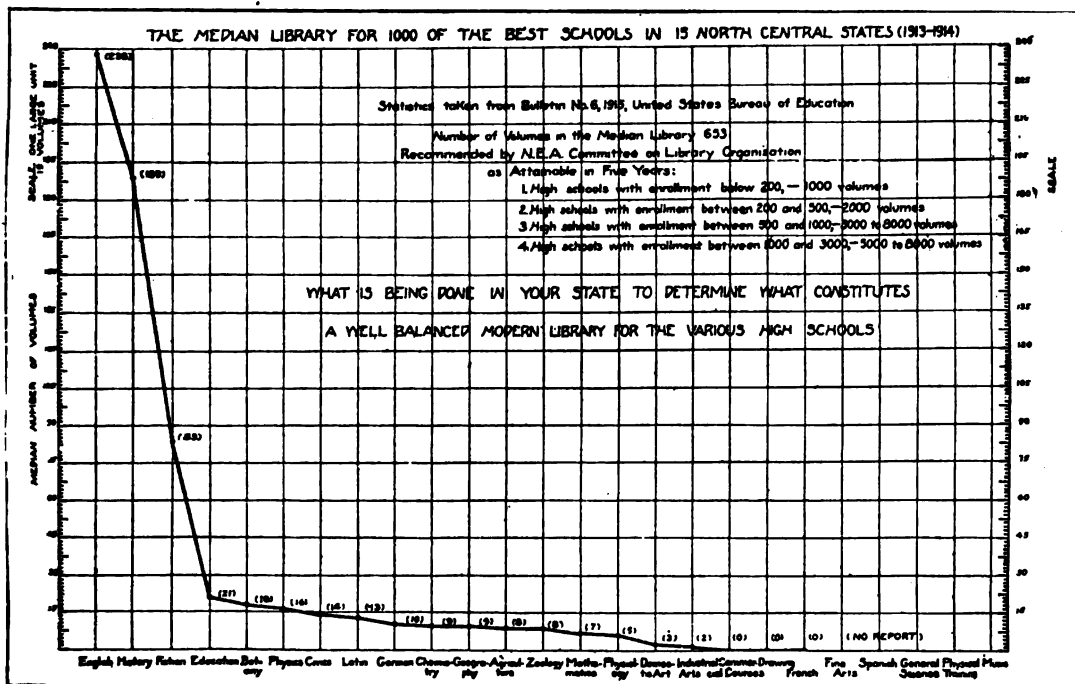


FIG. 2. THE MEDIAN LIBRARY FOR 1000 OF THE BEST SCHOOLS IN 15 NORTH CENTRAL STATES (1913-1914)

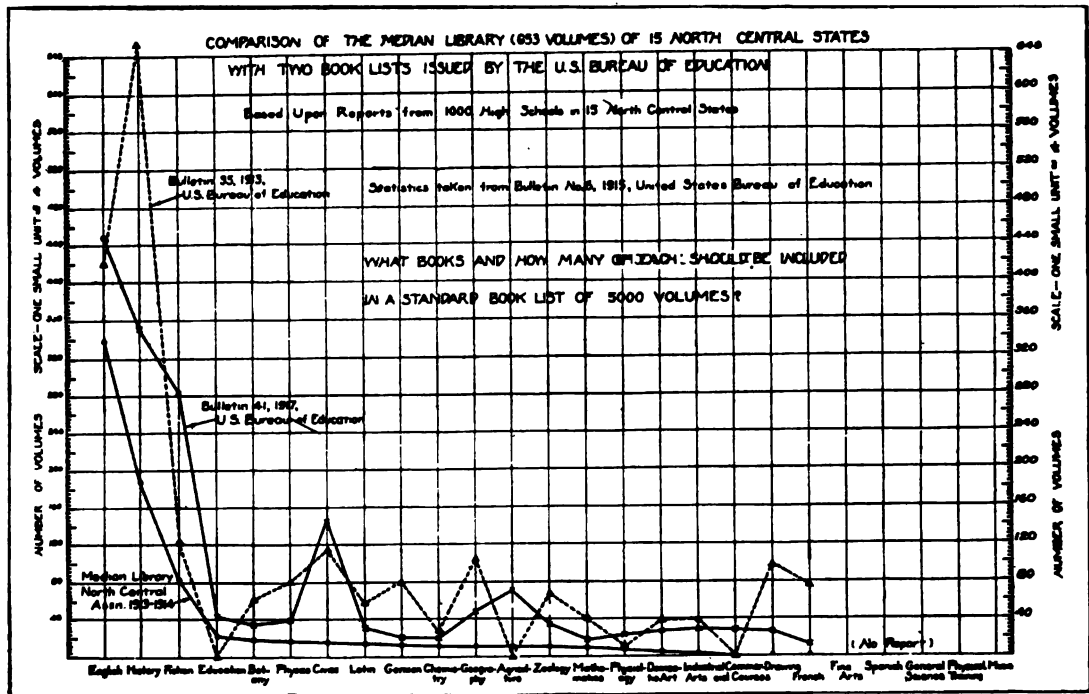


FIG. 3. COMPARISON OF THE MEDIAN LIBRARY IN 15 NORTH CENTRAL STATES WITH TWO BOOK LISTS ISSUED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

in the "Directory of High School Librarians," which was compiled by Helen S. Babcock and published in the July 1919 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Report From The Library.

Subject Number of books (Not titles) for Number of pupils taking this subject Ideal distribution for your school (see note below)

English			
History			
Fiction			
Education			
Botany			
Physics			
Civics			
Latin			
German			
Chemistry			
Geography			
Agriculture			
Zoology			
Mathematics			
Physiology			
Domestic Arts			
Industrial Arts			
Commercial Courses			
Drawing			
French			
Fine Arts			
Spanish			
General Science			
Physical Training			
Music			

- Please answer the following questions:
1. What is the total number of references (not titles) in the library?
 2. How many pupils are enrolled in your school?
 3. How many books were added to the library during the past school year?
 4. What sum was spent for books last year?
 5. How much should be spent each year for books in your school?

* This list (see table below) shows the approximate number of volumes recommended by the N. E. A. Library Committee for schools of different sizes. This program is regarded as attainable in five years.

By use of the blanks given above, will you distribute the volumes recommended for a school of your size to obtain what you consider the ideal distribution for your type of school?

1- 100 pupils	-1000	volumes
101- 200	"	-2000 "
201- 300	"	-3000 "
301- 500	"	-4000 "
500-1000	"	-6000 "
1000 and above	"	-8000 "

Date

Signed

Librarian No.

All information furnished will be regarded as confidential and will not be made public except in general terms.

About one hundred and fifty replies were received from high school librarians. Several of these reports were not complete so that about one-third of them were not used in this study.

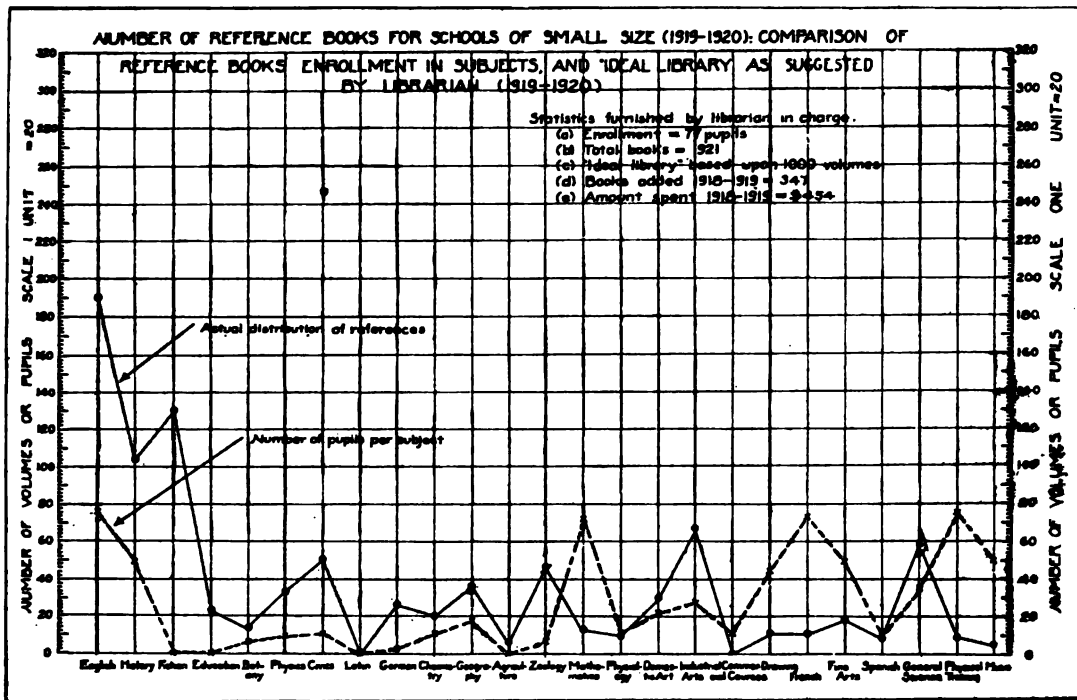


FIG. 4. NUMBER OF REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS OF SMALL SIZE

The number of reports used are listed below:

Enrollment	Number of Reports
1— 100	3
101— 200	8
201— 300	11
301— 500	14
501—1000	27
1000 and above	37
Total	100

The figures submitted by these librarians in various sections of the country have been examined carefully and the most important facts are set forth in the discussion which follows. Those who desire to see all of the figures exhibited in graphical form should consult another article upon this subject. Only a few of the graphs are reproduced in this paper.

Figure 4 sets forth the situation in a small school (1919-1920) which is known to have a competent librarian and a faculty interested in the high school library. Several variations from the practice of 1913-1914 are shown. The distribution by subjects is much more uniform than is usual; there is no decided increase in the English references; Latin references do not appear; German, French, and Spanish are repre-

sented; and science, domestic arts, and industrial arts receive some attention. No report was submitted on the "ideal distribution."

(To be concluded)

An Indianapolis "Rush" Job

ONE day recently Julian Wetzel strolled into the back of his Keystone shop and found the men all frantically hustling out three or four jobs for the Indianapolis Public Library. "What's the rush?" he asked the foreman and was answered sort of peeved like, "All rush jobs." Somewhat surprised, Mr. Wetzel asked to see the proofs and all of them were marked "O. K., Rush." Then he explained to the men that that was merely the signature of the city librarian, "Charles Rush." . . .—*The Printing Art.*

At Monticello (Ind.) the public is invited on Saturday evenings to an informal "Drop in club." It has been found that little study is done on Saturday evening, so users of the library come in for informal discussion about books, authors and current events.

In the Tacoma (Wash.) *Municipal Bulletin*, "Public Library News" conspicuously occupies a front page with a double column heading.

*Glenn, Earl R., Past and present practice in high school library book selection from the viewpoint of a science teacher. *School Science and Mathematics*, Vol. 21, 1921.

French Literature in 1920

COMPILED BY ALBERT SCHINZ, Professor of French at Smith College

BOOKS ABOUT THE WAR

GENERAL

Margueritte, V. *Au Bord du Gouffre.*

Leblond, Marius-Ary. *Galliéni Parle.*

The diary of the great chief by his secretaries.

Galliéni, *Memoires.*

Bédier, J. *L'Effort Français.*

Not one battle scene, but fascinating information on the armaments, the drill, the new schemes for battle, the tactics.

Pierrefeue, Jean de. *Au G. Q. C. (Grand Quartier Général).*

Author is the man who from 1915 to 1919 wrote out every day the official War Bulletin of the French Army.

Boulenger, M. *La Cour.*

Received the Prix Stendhal.

Le Goffic. *Histoire des Fusiliers Marins. viz.*

Saint-Georges et Nieuport.

Madelin. *Verdun.*

—*La Bataille de France (21 mars-11 nov. 1918).*

Lorédan. *Lille et l'Invasion Allemande.*

Fonck, R. *Mes Combats.*

Preface by Marshall Foch.

Dorgèlès, *Croix de Bois.*

By general consent the book *par excellence* relating the hardships and heroism of the soldier of the Great War. Awarded the Prix de la Vie Heureuse.

Parmentier, Florian. *L'Ouragan.*

Barbusse, Henri. *Lueur de l'Abîme.*

Grandiloquent tirades against present society.

Lefebvre, Raymond. *La Revolution ou la Mort.*

—and Paul Vaillant Couturier. *La Guerre des Soldats.*

These two authors are disciples of Barbusse.

Maillet, A. *Sous le Front du Destin.*

Giraudoux, J. *Adorable Clio.*

Werth. *Clavel chez les Majors.*

Follows Clavel Soldat (1919).

Daudet, Mme. Alphonse. *Journal de Guerre et de Famille.*

Valdelièvre, P. *Les Bagnes d'Allemagne.*

Angles, Max. *La Geôle, Camp de Concentration.*

These two books describe terrible treatment of prisoners in Germany.

Adam, Paul. *Reims Devastée.*

Posthumous.

Merki. *Reims.*

Murel. *Littérature Allemande pendant la Guerre.*

Latzko, Andréas. *Les Hommes en Guerre.*

NOVELS

Dumur. *Nach Paris.*

Extremely realistic.

Farère, Claude. *La Dernière Déesse.*

War is the last of the deities to mankind.

Bordeaux, H. *Oeuvre de Chair.*

Rolland, Romain. *Clerembault.*

Continues his pacifist apostolate.

Erlande, A. *Vivre et Mourir Là; roman d'une Anglaise en France.*

Birabeau. *Annette et son Americain.*

Prévost, Marcel. *Mon Cher Tommy.*

Shows a refined French woman explaining her love for a little bank clerk aviator.

Des Vignes Rouges, *Sous le Brassard d'Etat Major.*

Dulac, Odette. *Faut-il?*

Case of love for a mutilated soldier.

Florin, Mary. *On Demande une Marraine.*

Cazal, Edmond. *L'Inféconde.*

de Coulomb. *Fiancée de Guerre.*

MacOrlan, P. *Bob Bataillonnaire.*

Amusing *roman d'aventure.*

Maurois, André. *Nouvelles Aventures du Colonel Bramble.*

Givry, J. de. *Fatale Servitude.*

Hirsch, C. H. *Le Chevre aux Pieds d'Or.*

Story of Mata-Hari, the beautiful dancer, a spy for Germany.

Jacques, Henry. *La Veillé de la Lune.*

Inhabitant of the moon lands on this planet during the war.

POETRY

Prévost et Dornier. *Livre Epique, Anthologie des Poèmes de Guerre.*

Lamandé, André. *Sous le Regard Clair d'Athéné.*

Awarded the Prix Nationale de Poésie.

Céard, Henri. *Sonnets de Guerre.*

Among the finest war poems published in France.

Perrin, Cecile. *Les Captives.*

Dujardin, A. *Lille Captive.*

Diary in verse form of the four years of occupation.

Drieux de la Rochelle, *Interrogation.*

—*Fond de Cantine.*

Cendras, Blaise. *J' ai Tué.*

Collections

Allard, Roger. *Elégies Martiales.*

Baron, Fr. *Sous le Casque des Lauriers.*

Arcos, R. *Le Sang des Autres.*

Moulat, J. *La Torche Enflammée.*

Richardot. *Le Tocsin Avant et Pendant la Guerre. (1891-1919).*

* This list is taken from the article on French Literature prepared by Dr. Schinz for the 1920 edition of the New International Yearbook, and is printed by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Company. For further comment on these books the reader is referred to that article, the order of which is for the most part here followed.

Séguret. Poèmes.
 Flory. Un Coeur de Brave.
 Martins. Poèmes d'Alsace.
 Guillemar. Vers pour mon Frère (mort 1914).
 Ferval, Mme. Claude. La Trace de ses Pas.

PLAYS

Brieux. Les Américains en France.
 Played at the Odéon, Paris, and also in New York. Shows admiration for the work of American women during the war in France.
 Bourdon, G. Les Chaînes.
 Méré, C. La Captive.
 Both these plays discuss internationalism and patriotism.
 Flers, R. de and Croisset. Le Retour.
 Donnay, M. La Chasse à l'Homme.
 Problem of marriage after the war.
 Rolland, Romand. Liluli.
 Pacifist and allegorical play; not produced on stage.

LITERATURE INDEPENDENT OF THE WAR

POETRY

Bataille, Henry. Quadrature de l'Amour.
 Disappointing to critics who consider unfortunate the attempt by the famous author to be "gouailleux" on a topic that remains grave.
 Ghéon, Henry. Le Miroir de Jésus, Sur les 15 Mystères du Rosaire.
 Fargue, P. L. Poèmes.
 —Pour la Musique.
 The genre of Heine.
 Madrus, Lucie Delarue. A Maman.
 Hache, Emmanuel. Paroles d'un Amant.
 Figuières, Eugene. La Forêt sans Feuilles.
 Fabre, L. Connaissance de la Déesse.
 Garnier, A. R. Les Corneilles de la Tour.
 Gossip about the life and inhabitants of the village.
 Goyon, Edouard. Le Jardin des Dieux.
 Awarded prize by La Vie Heureuse. Author is librarian at Algiers.

POETS OF THE ULTRA-MODERN SCHOOLS

Salmon, André. Prikaz.
 Salmon is the poet of "Féeries" and "Calumet."
 Cendras, Blaise. Du Monde Entier.
 Reverdy, Pierre. Guitare Endormie.
 —Self-Defence.
 A little manifesto for Cubism.
 Moraud, Paul. Lampes à Arc.
 A Post-Cubist.
 Revel, Maurice. Le Rêve.
 Picabia, Francis. Pensées sans Langage.
 —L'Unique Eunuque.
 Disciple of the "newest new," Dadaism.
 Fourest, George. La Négresse Blonde.
 A satire on the believers in novelty at any cost.

THE NOVEL

Benoit, Pierre. Pour Don Carlos.
 In which instead of one *femme fatale* as in his Koenigsmark and l'Atlantide (1919), there are two. Benoit remains king of France in point of popularity.
 Proust, Marcel. Côté de Guemantes.

Proust was the Goncourt laureate last year with "A l'Ombre des Jeunes Filles." Nothing out of the very ordinary happens, nothing at all of importance is discussed, there is no attempt at style.

Perrochon, E. Nène.
 The new Goncourt laureate, a poor schoolmaster near Paris. Other novels considered for the prize were A. Salmon's "Négresse du Sacré Coeur;" J. Vignaud. "Saratti le Terrible;" Mme. M. Vieux, "L'Enlisée."
 Jaloux, Edmond. Incertaine.

—Au-dessus de la Ville.
 Author received the Grand Prix de Littérature Française.
 Corthis, André. Pour Moi Seule.
 Received the Grand Prix du Roman.
 Lavedan, Henri. Irene Olette.
 First part of a trilogy to be called Le Chemin du Salut.
 Hermant, A. L'Aube Ardente.
 Pictures youth with its expectations.
 —La Journée Brève.

Man in his best and not numerous years. The end of the trilogy will be "Crépuscule Tragique."
 Audoux, Marie. L'Atelier de Marie Claire.
 Lichtenberger, André. Biche.

A girl who is made to suffer by parents who are not bad but stupidly good and unduly severe.
 Rostand, Maurice. Cercueil de Cristal.

Another of Rostand's frantic attempts to become famous in spite of his father.
 Bordeaux, Henri. La Vie Recommence.
 Vigorously optimistic.

Régner, Henri de. Pécheresse.
 The same theme as that of the "Princess de Cleves."
 Anet, Ariane. Jeune Fille Russe.
 But not for the "jeune fille."

Colette. Chéri.
 First published in *La Vie Parisienne*.
 Montfort, Eugène. Coeurs malades.
 Curious transposition in our age and under European sky of the story of "Paul et Virginie."

Mauriac, Fr. Chair et sang.
 Tinayre, Marcel. Perséphone.
 Gide, André. Symphonie Pastorale.
 Ironic title for a *roman d'analyse*.

Miomandre, Fr. de. La Cabane d'Amour.
 Vaudoier, J. L. Le Dernier Rendez-vous.
 Binet-Valmer. La Passion.
 Written before the war.

Magre, Maurice. L'Appel de la Bête.
 Darin, Maurice. La Bête et l'Ange.
 Struggle between the male *bêtise* and the female *ruse*.

Laparcerie, Marie. La Fête est Finie.
 Marx, Madeleine. Femme.
 Terrible indictment of women by a woman.

Reboux, R. Romulus Coucou.
 Story of the disappointed love of a colored man for a white woman, ending duly in lynching.

Bachelin, H. Le Petit.
 Machard, A. Les Cent Gosses.
 Chiefly dialogues.
 Obey, André. L'Enfant.
 The adolescent.

NOVELS OF ADVENTURE

- Adam, P. *Le Lion d' Arras*.
An American who arrives as conqueror in an industrial district.
- Bertrand, Louis. *L' Infante*.
A beautiful historic novel; the scene is romanesque Spain.
- Reval, Gabrielle. *L' Infante à la Rose*.
- Tharaud, J. J. *Marrakech, ou Seigneurs de l' Atlas*.
Striking picture of the proud bandits of the African desert.
- Rosny, J. H. *Le Félin Géant*.
Novel of prehistoric reconstruction.
- Renard, Maurice. *Le Docteur Lerne*.
In the vein of H. G. Wells' "Island of Dr. Moreau."
- Romaine, Jules. *Dongan Tonka, ou le Miracle de la Science*.
Ridicules science as a means of conquering the world.
- Stertevens, A. *L' Apostat*.
Ridicules utopians.
- MacOrlan, Pierre. *Petit Manuel du Parfait Aventurier*.
- Arnoud, Alex. *Indice 33*.
Style of "The Three Musketeers."
- Dekobra, Maurice. *Prince ou Pitre*.
A prince who prefers to be a clown because he can act more in accordance with his own individuality.
- Bussy, Jean de. *L' Eau Ardente*.
A strong anti-alcohol plea.

SHORT STORIES

- Bourget, P. *Anomalies*.
- Mille, Pierre. *Trois Femmes*.
- Boysleve. *Nymphes Dansant devant les Satyres*.
Arétin is hero of one story, which explains the title.
- Regnier, H. de. *Histoires Incertaines*.
- Picard, Gaston. *Confessions d' un Chat*.
- Rhaïs, Elisa. *Café Chantant*.
Striking exotism.
- Bizot, René. *Peines de Rien*.
- Bernard, Tristan. *Le Taxi-Fantôme*.
As gay as ever.

PLAYS

- Magre, Maurice. *La Mort Enchaînée*.
In verse. Probably the most discussed play of the year. Same topic as Brieux's *La Foi*. (Théâtre Français.)
- Du Bois, Albert. *L' Hérodienne*.
The story of Titus and Bérénice.
- Curel, F. de. *L' Ame en Folie*.
- Frondaie, Pierre. *L' Appassionata*.
- Fabre, E. *La Maison sous l' Orage*.
- Wolf, Pierre. *Les Ailes Brisées*.
- Bernstein, H. *L'Animateur*.
- Raynal, P. *Maître de son Coeur*.
- Méré, C. *Le Conquérants*.
A modern *Roméo and Juliet*, in the industrial world.
- Lenormand, C. *Les Ratés*.
- Bernard, Tristan. *Les Petites Curieuses*.
A cynical little play.
- Bouhélier, Saint-Georges de. *Esclaves*.
A shockingly realistic play of the slums.

Frapié, L. *La Maternelle*.

From the famous novel.

Vildrac. *Paquebot Tenacity*.

Romains, Jules. *Cromedeure-le-vieil*.

Duhamel. *Les Athletes*.

The three last were given at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, and are printed by the *Nouvelle Revue Française*.

CRITICISM AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

- Montaigne, Michel de. *Essais*.
Last volume of the Edition Municipale de Bordeaux.
- Nolhac, P. de. *Les Derniers Amours de Ronsard*.
- D' Urfé, Honoré d'. *Astrée*.
- Bonnefon, J. de. *Port Royal des Champs*.
- Doumic. *Saint-Simon*.
La France de Louis XIV.
- Marsan, J. L. *Beaumarchais et les Affaires d' Amérique*.
- Ducros, Viede. *Rousseau*.
Vols. II and III.
- D' Arbelet. *La Jeunesse de Stendhal*.
- Esteves, L. *L' Hérité Romantique*.
Condemned.
- Simon, G. *L' Histoire d' une Collaboration*.
Of Dumas and A. Macquet.
- Sabatier, P. *L' Esthétique des Goncourt*.
- Rimbaud, I. *Mon frère Arthur*.
- Gohin. *L' Oeuvre de Samain*.
- Ghil, R. *La Tradition de Poésie Scientifique*.
- Roizat. *Le Symbolisme de Baudelaire à Claudel*.
- Dujardin, De. *Mallarmé au prophète Ezéchiél*.
Essai d' une Theorie de Réalisme Symbolique.
- Carco, F. *Poésie Moderne*.
- Thibaudet. *Les Idées de C. Maurras*.

Fiction a Municipal Luxury!

Lamenting the fact that one-third of the lendings of the Sydney (Australia) Municipal Library are fiction, and often inferior fiction at that, the *Bookfellow* remarks that this state of affairs "ought to be stopped." "Fiction can be borrowed so cheaply that it may fairly be regarded as a municipal luxury, not a necessity. Scores of small circulating libraries offer novels at 3d. or even 2d. a book.

"Let the Municipal Library maintain its original aim of providing scientific and technical, artistic and educational books for students and apprentices. . . . Merely on the technical and educational side, it would take many years and much money before the Municipal Library is fully equipped."

"There is the service! There the profit—in helping young men and women to make themselves citizens, intelligent and useful," concludes the *Bookfellow*.

Serving New York's Black City

By ERNESTINE ROSE

Librarian, 135th Street Branch, New York Public Library

IT is in the community life of a great city that the library has its most challenging opportunity. The more homogeneous such a life the greater is the opportunity of becoming part of it, since all currents flow together, drawing one into the common whirl of experience while conflicting currents of thought and habit keep one tossing about on the surface.

One of the most interesting and least-known of such communities is New York's black city, extending approximately from Eighth Avenue to the Harlem River and from 130th to 150th Streets. Picture to yourselves a great town of some 150,000 black people, with a few alien whites as scattered shop-keepers, and old residents, clinging to their homes. This city has its own churches, its theaters, its newspapers, its clubs and social life. There are three churches, each with a parish numbering more than two thousand, in Harlem, and at least thirty others, varying in size. The Sunday School of Mother Zion Church has a membership roll of seven hundred, and an average attendance of five hundred. All denominations, from Baptist to Episcopalian, are represented; there are a large Catholic parish, several Jewish churches, and a number of Eastern and African sects.

The theaters have their own colored actors, and increasingly one sees posters featuring colored artists. There are colored Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the latter with an entire resident apartment house. In "Liberty Hall," Harlem's town hall, of a Sunday, immense mass meetings are held. Does white New York know what is discussed there? Harlem supports six colored newspapers recognized as representing negro thought, as well as a number of lesser sheets. This negro world is swarming with clubs, societies, organizations of sorts, for the support of religious or political movements, as for instance, the Bahai faith, or Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa" propaganda, as likewise for the mutual betterment or advancement of members.

What gives all this point is the fact that these activities are sponsored and managed, to a large extent, by colored people. The offices of the Urban League are filled by negroes, al-

tho both races are represented on the national board of directors. The colored branches of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are managed entirely by colored people. The newspaper editors are negroes, and represent negro thought exclusively. The clergy are negroes, except in the case of the Catholic parish. On the corner of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue a bank has just been erected, which is financed by colored capital, and is under colored control. A large new theater also financed by negro funds is being erected. The reading world knows of Marcus Garvey and his Black Star steamship line. Increasingly, real estate is coming under black control. Even the police and fire stations have colored men on their forces, altho the city-managed activities within the district are the most reluctant in succumbing to the inevitable tide. Until a few months ago the library had no colored assistants. Of the three public schools in this community two have colored teachers, one has fourteen on a teaching force of sixty-one, the other has only one. In this school, which faces the library on 135th Street, the registration is something over twenty-one hundred, of whom two thousand are colored. The community has also its literary and artistic life. Several artists of real worth work in Harlem, and there is a large music school, the colored director of which has given recitals at Carnegie Hall.

All this seems to spell homogeneity. Yet tho this great group is held together by the tie of color, and by the same bond is separated from its white neighbors, within itself it is crossed and divided by many conflicting lines of thought, belief and hope.

The most deeply-cut is that of nationality. Nearly half this population is foreign, from the British or Spanish West Indies. or South America. From the British West Indies comes an educated, thinking and ambitious group, interpenetrated by white blood, unused to the color line and inexpressibly galled by it. They are, perhaps, the library's best readers, but they form a separate, alien group, a bitter, proud people. Those from the Spanish possessions and from South America form as alien a group, but one which is indifferent rather than an-

tagonistic. Both their language and their color exclude them from much of American life. Those from the Islands, unused to participation in political life, do not feel the need of naturalization privileges. They came to America for a livelihood, and that end accomplished, they are satisfied with their own native life with its clubs and gambling groups, its freedom. Police estimates place the number of such alien citizens as from 20,000 to 30,000 in this district.

A second line of division is that of political thought. All colored people are not thinking alike about their problems, or their future. Distinct schools of thought exist, from that of the late Booker T. Washington, and his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, who believe in the slow advancement of their race to equal opportunity thru an initial industrial training; to that incredible movement, or dream, rather, of Marcus Garvey. This great leader, who has gathered under his banners some 4,000,000 colored people all over the world, stands for uncompromising race integrity, a return to Africa, and the establishment there of a black racial and political life. Between these two extremes is a smaller group which believes in equal opportunity along all lines, based on individual merit. The most distinguished exponent of this belief is Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and author of several powerful and arresting books.

Such is a very sketchy picture of colored Harlem, New York's black city. In attempting to make the library a part of this community, and at the same time, a means of opening for its people an entrance into American life, the chief difficulty has been, and will remain, I am convinced, not in the alien and conflicting groups, but in the barrier of a separate life with distinct beliefs and aims which separates all colored people from all whites at the present time. To illustrate, let me quote from that most illuminating book, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man." The author says:

"He (the negro) is forced to take his outlook on all things not from the viewpoint of a citizen, or a man, nor even of a human being, but from the viewpoint of a colored man. . . . It is this, too, which makes the colored people of this country . . . a mystery to the whites. It is a difficult thing for a white man to learn

what a colored man really thinks; because generally, with the latter an additional and different light must be brought to bear on what he thinks. . . . It would be impossible for him to confess or explain (his thoughts) to one of the opposite race. This gives to every colored man, in proportion to his intellectuality, a sort of dual personality; there is one phase of him which is disclosed only in the freemasonry of his own race."

This is true of all racial groups, and if so, how much more so of the colored race, which is separated from the white by the barrier of a very recent servile condition and of present social ostracism.

In view of these difficulties, it might have been possible to make this branch of the New York Public Library a "colored library," by having an entirely colored staff. It may be possible still to do this as has been done in the case of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. If so, the policy will tend to strengthen race solidarity, and an opportunity to lessen race prejudice will be lost. A more democratic procedure is that of maintaining a colored and white staff, working together for the service of the community. So far, at least, this has been our policy. There are three colored assistants on the staff, one a college and library trained woman, from Howard University, in Washington. Of the other two, who are high school graduates, one was born in the north, the other has lived there for some time, and both have had varying experience, as teachers and clerical workers. Need is felt for the representation on the staff in the near future of the British West Indians and of the Spanish negro group. The response of the community to the appointment of colored assistants has been so prompt that one cannot but expect a similar altho slower reaction from the representation of these other groups.

In answering the inevitable question as to the success of a mixed staff, I can only say that I have never known a group of people who worked together with greater personal and professional harmony. In any such experiment, of course, care must be employed in the initial choice of persons without racial prejudices, so far as this is humanly possible! Individual acquaintance and mutual understanding will do the rest, as is usually the case in dealing with mass opinions or prejudices.

One of the services which the colored assistants render the library is the knowledge of neighborhood affairs and people which they gain far more quickly than the members of the alien race, even if they entered the district as strangers at the same time. This intimacy has been of great advantage in making the library better known.

Methods of library advertising are similar everywhere, but in this district the churches furnish a particularly effective introduction. Negroes are naturally religious, and the churches of Harlem exert a tremendous influence. Moreover, they welcome the librarians at their services, particularly at those of the Sunday Schools, where facilities have been given for speaking in the various rooms and showing books to the children. The children's librarian has found that Mrs. Dana's beautiful "Life of Jesus" is received with great enthusiasm by the children, who know the stories by heart.

The most effective way of reaching the children has been thru the schools, and in the use of the children's room by classes. The children love books spontaneously, and their response is instant, tho their interest lapses quickly, as we found during the Christmas vacation.

Visiting the homes is a most effective means of advertising, for the mothers are particularly interested in what the library is offering their children, and such interest will often prompt a first visit on their part. Their surprise and pleasure at discovering books for older people, too, are rather pathetic. It is to be remembered that many of these grown people, coming from the South, have never been permitted to enter a public library. That they are welcome, and that the place is free, must continually be repeated. I place the moving picture houses on an equality with the churches as valuable advertising agents. They keep information about the library constantly before a public which we would find it difficult to reach otherwise.

The Spanish-speaking group we reach most effectively thru their leaders, and by advertising in their papers. A small collection of Spanish-American literature is being made, and we have written to Cuba and the other islands, asking the leading newspapers and magazines to place us on their mailing lists, as the Spanish papers in New York have done.

The negro editors are among the best friends of the library and it is thru them, the social workers, and other prominent individuals that

the library is extending its influence slowly but surely thru the various strata of negro life. That such strata exist I hope I have indicated. Those who wish to work effectively among negroes must realize that besides the groups already mentioned, there exists among them a stable, very real social life, quite unlike "culléd sassiety," and as unknown to most whites as "darkest Africa" was not long ago. The library must gain the interest and support of this social and professional, often wealthy, group before it can hope to become an integral part of negro life.

These people are among our best readers, and the books they read are similar to those of any cosmopolitan reading public. They are eagerly interested and curious about what the great world is doing, and keep closely in touch with it. As for the reading habits of the negro group at large, poetry and music are immensely popular, but so also are philosophy, psychology and the speculative sciences.

If there is one quality which is universally characteristic of the negro in reading, as in all else, it is his love of the beautiful, as he conceives it. Rudimentary as it often is, it furnishes the very best basis for the teaching of good reading, and, I may add, of ethics and good conduct. The children, and adults too, respond to good manners because they are beautiful. I have stood on our stairway and said gently to a tumultuous group of children pelting up towards me, "Good afternoon," and have seen them quiet instantly, smile a happy response, and walk sedately on. A frown and harsh words would have caused whoops of derision. By the same token, negroes want what is "best," in literature, even if they do not always understand it. In this sense they are ambitious, rather than in the intellectual or material way, of the Jews.

Among the children poetry and fairy tales are as popular as elsewhere, and American history has a fresh and present appeal. The most delightful thing about it all is the spontaneous enjoyment of the children. They do not look at books because they must, but because they want to! Quite the most delightful thing in the world, I am sure, is a story-hour group of these colored children, not silent and absorbed as a Jewish group would be, but eagerly responsive, on tip-toe with expectation.

An index to the constantly increasing race consciousness among negroes is their intense

interest in books by members of their own race, and in works on the negro; his history, race achievements, and present problems. Dr. Du-Bois' "Dark Water," and Lothrop Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Color," are almost equally popular. Books exploiting the old-time "darker," with his dialect and his antics, as for instance, E. K. Means, will be read, but they are resented by the thinking, self-conscious group. On the other hand, the "Uncle Remus" stories, and Dunbar's poems, are widely read and very popular. They represent the plantation negro and his life with sincerity and loving faithfulness.

No doubt, there are in Harlem members of this receding class, but the library has come very little into contact with them. Southern dialect is rarely heard, whereas the soft, perfect English of the West Indies is a revelation to most Americans.

A recent development in the thinking of negroes is evidenced by their interest in economic and social literature. The economic unrest is seeping in among our colored people, and some of the most intelligent questions I have ever heard have been asked after the lectures at our Thursday night forum, devoted to social and racial problems. So much for Mr. Madison Grant's assertion, "Negroes never become socialists."

I trust that what I have said indicates that in working among negroes, as in all other racial groups, one's preconceived opinions die of malnutrition! One is naturally slow to form new ones, but gradually I am forming several conclusions about the negro. Most deeply I am impressed with his tremendous reserve power, which, when fully called forth, will lead to ends we cannot now conceive. This is shown in his wonderful patience, in his persistent grip on what is fine and beautiful, and in his deep sense of humor, which breeds a curious sort of broad-mindedness. I listened with wonder to James Weldon Johnson's account of the Haitian outrages, and to the questions which followed, pertinent, detached, many satirical, but none hot or bitter. The impulsiveness, high spirits, and "tomfoolery," so often evident are merely effervescence on the surface of a deep, slowly moving stream, surely gathering in volume. Such is my conviction. Another is that the race, in its developing self-consciousness, is becoming increasingly sure of the necessity before it of working out its own destiny, of settling its own

problems. The majority of colored people do not, I believe, hate the whites, but they are expecting less and less from them. And irrespective of divisions, of conflicting beliefs and plans for development here in America, or race integrity in Africa, the negroes are standing together in a steadfast belief in their own destiny to be worked out within and by themselves.

In this awakening of a great people the library may bear no small share, if it can introduce them to America, and America to them. Serving as a bridge, here as always, between races, it may lead to a common ground and a basis for mutual understanding.

Per Capita Circulation

Per capita circulations of the principal public libraries in the thirty largest cities of the United States, obtained in response to letters sent out in September, 1920, by the Cincinnati Public Library were:

City	Census 1920	Per Capita Circulation
1 New York (Manhattan, Bronx & Richmond)	3131078	3.08
2 Brooklyn	2022262	2.64
3 Chicago	2701212	2.78
4 Philadelphia	1823158	1.88
5 Detroit	993739	2.17
6 Cleveland	796836	4.36
7 St. Louis	772897	2.6
8 Boston	747923	3.08
9 Baltimore	733826	0.88
10 Pittsburgh	588193	2.32
11 Los Angeles	575480	4.85
12 San Francisco	508410	2.70
13 Buffalo	505875	3.55
14 Cincinnati (Hamilton Co.)	493678	3.73
15 Milwaukee	457147	3.70
16 Washington	437571	2.05
17 Newark, N. J.	415609	1.7
18 Minneapolis (Hennepin Co.)	415419	3.88
19 New Orleans	387408	1.03
20 Kansas City, Mo.	324410	2.72
21 Seattle	315652	5.00
22 Indianapolis	314194	2.48
23 Jersey City	297864	3.55
24 Rochester	295850	3.67
25 Louisville	262920	4.21
26 Portland, Ore.	258288	5.22
27 Denver	256369	3.63
28 Toledo	243100	3.61
29 Providence	237595	1.84
30 Columbus	237031	1.24

N. D. C. HODGES, Librarian.
Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

Popular Names of Statutes

A TENTATIVE LIST COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY J. HARRIS, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN LAW SECTION, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

PART II. Fr-O.

F (Continued)

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. 131; Feb. 13, 1877, 19 Stat. 231; Feb. 21, 1881, 21 Stat. 326; Feb. 17, 1883, 22 Stat. 420; Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. 1353
French Spoliation Claims Act, Jan 20, 1885, 23 Stat. 283
Frye Acts (Shipping), June 26, 1884, 23 Stat. 53; June 19, 1886, 24 Stat. 79; Mar. 3, 1897, 29 Stat. 687
Fugitive Slave Law, Sept. 18, 1850, 9 Stat. 462
Fugitive Slave Law Repeal, June 28, 1864, 13 Stat. 200
Funding Acts, Aug. 4, 1790, 1 Stat. 138; Apr. 12, 1866, 14 Stat. 31

G

Gay Act (Public Lands in Louisiana), Mar 2, 1889, 25 Stat. 877
Geary Act (Chinese Exclusion), May 5, 1892, 27 Stat. 25
General Allotment Act (Indians), Feb. 8, 1887, 24 Stat. 388
General Land Office Act, Apr. 25, 1812, 2 Stat. 716
Gillespie-Tillman Resolution (Transportation of Coal & Oil), Mar. 7, 1906, 34 Stat. 823
Glacier National Park Act, Aug. 22, 1914, 38 Stat. 699
Good Roads Act, July 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 355
Gould Amendment (Food and Drugs), Mar. 3, 1913, 37 Stat. 732
Government Employees' Compensation Act, Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742
Government Employers' Liability Act, May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 556
Governors Appointment Proclamations, North Carolina, May 29, 1865, 13 Stat. 760; Mississippi, June 13, 1865, 13 Stat. 761; Georgia, June 17, 1865, 13 Stat. 764; Texas, June 17, 1865, 13 Stat. 765; Alabama, June 21, 1865, 13 Stat. 767; South Carolina, June 30, 1865, 13 Stat. 769; Florida, July 13, 1865, 13 Stat. 771
Graduation Act of 1854 (Public Lands), Aug. 4, 1854, 10 Stat. 574
Grain Standards Act, Aug. 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 482

H

Habeas Corpus Act (Civil War), Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 755
Hall-Mark Act (Gold and Silver Articles), June 13, 1906, 34 Stat. 260

Harrison Act (Opium), Dec. 17, 1914, 38 Stat. 785-790
Harrison Act (Restrictions on Territories), July 30, 1886, 24 Stat. 170
Harter Act (Carriage of Goods by Sea), Feb. 13, 1893, 27 Stat. 445
Hatch Act (Agricultural Experiment Stations), Mar. 2, 1887, 24 Stat. 440
Hawaii Territorial Act, Apr. 30, 1900, 31 Stat. 141
Hawaiian Annexation Resolution, July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. 750
Hawaiian Prohibition Act, May 23, 1918, 40 Stat. 560
Hepburn Act (Interstate Commerce), June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584
Heyburn Act (Pure Food and Drugs), June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 768
Homestead Act, May 20, 1862, 12 Stat. 392
Homestead Act (Second Entries), Feb. 8, 1908, 35 Stat. 6
Hours of Service Acts (Public Works), June 25, 1868, 15 Stat. 77; Aug. 1, 1892, 27 Stat. 340
Hours of Service Act (Public Works), Amendment Mar. 3, 1913, 37 Stat. 726; June 19, 1912, 37 Stat. 137
Hours of Service Act (Railroads), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1415
Housing Act, May 16, 1918, 40 Stat. 550-553

I

Immediate Transportation Act, June 10, 1880, 21 Stat. 173
Immigration Acts, July 4, 1864, 13 Stat. 385; Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1084; Mar. 3, 1903, 32 Stat. 1213; Feb. 20, 1907, 34 Stat. 898; Feb. 5, 1917, 39 Stat. 874-898
Immigration Commission Act, Feb. 20, 1907, 34 Stat. 909
Immunity Acts (Trusts and Interstate Commerce), Feb. 11, 1893, 27 Stat. 443; June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 798
Impure Tea Importation Act, Mar. 2, 1897, 29 Stat. 604
Income Tax Acts, Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. 509, 553; Oct. 3, 1913, 38 Stat. 114, 166; Sept. 8, 191, 39 Stat. 756; Oct. 3, 1917, 40 Stat. 300, 329; Feb. 24, 1919, 40 Stat. 1058
Income Tax Amendment Resolution, July 31, 1909, 36 Stat. 184
Indemnity Act (President's Orders and Proclamations, Civil War), Mar. 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 432

Indemnity Act (State War Expenses, Civil War), July 27, 1861, 12 Stat. 276
 Independent Treasury Act, Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 59
 Indian Depredation Act, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 851
 Indian General Allotment Act, Feb. 8 1887, 24 Stat. 388
 Indian Omnibus Law, May 29, 1908, 35 Stat. 444
 Industrial Relations Commission Act, Aug. 23, 1912, 37 Stat. 415
 Insecticide Act, Apr. 26, 1910, 36 Stat. 331
 Insurrection Ended Proclamation, Apr. 2, 1866, 14 Stat. 811
 Intercourse Act (Indian Tribes), June 30, 1834, 4 Stat. 729
 Intercourse Act (Insurrectionary States), July 2, 1864, 13 Stat. 375
 Internal Revenue Act, Oct. 22, 1914, 38 Stat. 745
 International Rules (Collisions at Sea), Aug. 19, 1890, 26 Stat. 320
 International Waterways Act, June 13, 1902, 32 Stat. 331, 373
 Interstate Commerce Acts, Feb. 4, 1887, 24 Stat. 379; Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. 855; Feb. 10, 1891, 26 Stat. 743; Feb. 19, 1903, 32 Stat. 847; June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 584; June 18, 1910, 36 Stat. 539; Feb. 28, 1920, 41 Stat. 474, 499
 Invalid Pension Act, June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. 182
 Invalid Pension Act (Amendment), May 9, 1900, 31 Stat. 170
 Irrigation Acts, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1095; June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388
 Irrigation Investigation Act, Oct. 2, 1888, 25 Stat. 526
 Isthmian Canal Act, June 28, 1902, 32 Stat. 481

J

Jewelers' Liability Act (Gold and Silver Articles), June 13, 1906, 34 Stat. 260
 Jones Act (Merchant Marine), June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 988-1008
 Jones Amendment (Intoxicating Liquors), Mar. 3, 1917, 39 Stat. 1069, Sec. 5
 Judicial Code, Mar. 3, 1911, 36 Stat. 1087
 Judiciary Act of 1789, Sept. 24, 1789, 1 Stat. 73
 June Act (Pensions), June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. 182

K

Kansas-Nebraska Act, May 30, 1854, 10 Stat. 277
 Kaw Act (Indians), July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 636
 Kern-McGillicuddy Act, Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742

Kinkaid Act (Homestead Entries in Nebraska), Apr. 28, 1904, 33 Stat. 547
 Ku Klux Act, Feb. 28, 1871, 16 Stat. 433

L

La Follette Act (Seamen), Mar. 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1164
 LaFollette Hours of Labor Act (Railroads), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1415
 Labor Day Act, June 28, 1894, 28 Stat. 96
 Lacey Act (Game), May 25, 1900, 31 Stat. 187
 Legal Tender Acts, Feb. 25, 1862, 12 Stat. 345; July 11, 1862, 12 Stat. 532; Mar. 3, 1863, 12 Stat. 709
 Leprosy Act, Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1009
 Lever Act, See "Food Control Acts"
 Liberty Bond Acts, Apr. 24, 1917, 40 Stat. 35-37; Sept. 24, 1917, 40 Stat. 288-295; Apr. 4, 1918, 40 Stat. 502-506; July 9, 1918, 40 Stat. 844-845; Mar. 3, 1919, 40 Stat. 1309-1314
 Liens on Vessels Act, June 23, 1910, 36 Stat. 604
 Lieu Lands Act (Forest Reservations), June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 36
 Lieu Lands Act (Indian Reservations), Apr. 21, 1904, 33 Stat. 189, 211
 Lieu Lands Act (Northern Pacific Railroad), July 1, 1898, 30 Stat. 597, 620
 Life-Saving Service Act, Mar. 26, 1908, 35 Stat. 46
 Limited Liability Acts (Shipping), Mar. 3, 1851, 9 Stat. 635; June 26, 1884, 23 Stat. 53; Feb. 13, 1893, 27 Stat. 445
 Live Stock Contagious Disease Acts, Feb. 2, 1903; 32 Stat. 791; Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1264
 Live Stock Transportation Act, June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 607
 Locomotive Boiler Acts, Feb. 17, 1911, 36 Stat. 913; Mar. 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1192
 Lodge Act (Consular Organization), Apr. 5, 1906, 34 Stat. 99
 Lodge Act (Philippine Organic Act), July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 691
 Logan Act (Foreign Relations), Jan. 30, 1799, 1 Stat. 613
 Longevity Pay Act, Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 472, 473
 Lost Property Act (Military Service), Mar. 3, 1885, 23 Stat. 350
 Lowden Act (Purchase of Embassy Buildings, etc.), Feb. 17, 1911, 36 Stat. 917

M

McCreary Act (Chinese Exclusion), Nov. 3, 1893, 28 Stat. 7
 McCumber Act (Pensions), Feb. 6, 1907, 34 Stat. 879
 McGillicuddy Act, Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742

- McKinley Act (Tariff), Oct. 1, 1890, 26 Stat. 567
 Manderson Act (Printing and Binding), Jan. 12, 1895, 28 Stat. 601
 Mann Act (White-Slave Traffic), June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 825
 Mann-Elkins Act, June 18, 1910, 36 Stat. 544
 Married Women's Rights Act (District of Columbia), June 1, 1896, 29 Stat. 193
 Meat Inspection Acts, Aug. 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 414; June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 669-674; Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1256, 1260
 Mechanics' Lien Acts (Public Works), Aug. 13, 1894, 28 Stat. 278; Feb. 24, 1905, 33 Stat. 811
 Medals of Honor Act (Railroads), Feb. 23, 1905, 33 Stat. 743
 Merchant Marine Act, 1920, June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 988, 1008
 Metric System Act, July 28, 1866, 14 Stat. 339
 Mexican War Act, May 13, 1846, 9 Stat. 9
 Migratory Bird Treaty Act, July 3, 1918, 40 Stat. 755, 757
 Militia Acts, July 29, 1861, 12 Stat. 281; July 17, 1862, 12 Stat. 597; Jan. 21, 1903, 32 Stat. 775; May 27, 1908, 35 Stat. 399
 Mineral Land Free Timber Act, June 3, 1878, 20 Stat. 88
 Mineral Lands Leasing Act, Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437-451
 Miner's Labor Lien Act (Alaska), June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 848
 Minimum Wage Law (District of Columbia), Sept. 19, 1918, 40 Stat. 960-964
 Missouri Compromise, Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 545; Mar. 2, 1821, 3 Stat. 645
 Moiety Act (Informers), June 22, 1874, 18 Stat. 186
 Moratorium Act, Mar. 8, 1918, 40 Stat. 440-449
 Morrill Act (Tariff), Mar. 2, 1861, 12 Stat. 178
 Morrill Acts (Agricultural Colleges), July 2, 1862, 12 Stat. 503; Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 484; Aug. 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 417
 Morris Act (Chippewa Indians of Minnesota), June 27, 1902, 32 Stat. 400
 Morrison Act (Tariff), Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 488
 Mothers' Day Act, May 8, 1914, 38 Stat. 770
 Motor Boat Regulations Act, June 9, 1910, 36 Stat. 462
 Munition Manufacturer's Tax Act of 1916, Sept. 8, 1916, 39 Stat. 780
- N
- National Bank Acts, Apr. 10, 1816, 3 Stat. 266; June 3, 1864, 13 Stat. 99
 National Banks Extension Act, July 12, 1882, 22 Stat. 162
 National Defense Act, June 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 166
 National Defense Act (Amendments), June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 759-812
 National Irrigation Act, June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388
 National Loan Acts (Civil War), July 17, 1861, 12 Stat. 259; Aug. 5, 1861, 12 Stat. 313
 National Monument Act (Preservation of Antiquities), June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225
 National Soldiers' Home Act, Mar. 21, 1866, 14 Stat. 10
 Naturalization Acts, June 18, 1798, 1 Stat. 566; July 14, 1870, 16 Stat. 254; June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 596
 Naval Militia Act, Feb. 16, 1914, 38 Stat. 283
 Navigation Act, May 28, 1908, 35 Stat. 424
 Navy Personnel Act, Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat. 1004
 Navy Reorganization Act, Mar. 3, 1915, 38 Stat. 928
 Navy-Yard Tracks Act, May 27, 1908, 35 Stat. 397
 Nebraska-Kansas Act, May 30, 1854, 10 Stat. 277
 Nelson Act (Alaska Roads, Schools and Insane), Jan. 27, 1905, 33 Stat. 616
 Nelson Act (Bankruptcy Act of 1898), July 1, 1898, 30 Stat. 544
 Nelson Act (Chippewa Indians of Minnesota), Jan. 14, 1889, 25 Stat. 642
 Nelson Act (Criminal Appeals Act), Mar. 2, 1907, 34 Stat. 1246
 Nelson Act (Department of Commerce and Labor), Feb. 14, 1903, 32 Stat. 825
 Nelson Amendment (Agricultural Colleges), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1256-1281
 Neutrality Proclamations, Apr. 22, 1793, 11 Stat. 753; Feb. 11, 1904, 33 Stat. 2332; Oct. 24, 1911; 37 Stat. 1719; Aug. 4, 1914; 38 Stat. 1999; Aug. 5, 1914, 38 Stat. 2002; Aug. 7, 1914, 38 Stat. 2005; Aug. 13, 1914, 38 Stat. 2008; Aug. 14, 1914, 38 Stat. 2011, Aug. 18, 1914, 38 Stat. 2015; Aug. 24, 1914, 38 Stat. 2018; Aug. 27, 1914, 38 Stat. 2021; Sept. 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 2025; Nov. 6, 1914, 38 Stat. 2036; May 24, 1915, 39 Stat. 1726; Aug. 23, 1915, 39 Stat. 1743; Nov. 11, 1915, 39 Stat. 1757; Mar. 13, 1916, 39 Stat. 1770; Aug. 30, 1916, 39 Stat. 1798; Sept. 18, 1916, 39 Stat. 1805
 Newlands Act (Irrigation), June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388
 Newlands Resolution (Annexation of Hawaii), July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. 750
 Nineteenth Amendment (Proposal), June 5, 1919, 41 Stat. 362
 Nine Hour Law (Railroads), Mar. 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1415
 Non-Intercourse Act (Foreign Relations), Mar. 1, 1809, 2 Stat. 528

Northern Pacific Adjustment Act, July 1, 1898,
30 Stat. 597-620

Nursery Stock Quarantine Act, Aug. 20, 1912,
37 Stat. 315

O

Oath of Office Acts, July 2, 1862, 12 Stat. 502;
July 11, 1868, 15 Stat. 85

Ocean Mail Acts, Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 830;
May 10, 1892, 27 Stat. 27

Oil Lands Leasing Act, Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat.
437-451

Oil Pipe Line Act, May 21, 1896, 29 Stat. 127

Oleomargarine Acts, Aug. 2, 1886, 24 Stat. 209;
May 9, 1902, 32 Stat. 193

Omnibus Bill of 1850, Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 446;
Sept. 9, 1850, 9 Stat. 452; Sept. 9, 1850, 9

Stat. 453; Sept. 18, 1850, 9 Stat. 462; Sept.
20, 1850, 9 Stat. 467

Omnibus Bill (Statehood), Feb. 22, 1889, 25
Stat. 676

Omnibus Claims Act, Mar. 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 996,
Sec. 5

Opium Acts, Jan. 17, 1914, 38 Stat. 275-277;
Dec. 17, 1914, 38 Stat. 785

Opium Traffic Act, Feb. 23, 1887, 24 Stat. 409

Original Packages Act (Intoxicating Liquors),
Aug. 8, 1890, 26 Stat. 313

Osage Act (Indians), June 28, 1906, 34 Stat.
539

Overman Act, May 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 556

(To be concluded)

100% Profit Plus

MANY librarians will be shocked to learn that an English book costs more than twice as much in New York as in London. Yet that is the rule in some houses.

The following titles from four international publishers are typical and recent—Putnam's and Longmans' taken from the January *Bookseller*; Macmillan's from their bulletin of November 22, and those of the Oxford University Press from their card announcements of December 10:

	PUTNAM	s.	d.
Carter & Arnold, Field Artillery Instructor	\$6.50	35.	0
Dock and Stewart, Short History of Nursing	3.50	17.	6
Dunn and Jessup, Short Golf Talks	3.00	15.	0
Goizet, Never Grow Old	2.00	10.	0
Knappen, Wings of War	2.50	12.	6
Walsh, Hispanic Anthology.....	5.00	25.	0
	LONGMANS		
Corneille, La Galerie du Palais... 1.75	5.	6	
Cuthbert, God and the Supernatural	5.00	15.	0
Heine, Buch der Lieder	2.50	7.	6
Lewis, Physical Chemistry	5.00	15.	0
Lindsay, Letters	2.40	6.	0
Stewart, Chemistry	6.50	21.	0
	MACMILLAN		
Athena	6.00	15.	0
Bearne, Cross of Pearls	1.40	3.	6
Clibbens, Phase Theory	10.00	25.	0
Laird, Study in Realism	5.50	14.	0
Lamb, Higher Mechanics	8.00	25.	0
Maxwell, Matter and Motion....	2.00	5.	0

OXFORD

Aristotle, Athen. Respublica.....	1.60	3.	6
Bacon, Secretum Secretorum ...	12.60	28.	0
Farrar, Itinerary of King Henry I	8.00	18.	0
Marvin, Recent . . . European Thought	3.00	6.	0
Nilsson, Primitive Time-Reckoning	9.45	21.	0
Shelley, Philosophical View of Reform	3.75	7.	6

An examination of these lists discloses the fact that the shilling (now worth 19 cents) is counted by Putnam at 20 cents, by Longmans at an average of 33 cents, by Macmillan at 40 cents, and by the Oxford Press at nearly 46.

In this connection it is to be recalled that between New York and London stock we should rightly expect a divergence of (say) 21%. i. e. 15% duty and 6% transportation. This would put the shilling up to 23 cents, but never to 33 or 40 or 46!

Naturally, explanations have been asked. They will be reported. It is but fair to add that large clients of Longmans, Green & Company will know that the trade lists at least in their cases do this firm a disservice. And their progressive action in establishing L. C. card service is especially commendable (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of September 15, 1920). But one dislikes to have the individual help pay the library's bill.

Once more the Committee's slogan: Do your own importing!

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD, PURD B. WRIGHT.
A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Guides and Guideposts*

AS everybody knows, a poor guidepost is sometimes worse than none at all. Many a weary hiker, with blisters on both feet and a heavy pack, has hurled anathemas at the tottering crossroads sign which points with equal indefiniteness down *both* roads of the fork, or at the succession of signs, a mile or so apart, which all proclaim with unflinching uniformity: "Green River, 3¼ miles." But picture his pleasure when he comes to such a guidepost as that at Richfield Springs—known to New York librarians at least! Standing solidly foursquare at the intersection of the four most-traveled roads in the center of the town, surmounted by a clock and illuminated by night, it names on its four sides the towns along each road, with the distance to each accurately stated. The moment its substantial and dignified lines are sighted, the traveler feels that here at last he has found a guide that can be trusted, and after consulting its printed schedules he passes on, confident that the information he has acquired is both accurate and complete, and that he need have no further fears about his course.

Now bibliographies and indices are nothing more nor less than guideposts for the traveler seeking a way thru the criss-cross roads of print, and such a checklist as this latest one from the Russell Sage Foundation Library is as welcome to the librarian and the social worker as is the Proctor guidepost to the motorist or pedestrian who is passing thru the Fenimore Cooper country.

We do not need the modest statement of Mr. Jenkins, that the list is the result of ten years' painstaking and careful work, to be assured of its accuracy, for experience has taught that every publication of the Russell Sage Foundation bears the hallmark of reliability. But we do owe a distinct debt to Mr. Jenkins and his associates in the Library for their persistency in working for ten years to achieve the added merit of completeness.

In this Guide are listed approximately 4000 institutions and organizations whose publications are on the Library's shelves, probably the most complete collection of such publica-

tions to be found anywhere in America. With Guide in hand, the contents of the collection will be easily available, and as Mr. Jenkins says in his introduction:

"The reports and serial publications of progressive institutions and organizations for social and civic welfare are source material of the greatest value to the student who may wish to know the history of any movement for human betterment. These publications not only record the work of a particular organization or body, but they often trace the entire development of an important effort from its inception to its final success or failure. The reports of the Poor Law Commissioners of Great Britain, for example, beginning with the first annual issue in 1834 and still continuing, not only trace the history of the care of the poor in Great Britain, but discuss such questions as public health, housing, town planning, and old age pensions. . . . The proceedings of local, state, national and international conferences represent another class of serial publications which not only assemble valuable data but also record development."

Great care has been taken in preparing the Guide to include only the best and most representative publications, and to this end all entries were submitted, class by class, to specialists in the different fields, while the process of compilation was going on, "in order," to quote Mr. Jenkins again, "that no institution or report that did not represent progressive social effort should be included. At the same time advice was sought in regard to other important institutions, the publications of which were not in the library and which nevertheless should be included in the list, since the aim of the Foundation is to make the Guide as authoritative as possible. Obviously, because of lack of space, not all valuable reports can be included, but the publications listed have been carefully selected and represent the best standards in the fields covered." A long list of friends who have co-operated in this way, bears witness to the thoroughness with which this reference to specialists was executed.

The physical makeup of the book is pleasing, with clear type, well spaced entries, and best of all, a binding that will stay open anywhere and let the book lie flat! A brief but clear explanatory preface follows Mr. Jenkins' introduction and sets forth the method of entry. Only such serial publications as appear with

* Rushmore, Elsie M., ed. *Social Workers' Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies*. With an introduction by Frederick W. Jenkins. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1921. 174 p. \$3.50 net

some regularity have been included, a ruling which bars out certain institutions and organizations whose publications, while valuable, are only occasional, among them being community trusts and several of the large Foundations. A footnote, however, calls attention to the fact that a bibliography of this latter material has been separately prepared and printed, and is available for a nominal sum.

The list of serials, in straight alphabetical arrangement, fills the first 114 pages of the book. The following sample entries will show their simplicity of form. The asterisk signifies that only current numbers, that is, only the last one and generally one or two immediately preceding, often valuable for purposes of comparison, are kept. A dash at the end of an entry means that the file of reports is complete from that period to date—and this form of entry is the one most frequently used.

Sharon, Mass. Sharon sanatorium for pulmonary diseases

Annual report. no. 1 (1891-92)-11, 13—

Sheffield, England. Borstal Club

Annual report. 1909-10

Sheffield, England. Health committee

Annual report. 1906, 1907, 1910-1915

Sheffield, England. School medical officer Report*

v. 13 (1913)—

1. 17, no. 6 lacking

Sioux City, Iowa. Charity bureau

Annual report. 1914-15

In 1916 this Bureau, the Visiting nurse's association, the Anti-tuberculosis society, the Safety-first league, and the Day nursery merged to form the Sioux City, Iowa, Organized charities.

The index, which fills the last sixty pages, is arranged by subject, thus bringing together for quick and easy reference all the material listed in each of the various fields, and here cross references are used quite freely. In short, it would seem that everything had been done that could be done by the compilers to achieve the threefold service for which the book is planned, namely, to enable all those who have access to the Russell Sage Foundation Library to consult its source material in any given field with full information as to what publications are available and what are not; to supply students at a distance, who cannot use the Library, with a source guide; and to encourage visits to and

studies of progressive institutions. The wonder is, how have they managed without it for so long?

FLORENCE A. HUXLEY.

Books Popular in January

THE most popular works of fiction in the public libraries in January according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's statistics in the March *Bookman*, were:

The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton. Appleton.

The Top of the World. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam. Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.

A Poor Wise Man. Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran.

The Valley of Silent Men. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.

This Side of Paradise. F. Scott Fitzgerald. Scribner.

The general works most in demand were:

Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.

White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

Now It Can Be Told. Philip Gibbs. Harper.

Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie. Comte Fleury. Appleton.

The six best sellers in fiction during the same period, as shown by special reports from 59 booksellers in 46 cities of the United States to *Books of the Month* are, in order of popularity: Grey. The Mysterious Rider. Harper.

Lewis. Main Street. Harcourt.

Wharton. The Age of Innocence. Appleton.

Curwood. The Valley of Silent Men. Cosmopolitan

Rinehart. A Poor Wise Man. Doran.

Dell. The Top of the World. Putnam.

During the same period the six best sellers in general literature were:

Asquith. Autobiography. Doran.

Wells. The Outline of History. Macmillan.

O'Brien. White Shadows in the South Seas. Century.

Gibbs. Now It Can Be Told. Harper.

Franck. Roaming Through West Indies. Century.

Bok. The Americanization of Edward Bok. Scribner.

Caroline M. Hewins is the subject of the biographical sketch in the current number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

In Memoriam

Major Joseph George Rosengarten

LIBRARIANS and educators in general have lost a warm and sympathetic friend in the death of Dr. Rosengarten.

Born in Philadelphia on July 14, 1835, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen and was admitted to the bar in 1856. After studying for a year at the University of Heidelberg he practiced in the Philadelphia courts for many years altho his interest in the latter part of his life was absorbed by the institutions with which he had connected himself. He was on the staff of General John F. Reynolds during the Civil War and proved himself a good soldier. He was the author of numerous works: "The German Soldiers in the Wars of the United States," "The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence," "Stories of American History in German Archives," "French Colonists and Exiles in the United States" and many more pamphlets and papers relating to history and literature. As a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania he was always ready to help any needy student and as he had ample means he often extended his aid to writers and educators older in years. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia his advice and encouragement were invaluable and a splendid portrait of him by Adolph Borie now placed in the reading room of the Library is a silent token of the appreciation of his influence in library matters.

Dr. Rosengarten was connected with so many institutions that it is unnecessary to name them all. He was one of the first to be appointed by Mr. Anthony J. Drexel as a trustee of the Drexel Institute and in this capacity he encouraged the growth of the Drexel Library class which soon became known far and wide by the excellence of its teaching under Miss Alice B. Kroeger. He was an enthusiastic member of the Philobiblon Club and at the regular meeting he was generally called upon to express the appreciation of the Club of the entertainment afforded for the evening. He, himself, was a contributor to the Club's program and last winter gave a picture of the French in Philadelphia after the Revolution which drew forth the sincerest praise of every one who heard him. Altho eighty-five years of age he spoke for an

hour continuously without notes and without repetition.

In Philadelphia he will be missed as the man of all others who was chosen when a distinguished foreigner appeared to see that he was properly entertained. He spoke German and French fluently and this together with the natural courtesy of his manner immediately put the stranger at his ease.

He was a loyal friend, an intelligent citizen, fearless in everything and considerate in all things.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY.

Mrs. Annie F. MacDonell

MRS. MACDONELL, for so many years librarian at Bay City, died on January 11 at her home in Morristown, New Jersey. Mrs. MacDonell gave up her work about four years ago, going to Morristown to be with her daughter, Miss Mary Parsons, who is in charge of the public library.

The warm spirit of friendliness and of personal interest in the Michigan Library Association is due in largest measure to the personality of Mrs. MacDonell who was elected secretary at the first meeting in 1891 in Detroit.

Perhaps it was not very difficult in those early days to know all who attended the meetings, but the home feeling which all newcomers felt at once was quickly traced to her generous thoughtfulness, and every one seemed happy in passing it on. She was Mrs. Parsons then, and as secretary her fine business methods and her vital interest were of untold value in the struggling little association. There were practically no precedents to follow for Michigan was one of the first half dozen state organizations, and I believe Mrs. MacDonell never missed a meeting save during the few years when she withdrew from library work, the last being at Lansing in 1916. At the Ann Arbor meeting in 1915, the twenty-fifth, most fittingly, it was she who offered the resolutions of affection and regret that ill health forbade the presence of Mr. Utey. To the work of Mr. Utey with the loyal assistance of Mrs. MacDonell the State Association owes the deepest debt.

It is impossible to write of Mrs. MacDonell without paying personal tribute as well as professional to her memory. Few librarians so nearly attain the ideal as a leader in the social

and intellectual affairs of the community; few are able to attain to her high standards in the Bay City library; few women so grace every occasion which claims their interest. We remember her in the office of president and secretary, and as the queenly hostess at the annual dinner

to the guests of honor, and we think very often of the dear friend who so kindly and so generously gave us help and inspiration and a zest for all that is highest and finest in librarianship and in life.

G. M. W.

A Penny Post for Books

NOW that we are getting so far back towards normal our own home problems are receiving increased attention, and the matter of lower rates for public library books passing thru the rural mails is about to be presented in Congress. The great farm organizations are using their influence and a bill is in prospect sponsored by Congressman Houghton, member for the 27th New York district.

That the rates for public library books as fourth class matter requires modification, is recognized by everyone who has had experience in this matter. (An article reporting on a try-out of a penny a book rural delivery scheme appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1919.) Books are usually sent out in packages containing but a single volume and can no more bear the excessive cost of the initial pound rate than can newspapers or magazines. Concerned with cultural matter they are entitled to something of the consideration shown second class matter, while requiring none of the subsidy granted to this class. In shape and size, they are much more convenient than is most of the material sent as parcel post. The time element which requires mailing from one point over large areas, as in the case of periodicals, does not enter, and the fact that the books are for the most part addressed to persons living at a short distance from the point of mailing makes this material especially suitable for delivery as fourth class matter.

There seems to me to be no doubt that an adjustment of rates within zone limitations could be made in such a way that the service would still pay for itself. For since this added business would be almost entirely confined to the rural mails whose notorious annual deficit is due to lack of cargo, such parcels in greater number would work not only to the advantage of the rural community but also to that of the postal revenue. At present the average rural delivery load is 25 pounds. It would seem, therefore, that any added cargo would be net gain. The same is true, tho in a lesser degree,

of the remainder of the rural mail service.

For the purpose of giving to the relatively "unbooked" forty millions of people living on farms and in isolated hamlets thruout America the privilege of frequent borrowing and return of public library books, I have recommended the following modification of the initial pound rate of the parcel post. (It should be remembered that the average book when suitably packed weighs rather more than a pound and counts, therefore, as two pounds.)

(a) Between any properly defined library and any patron of a rural delivery route within the local zone the average book ought to be carried for one or two cents;

(b) Between any library and a rural delivery route patron or fourth class post office within the first and possibly the second zone, two or three cents; and

(c) Anywhere within the third zone (300-mile limit) the book ought to be carried at such a rate as is justified by its greater convenience of mailing and transportation, as compared with the average of fourth class parcels.

There has, as yet, been little attention given this question as compared with that which has preceded every previous extension of the usefulness of the rural mail system. As already shown in the article mentioned above, the scheme has proved perfectly satisfactory in a rough hill section.

To librarians it is unnecessary to point out the extent to which such a scheme would be of assistance in extension work. May we not hope, therefore, to have from the librarians of each state such a degree of support, that this vital measure may be written on the statute books within the first year of the new administration?

ALFRED L. SPENCER.

The fifteenth "Japan Year Book," 1920-21, records that the libraries of Japan in 1918 numbered 1092: one government (the Imperial Library), 517 public and 574 private establishments, and 3 in the Imperial Universities.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1921



THE suggestion that a statue or statuette of Hans Christian Andersen telling his tales to the children might be a fitting memorial or a pleasant feature of children's library rooms, has already taken concrete shape. An American sculptress, Miss Isabel R. Kimball, so welcomed the suggestion that she has made a sketch in plaster of such a group, which proves to be most charming, and it is hoped that it will be acceptable at the children's library section of the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott. Miss Kimball's study of her subject developed the curious fact that Andersen was not fond of children, as such, but only of telling stories to them as listeners, and therefore the boy and girl are standing near him, intent on his words, the little girl holding a baby sister in her arms. The story-teller is seated in an old Scandinavian chair on which are figured in high relief suggestions from his stories, so that the statuette is interesting from the back of the chair as well as from the front of the group. Thus the frog, the kitten, the wild goose and other favorites peep out here and there, in the way of pleasant surprise to child on-lookers. It is to be hoped that some way may be found to develop this sketch in a manner that will bring it into close relation with the little people the country over.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MR. LEE'S fertile and radiating brain, which sponsored "Sponsors for Knowledge," complements that excellent plan which is as yet inadequately developed by the suggestion of voluntary curators who will bring private libraries of special character into definite relation with the public library system, and thus make them generally useful to a wide public. A happy precedent for this is found in the music collection of the Boston Public Library, whose donor made himself curator of the notable special library which he had brought together, continuing that service after he had actually transferred it to the public library. Naturally most owners of private libraries, particularly

of special collections, even tho they intend to bequeath their libraries to institutions, prefer to keep them in their own hands during their lives, and Mr. Lee's suggestion is an acknowledged relationship which would accomplish both purposes. Another suggestion that he has recently made goes still further afield, i. e., that the telephone companies should be induced to make a common denominator, as it were, for all libraries by giving to libraries the same number in different cities. The suggestion is ingenious, but is scarcely important, as the telephone service of libraries is chiefly to their immediate constituents, and a typical number would be of convenience chiefly in long distance communication, which is unusual. More and more are libraries putting their resources at the benefit of the public by answering telephone inquiries, but it must be admitted that this service is costly and that it cannot be extended to libraries with such inadequate means, that the library staff is as busy as it can be in dealing directly with the public, without the embarrassment of the insistent demands of the imperative telephone.

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

- March 17. At the Westfield Atheneum, Westfield, Mass.
Mid-year meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club.
- March 28-29. At Toronto, Ontario.
Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Ontario Library Association.
- April 29-30. At Atlantic City.
Twenty-fifth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club and meeting of the American Library Institute.
- June 20-27. At Swampscott, Mass. Headquarters at the New Ocean House.
Forty-third annual conference of the American Library Association and twelfth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

LECTURES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LIBRARY DIVISION

UNDER the auspices of the Library Division of the State Board of Education of Rhode Island a series of lectures and conferences has been held at the Rhode Island College of Education, Providence.

At the November meeting Judge Frederick Rueckert, Chairman of the State Board of Education, introduced Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library who spoke on "Our Children's Reading and America To-morrow." Following her address Miss Hunt held a conference with the library workers. She urged the greatest care in the selection of books for children and those attending the lecture were provided with a list of books selected as suitable for children.

Miss Hunt suggested that parents buy for their children five of the best children's books each year, so that by the time they are 12 years old the children will have 60 books apiece. A few good books which the child will read over and over and will remember, are more useful than a large number of indifferent books.

On December 8th the Commissioner of Education, Walter E. Ranger, introduced MacGregor Jenkins, publisher of the *Atlantic Monthly* who spoke on "Literature with a Large 'L.'" "One of my theories about libraries and schools," said Mr. Jenkins "is that their usefulness increases just in proportion to the closeness of contact which they can make with human life and experience. When they can be taken as points of departure for useful and far-reaching endeavors, they justify themselves vastly more than if they are mere repositories for books or mere forcings for young minds."

At the close of the lecture many of those present attended a conference on Americanization. J. Maud Campbell, director of Work with foreigners for the Massachusetts Library Commission spoke on "The Library's Field in Americanization. . ." Mrs. Agnes M. Bacon, Rhode Island's supervisor of Americanization spoke on "What the Schools Expect from the Libraries."

During the morning a valuable and well attended demonstration in book repairing was given by Miss Sweet of the Providence Public Library.

The last lecture in the series was held on February 2nd, when Sarah B. Askew, agent for

the New Jersey Library Commission gave an address on, "The Library and the School." Miss Askew said in part, "We used to think that people got their education from schools, but now we know they do not. They get their education from life and books. In school they learn how to get these lessons. The greatest education the schools can give our boys and girls is the learning they can get from books. As a man reads, so he thinks. As he thinks, so he is. It is not always the world's greatest book from which one gets his inspiration, but the book that interests him most. It is far more important that tastes be trained in reading than to teach a pupil how to bound North Dakota." She urged her audience, many of whom were teachers, to work interesting books into their courses thru the medium of the public library.

Following the address a demonstration on inexpensive magazine binding at a small cost was given with Mr. Herbert W. Fison, librarian of the Malden (Mass.) Public Library as demonstrator, and Mrs. Smith, also of the Malden Library, as assistant. An exhibition from the A. L. A. on book repairing was also on display.

The lectures were held in the Assembly Hall of the Rhode Island College of Education. This hall seats over 300 and each time the hall was filled with librarians, library trustees, library workers, prospective teachers, superintendents and principals of public schools. Mrs. Anne W. Congdon, Library Visitor and Director of Traveling Libraries for the Library Division of the State Board of Education had charge of the arrangements for these meetings which were greatly appreciated by those attending.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the School of Music, Yale University, New Haven, February 25th, 1921.

The address of the morning was given by William Lyon Phelps who had for his subject "Some Contemporary Books Worth Reading." Professor Phelps said that doubtless Harold Bell Wright was the bugbear of librarians, but that to read his books was better than not to read at all, that a love of reading should be inculcated in children who travel faster in a book than in any other way. The speaker confined himself to books published in 1920, a remarkable year in production. "The Americanization of Edward Bok," Professor Phelps considered one of the most interesting autobiographies he had ever read, and Edward Bok one of the most public spirited men in the world, that the book was

a literary masterpiece, remarkable for the personal interviews with famous people. H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" is full of pages to arouse resentment, for he ruthlessly omits many things; but the book is written with so buoyant a spirit that it is charming. Only a great novelist would have attempted to write the history of the world in two volumes. In his discussion of the year's poetry Professor Phelps said that Vachel Lindsay was the most authentic voice of America. Among novels "Miss Lulu Bett" is remarkable for beauty of outline, in contrast with "Main Street," the construction of which is poor, altho the content is important. In closing Professor Phelps commended Archibald Marshall's novels to everyone, also a book on the Russian Revolution: "The Groping Giant," by W. A. Brown.

A delightful feature of the meeting was a recital of music for piano and voice given by students of the Yale School of Music.

An amendment to the constitution was voted, providing for not less than two meetings in each year to be held in October and May, the meeting in October to be the annual meeting.

A collection amounting to \$59.80 was taken to be sent in the form of food drafts to the staff of the Central Library in Vienna.

The following officers were elected: President, Henry N. Sanborn, Bridgeport; secretary, Laura A. Eales, Bridgeport; treasurer, Lillian E. Landgrem, Waterbury; vice-presidents, Arthur Adams, Epaphroditus Peck, Imogene A. Cash, W. E. Britton, Mary P. Wiggin.

At the afternoon session Odell Shepard of Trinity College, Hartford, spoke most interestingly on recent poetry. Altho it was not true that we are approaching a renaissance of poetry as many magazines assured us, at any rate there is a growing demand for poetry, and if America demands great poetry, she will get it. The characteristic of recent poetry is that poets are beginning to tell the truth about real things. This is strikingly illustrated by the contemporary war poetry, written by actual soldiers who saw in war no pomp and circumstance, but the grim realism of suffering. Siegfried Sassoon is perhaps the most remarkable of these. Professor Shepard considers the new poets a mutual admiration society and the newly found taste for poetry in great need of guidance. Maynard's "Twentieth Century Poetry" and Parson's "The New Poetry" he mentioned as helpful books. The speaker then discussed with careful discrimination a number of the most important anthologies and books of criticism. At the conclusion of the address the audience were allowed to ask Pro-

fessor Shepard's opinions of various poets and their works.

Corinne Bacon followed with a discussion of recent books on sociology. She said that at this time of rapidly changing conditions sociological books may need more stressing than poetry. The interest of the public in social matters is illustrated in the figures of book production for 1919, which show a loss of 643 titles over 1918, but a gain of 125 in titles on social and economic subjects. In England in 1920 books on sociology were second in popularity, while before the war they had been fourth.

The association was invited to visit the Yale University Press and many availed themselves of the privilege.

DOROTHY WHITING, *Secretary.*

AKRON LIBRARY CLUB

THE Library Club of Akron is conducting a campaign of library publicity at the request of the acting librarian of the Public Library, Maud Herndon. Carl P. P. Vitz of Cleveland has addressed the Exchange Club, and J. L. Wheeler of Youngstown, the Rotary Club, and plans are under way for other speakers in the near future.

Officers are: President, Maud Herndon; vice-president, Mary Yoder of the Goodyear Tire Rubber Company's Technical Library; secretary-treasurer, Ida B. Campbell of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

THE Pasadena Library Club held its regular meeting on Sunday afternoon, February 13 at 3 o'clock at the California Institute of Technology Library. Seventy were present.

Prof. Clinton K. Judy, head of the English Department and chairman of the Library Committee of California Institute of Technology, gave a very interesting talk on the work and the future of the Institute and E. C. Watson of the Physics Department and also a member of the Library Committee spoke of the new Norman Bridge physics building which is under construction and described especially the physics departmental library which will be located in that building.

Very interesting accounts of special libraries were given by the following librarians: Miss Scheck of the library of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Betty Lord of the California Citrus Association library and Mrs. Vaughan of the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library. R. R. Bowker being in Southern California for a few days, gave a most interesting talk on the early days of the American Library Association and library work in general.

Present were representatives of the Henry E. Huntington Library, the Los Angeles Public Library, the Los Angeles County Library, the Los Angeles Public School Library, the Alhambra Public Library, the South Pasadena Public Library, the University of Southern California Library, Eagle Rock Public Library and other libraries in the vicinity as well as the Librarians of all the libraries of Pasadena.

After the program a pleasant social hour was enjoyed in the library where punch was served, presided over by Miss Howard and Miss Clemons of the California Institute of Technology. The club feels quite proud of the fact that altho it is scarcely a year old, it has nearly sixty regular members.

FRANCES H. SPINING, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

New York City. The Professional Committee of the New York Public Library Staff Association has a plan whereby a "scholarship" trip to the annual meeting of the New York Library Association may be awarded to one assistant in the Circulation and one in the Reference Department.

Ninety-six volunteers from the staff worked for five hours on the morning of Sunday, February 6th, to take a census of all the books in the Reference Department.

Syracuse. Eight of the manufacturing plants in the city have arranged with the Public Library for supply of books for employees. In each case a representative of the company acts as librarian and is responsible for the books at the plant.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. An appropriation of \$192,000 for the year 1921 insures a year of broadened activity for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, providing as it does for larger book purchases and an increased salary scale. Altho the establishment of a down-town business branch has been postponed again, a Fine Arts Department and possibly a Department of Pedagogy will be opened in the Central Library.

Two new branches, No. 20 at Hamilton, and No. 21 at Mount Washington were built in 1920, and it is hoped that the four more branches will be completed in 1921. The Carnegie Corporation permitted the expenditure of the average sum of fifty thousand dollars instead of twenty-five thousand on each library, so that the unused remainder of the Carnegie gift could be employed in the construction of six branches instead of the twelve remaining to be erected under the terms of the original gift. Sites for branch libraries have been given at Brooklyn and Irvington, and a movement has begun to secure a site at Roland Park. It is likely that

sites at Bayview and West Arlington will be offered in the near future. The total land area of Baltimore since the passing of the Annexation Bill of 1918 comprises 81.79 square miles.

The number of people who visited the present branches during the past year was 730,674, which is almost as large as the entire population of Baltimore. In all 389,602 books were circulated to the homes of 47,443 people from the main library and branches. Another interesting figure is that for the loss of books: one in every five hundred and sixty-four books circulated.

The change of classification to the Library of Congress notation has been the chief concern of the Cataloging Department, the work proving slow and tedious and involving much difficulty. The reclassification of older books in the library has included, for the most part, books purchased and cataloged for the branch libraries. The number of books cataloged was 15,049, of which 5043 were new books for the Central Library; 2559 were re-cataloged, and 7447 cataloged for branches. Work on the public card catalog, a union catalog which was begun in 1904, was continued thru the aid of a special appropriation made for the purpose last year.

For books, periodicals and binding \$36,061 was expended, and \$95,797 for salaries. The appropriation for last year was \$137,703, with \$2250 additional for the purchase of additional land at Mount Washington. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of the year was 389,602.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. During the week of March 28th thru April 2nd a Spring Institute will be conducted by the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to which are invited all librarians in Georgia and the neighboring states. Several courses of lectures have been planned. Six lectures on children's literature and the ad-

ministration of a children's room will be given by Margaret Carnegie of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh. Charlotte Templeton, Secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, will give five lectures on the administration of a small public library, the points covered being: The survey of the community; The librarian's survey of her own library; Publicity for the small library; Records and labor-savers; and The State Library Commission. A series of lectures on the mending and repair of books and the preparation of books and periodicals for binding will be given by Mary Ensign, formerly of the Binding Department of the Cleveland Public Library. In addition to these courses Mary L. Titcomb of Hagerstown, Maryland, Librarian of the Washington County Free Library, will lecture on April 1 and 2 on the county library, a subject of the greatest interest in the South as the county library offers this agricultural section the only possible means of bringing books to the people.

The advance attendance register shows much interest and it is hoped that a large number of librarians and assistants will be able to avail themselves of this extension of the privileges of the Library School.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville. Rising costs made it possible to purchase only 3,297 books for the Jacksonville Public Library in 1920—half as many as in 1919—but the circulation of 249,675 marked a greatly increased use of the library. Including gifts, etc., 4,882 volumes in all were added, bringing the total stock up to 57,074 volumes. The total number of borrowers registered on December 31, 1920, was 17,601, of whom 722 were colored people. The colored population of the city numbers 41,484, and a separate branch provided at the center of population best reached by them is advocated in Librarian Marron's report.

The receipts for the year were \$27,225, of which \$6,753 was expended for books, periodicals, and binding, and \$11,177 for salaries.

The total circulation of books from the Children's Department was 57,069, the non-fiction volumes outnumbering the fiction by more than 2,321. The School Libraries have 3,645 volumes which have been placed in twenty schools and had a circulation of 35,010, or 1,618 more than last year.

The library, being at the State's "gateway," is called upon by visitors for information concerning the entire state. Thru the help of the *Florida Times Union* and the *Florida Metropolis* the library has been able to furnish to the public weekly annotated lists of new additions.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. Under contract, Jefferson County residents are privileged to use the Main library and branches in Louisville, and in addition stations and classroom collections have been placed in the County outside of Louisville.

There are 142 centers for the circulation of books for home use in 82 buildings in Jefferson County outside of Louisville: 21 stations (17 white, 4 colored), 121 classroom collections (103 white, 18 colored) in 61 school buildings (44 white, 17 colored), using 10,702 volumes, with a total circulation of 54,071.

For the fiscal year ending August 31, 15,576 books were circulated among adults, of which 1327 were colored; and 38,495 juveniles went out, of which 8281 were to colored people.

OHIO

Akron. The Municipal University of Akron is conducting a training class for the benefit of the Public Library. The course covers the whole of the second semester. There are twelve students in the class, which is very gratifying, considering that no college credit is being given for the work this year.

Cleveland. So as to keep the "intermediate" in the library after he has left school, Miss Hill, the first assistant of the East 79th Street branch of the Cleveland Public Library, obtains from the Board of Education every week a list of the names of all boys and girls in the district to whom working permits have been issued during the week. She then makes visits to the homes of those who are not already using the library and tries to create interest in the library by telling about its resources and inviting the young workers to come.

MICHIGAN

Lansing. War service books to the number of 8384, sent to the State Library by the A. L. A., have been distributed to 55 points: of these 20 points are posts of the American Legion or other points especially accessible to returned soldiers, 20 are hospitals, and 15 are educational or religious institutions, reformatories, prisons, etc.

Menominee. The Spies Library added 2,061 adult and 2,106 juvenile books during the year ending August 31, 1920. Of this total nearly 3,000 volumes formed the nucleus of the county collection to be used in the twenty-five branches established between February and June, 1920, which had already circulated 11,127 books by the first of September. The total circulation was 73,047 from a book stock of 17,836 volumes for main library and branches. The total

receipts were \$13,519 and disbursements \$11,913 of which \$3,870 went for salaries and \$4,720 for books and periodicals.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The thirty-fourth annual report of the Newberry Library is the first by George B. Utley as its librarian. The activities of the library and the service requested by the public have returned in a large degree to their antebellum status. The Genealogy and Local History Department maintained its usual popularity, while the Wing Foundation, tho in the first stages of its development has already attracted the attention of a number of students of the art of typography. Edward E. Ayer has made provision toward the establishment of an endowment fund for the maintenance of the Ayer collection, the most extensive in existence on the subject of the North American Indian. The principal clientele of the Library continues to be advanced students and teaching staffs of the local universities, high school and grade teachers, and the professional or business man or woman who is pursuing some branch of the humanities as an avocation. Readers for the year numbered 39,835.

The most notable acquisition of the year for the John M. Wing Foundation was a perfect and extremely well-preserved block book, *Apocalypsis S. Johannis* [Netherlands, ca. 1455], consisting of forty-eight leaves, printed on one side only, and the cuts afterward colored by hand. A personal representative of the library secured 243 items from the De Vinne sale, practically everything that came up for auction of the titles not already in the Library. Eighteen volumes descriptive of the books and manuscripts in the John Pierpont Morgan Library in New York were received from Mr. Morgan as gifts.

Four other noteworthy additions were: (1) *Homerus, Opera*, 2 volumes, editio princeps, printed by Bartolomeo di Libri, Florence, 1488, the Syton Park copy, in superb condition; (2) *Aquinas, Thomas, saint, Secunda Secundae*, printed by Peter Schoeffer, Mainz, the colophon dated March 6, 1467, this book being the earliest dated book of European origin in the Newberry Library collections; (3) a fine copy of the first issue of the first edition of the imperial gift book of Maximilian I, the *Teuerdanck*, Nürnberg, 1517; and (4) Schopper, Hartmann, *De Mechanicis Artibus*, Frankfort, 1574, the famous picture-book in which Jost Amman's woodcuts include views of a type founder, pressman, paper-makers and bookbinders at work, the earliest known pictures to represent those tradesmen and their tools and methods of work.

The principal acquisitions of the Ayer collec-

tion were transcripts from the Archives of the Indies at Seville, and the Mexican archives, 518 documents, consisting of 7,489 pages, and one hundred and thirty letters written by Elbridge Ayer Burbank to Mr. Ayer, while engaged in making Indian portraits. The Ayer collection now contains 40,129 volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts. The total for the whole Library on December 15, 1920, was 395,354, of which 6041 were added during the year. Books in the Wing Foundation numbered 4384.

OREGON

Portland. The report of the acting librarian of the Portland Library Association for the year ending October 31, 1920, shows the unusual total of 1,711,215 books as the circulation for the year, the highest record in the history of the library and an increase of 240,354 over that of 1919. From the Central Library 551,643 books were taken, 729,448 from the branches, 20,631 from the municipal reference branch in the City Hall, 24,778 from the deposit stations, 140,949 from the high school libraries, 230,690 from the classroom libraries in the city schools, 9,587 from those in the rural schools, and 3,479 were distributed by book wagon. The 107,729 card holders in the county represent 35.4% of the population. The per capita circulation was 6.20.

The total number of volumes on October 31, 1920, was 313,627, and of pamphlets 42,740. 19,627 books were added. Borrowers registered numbered 21,903. A budget of \$304,725 is asked for the coming year. During the library year \$262,534.36 was expended, \$43,722.02 going for books and binding and \$172,074.78 for salaries.

The instruction in the use of library books and the library was carried on as usual by the branches near the respective schools and during July a course in library use and methods was given at the Marylhurst normal school, covering a study of the Oregon state library law, classification, selection of children's literature and other topics.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Public Library serves a population of 576,673 thru 222 agencies, with book stock that totaled 386,857 on June 30, 1920. Pamphlets numbered 51,013, maps, 4214 and music 5141. The circulation of 2,797,389 books was an increase of 216,175 over that of the previous year. The expenditures for books and periodicals, including binding, were \$60,482; and for salaries \$180,811. The total expenditures were \$299,658. 130,641 borrowers were registered at the close of the library

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year, a net gain for the year of 7868. The Library has once again outgrown its quarters and must soon have a more extensive lodging if it is to continue to expand at anything approximating its present rate of growth.

ONTARIO

A table of Ontario towns giving population and claimable library rates under the old Act and under the Act of 1920 appears in the August issue of the *Ontario Library Review*, and goes far to show the superiority and fairness of the rate clause in the New Public Libraries Act over the old. Under the terms of the old Act very few libraries were in a position to give adequate service, and in the majority of cases anything approaching half-service was impossible. Under the new act the claimable rate may yield fifty cents per capita, but the people's representatives—the public library board—may ask for as much below the claimable rate as they wish

if it is not possible to expend the full amount wisely.

Study of the table shows the peculiar working of the old clause, which provided for a municipal levy of one-fourth to one-half a mill on the assessed valuation of the property, real or personal, of any municipality. Support is now based on the amount of library service necessary to the community. Under the old act, for instance, Walkerville with a population of 6,279 was entitled to \$3,279, while Collingwood with 7,262 population could claim only \$1,751, and Cornwall with 6,918 only \$1,269. Ottawa drew \$28,308 while Hamilton with a population almost exactly the same received \$23,279. Fort William could claim \$12,400, exactly twice the amount claimable by Kitchener, a town of the same population.

The new rate limit, fixed on a logical service basis, is declared to offer equal opportunity to all boards to give good service and the opportunity of meeting a good average demand.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, head cataloger for a college library. Salary \$1700 to \$1800, according to the preparation and experience of the applicant. Address: W. W. Foote, librarian, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

Wanted, a general assistant at the Olean Public Library, Olean, N. Y. Vacancy occurs March 21st. Applicants please state training and experience also desired salary. Maud D. Brooks, Librarian.

Assistants wanted in college library: 1. Chief of order department; 2. Assistant to take charge of agricultural department library. Salary for either about \$1500. Address T. L. 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a cataloger and a reference librarian for a strong college library in the middle west. One of the positions available immediately. College education, two years library school training and sufficient experience to have demonstrated executive ability required. Good opportunities and salaries for the right persons. Address: X. M. 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted by a college woman with library school training and five years' experience in a special library, a position in New York City. Address: M. N. 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A university man, library school graduate and with fifteen years' experience in administra-

tion and reference work desires a position as librarian of a smaller college, public or business library or assistant librarian or reference librarian in a larger one. Address: T. H. 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate who has been for fifteen years librarian of a State University library will consider a change of position carrying a salary of about \$3000. Address: V. S. D., 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with ten years' public library experience, two years' cataloging work and reference work in a museum library, wishes a position as assistant cataloger in a special library or high school library in Brooklyn or downtown New York. Address: L. L. 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate with six years' experience as teacher and two as librarian desires library position for September where he can obtain a variety of experience leading toward an administrative position. Address P. N. J., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Educational work desired by young man of 21, with 7 years publishing, library, and bookstore experience including book production and distribution; printing; editorial work; research; cataloging, indexing, and filing; office practice; etc. Especially familiar with educational systems and service. Disengaged in April. Address: E. B. M. 6, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BALDWIN, Emma V., formerly secretary to the librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, is spending six months in organizing the Roanoke (Va.) Public Library.

BOWMAN, Frances E., 1910 Cert. C. P., formerly head of the children's department of the St. Louis Public Library, and librarian of the Yesler Branch of the Seattle Library, has joined the staff of the Library Association of Portland.

COWING, Agnes, has been engaged by the Book Committee on Children's Libraries in Belgium and France and at Home, and sailed for Brussels on March 5th for two months' work in the interest of the children's library opened there by this Committee last September.

MATTHEWS, Etta L., 1908 Syr., library assistant in the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., appointed librarian of the Knoxville (Tenn.) High School Library, which is operated as a branch of the Lawson McGhee Library.

MILLER, Emily D., 1910-11 N. Y. S., appointed A. L. A. librarian in charge of the Public Service Hospitals in New Orleans, La.

MOORE, Annie Carroll, supervisor of work with children at the New York Public Library, sails for France on March 26th for the purpose of visiting and reporting, as a member of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Co-operation with Other Countries, on the children's libraries in France and Belgium.

PARROTT, Retta, author of "Library Windows," was wrongly reported as reference librarian of the San Francisco Public Library in our February 1st number. Miss Parrott has never been a member of this staff.

PROUTY, Gratia L., has joined the staff of the Western Electric Co's library instead of the Western Engineering Firm as reported in our February 15th number.

PALMER, Laura E., head of the Art Reference Department of the Pratt Institute Library, completes twenty-five years of continuous service in 1921. Miss Palmer, who is the eighth staff member of Pratt to complete a quarter century, will have a six months' leave of absence in recognition of the anniversary.

ROCCE, Marie, of the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library, appointed librarian of the Montavilla Branch of the Library Association of Portland, to fill the vacancy left by Madeline Scanlan, transferred to the central library.

ROSS, Evelyn, children's librarian at the Albina Branch in Portland, Ore., appointed librarian of this branch in December.

ROSS, Mrs. Ora Thompson, vice-president of the Rensselaer (Ind.) Public Library, has been appointed secretary of the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Thomas L. Montgomery.

SWANWICK, Mary Brice, for seventeen years librarian of the Joplin (Mo.) Public Library, died in January after a brief illness from heart disease.

ZACHERT, Adeline B., has completed her work of organizing children's libraries in the Virgin Islands and is now at work as director of school libraries for the state of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at the State Normal School, Bloomsburg. An account of the opening of the first library organized by Miss Zachert appeared in our February 1st number, and two other libraries were opened before Miss Zachert left the Islands.

This year many members of the Reference Department staff of the New York Public Library complete their twenty-fifth year of service. These are Harry Miller Lydenberg, Axel Moth, George Fraser Black, Maria V. Leavitt, Madeleine S. Thompson, Bertha Eger, Helen R. Trowbridge and Christothea Leffingwell. C. H. A. Bjerregaard is in his forty-second year of service; Frank Weitenkampf completes his fortieth year this month; Lewis S. Judd joined the staff in 1884; Wilberforce Eames, Victor Hugo Paltzits in 1888, William Elliot in 1892; I. Ferris Lockwood and Richard E. Helbig in 1893; and John Elliot in 1894.

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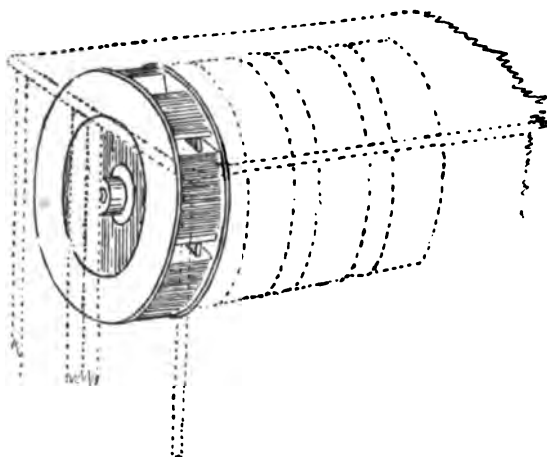
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LIBRARY WORK

CIRCULAR ROTATING CARRIER FOR CARDS

THE apparatus illustrated below has been devised by D. T. B. Wood of the British Museum to relieve library patrons of "the painful and grotesque attitudes inflicted upon the users of Card Catalogs by the persons who devise and supply, but do not suffer the agonies of working them," and is described by the inventor in the January issue of the *Library World* as follows: "The circle as represented in the illustration is designed for cards 5" x 3", but it could, of course, be easily adapted for cards of any size. It is of a diameter of about 36" over all, and carries about 7000 cards, that is, each of the six sections into which it is divided carries the contents of an 18-inch drawer.

"The cards are pinned by rods or wires passing thru a cut similar to that employed for the 'Duplex' rod. All or any of the cards are released instantaneously and instantaneously reattached by a touch at the side, the hand which lifts the card out being thus adjacent to that which releases, a great gain in convenience over release at the end as in drawers. The circle is



divided into six sections by fixed ends set radially, which are thus at an angle with one another of 60°. The curved floor and the ends set at an angle with one another produce automatically a fall of the cards which admits of seeing the whole card inspected without any of the usual pushing; and the cards fall over at a touch.

"The circle rotates towards the observer, and the cards, as it rotates, slip gently towards the nearer end of each section. The space at the opposite end of the section is automatically filled up; and the cards are kept packed together and hang in one solid block as they pass to the lowest position. This makes them hang on the

wires with perfect security; and their immobility guarantees them against anything but infinitesimal wear."

The circles would presumably be arranged in a row in a cupboard or under a table, with slides to expose the topmost section of each circle. A striking installation tho one not likely to be often used is: "In an ordinary knee-hole table, it is possible to install at least two, perhaps three, of these circles on either side of the writer under the table, and two at least, perhaps three, at right angles to the first-named to the right hand and left hand of the writer. This would enable him, at almost exactly the same distance from his hand and eye, without moving from his chair, to deal with at least 56,000 and perhaps 84,000 cards, a number which cannot be even distantly approached by any other means."

Objection to the circular method are answered in order. It permanently occupies about twice the space of the corresponding drawers when closed,—but provision has to be made in any case for the space temporarily occupied by the open drawers. "The time in rotation is too long,"—not necessarily, as the speed of rotation is a matter of construction and control of motion, by ball-bearings and a gear, for example. The expense need not be larger than for wooden drawers, as this apparatus is specially suited to quantity construction in metal.

CO-ORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

CLOSER and more uniform surveying of current literature in the field of engineering is suggested by A. B. Eason in an article reprinted by *Special Libraries* for December from *The Electrician*, London, of October 22, 1920. Including abstracts resuscitated since the end of the war, eleven bibliographies and abstracts of technical literature are now being published. These are: (1) *Revue de l'Ingénieur et Index Technique*; (2) *Technische Zeitschriftenschau*; (3) *Revue Générale de l'Electricité*; (4) *Les Fiches Industrielles*; (5) *Technical Review*; (6) *Institution of Civil Engineers' Abstracts*; (7) *Science Abstracts*; (8) *Industrial Arts Index*; (9) *Engineering Index*; (10) *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*; (11) *Engineering Management* (Cassier's Abstracts). None of these cover the field completely, some paying little attention to journals of a more popular type, while on the other hand many references are repeated, appearing under varying subject headings.

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In the absence of a central building and central library for the engineering societies of

London similar to that of the United Engineering Societies of New York, the writer also recommends the formation of a union catalog in the form of a card index listing all books in the various science libraries in London which are available for the use of engineers and students. Copies of the catalog might be housed in the Patents Office Library, the Library of the Imperial College of Science, the British Museum, and the Institution of Civil Engineers, and would direct the inquirer to the nearest library possessing the book of which he is in quest.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A new and thoroly revised edition of John Cotton Dana's "Library Primer" has been published by the Library Bureau.

"Training for Librarianship," by J. H. Friedel, librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board and formerly editor of *Special Libraries*, has been issued in their Training Series by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Library of Congress has published a reprint of its list of publications issued by the Library since 1897 with the exception of certain administrative publications now obsolete and others out of print. The topics covered are Administrative (including Classification schedules), Copy, Texts, Catalogs and Lists, Bibliographies, Co-operative Undertakings, and Miscellaneous. The Library will be glad to co-operate with the college or school librarian in supplying in particular such of the reference lists on political science and economics as are fitted to the expressed need and available for distribution.

"Standard Library Organization and Equipment for Secondary Schools," being the report of the Committee of the National Education Association on Library Organization and Equipment by C. C. Certain of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich., which was published by both the N. E. A. and the A. L. A., has now been re-issued with certain minor changes and additions, which should increase its effectiveness for local use, by the New York State Library as Library School Bulletin 45.

The second revised edition of "Material on Geography Which May Be Obtained Free or at Small Cost," by Mary Josephine Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, is issued by the School as its *Bulletin* No. 69. There are 112 pages of classified entries, in-

cluding photographs, lantern slides, moving pictures, etc., and a list of addresses from which these and the other material listed may be obtained. These bulletins are sent free of charge to librarians and teachers upon application to the State Normal School at Charleston, Ill.

In view of the number of calls which come to libraries in the pre-vacation months for travel literature, particularly information concerning the national parks, libraries generally will be glad to know that they can obtain a handsome, illustrated booklet describing Rainier National Park and its great mountain from the Rainier National Park Company, Tacoma, Wash., the company to which the federal government has granted all park concessions.

This booklet is particularly useful by reason of the fact that the federal government has ceased to print in quantity sufficient for general distribution to the public the admirable pamphlets formerly issued about the park.

J. B. K.

At the request of the Dean of the College of Teachers, the Cincinnati Public Library has printed a leaflet telling "What a Teacher Should Know about the Public Library." Having discussed the resources of the library and the arrangement of the various departments, the leaflet concludes with eight points to "Remember Especially," including a reminder that boys and girls are not capable of using all the material in the library, and that therefore it is better for the teacher to investigate the material available before sending the class and "that the library has a course of instruction in the use of the library and will be glad to give your class a lesson." Between 300 and 400 classes visited the library for such lessons in 1919-20.

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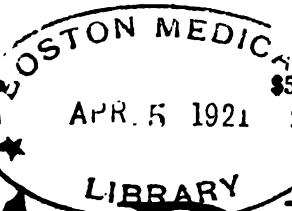
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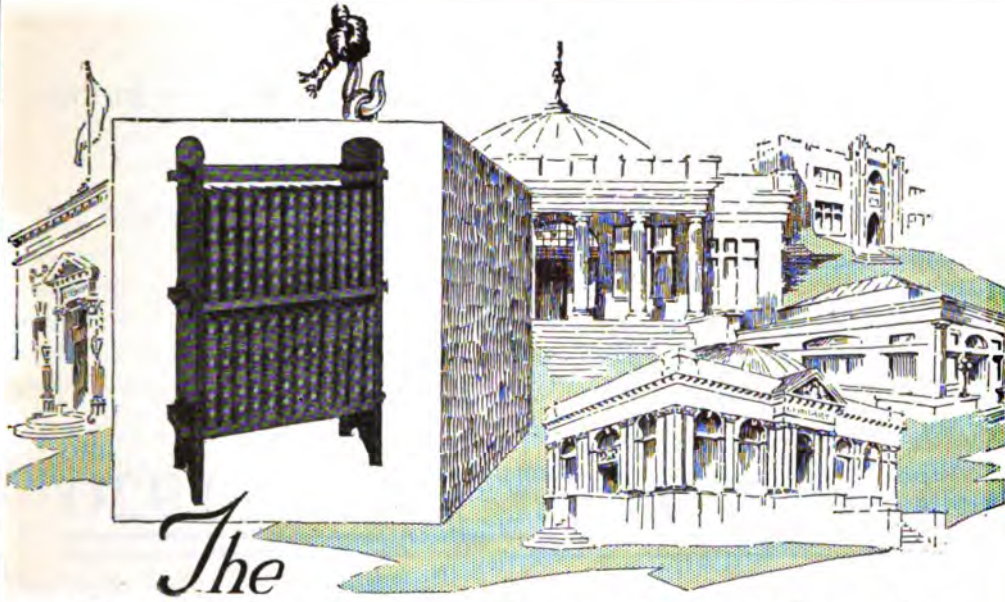
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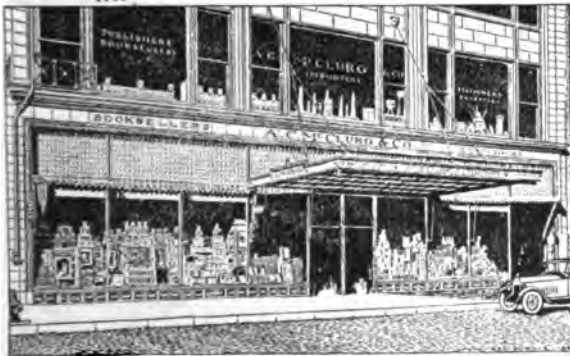
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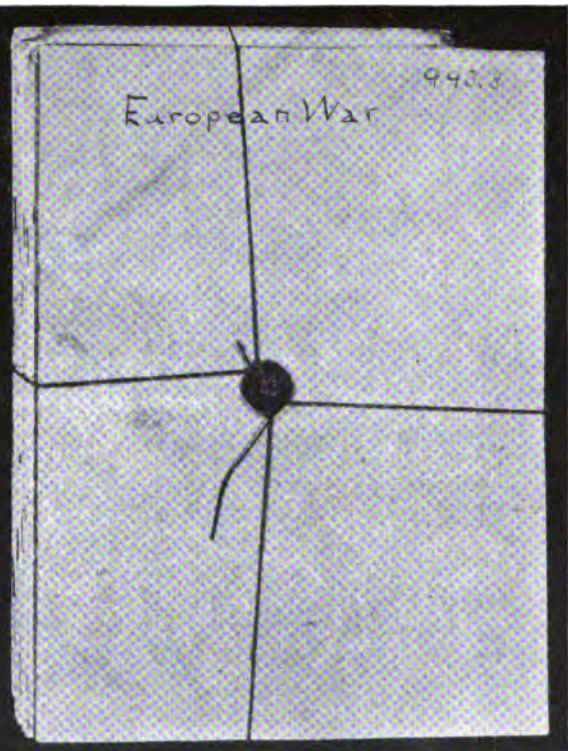
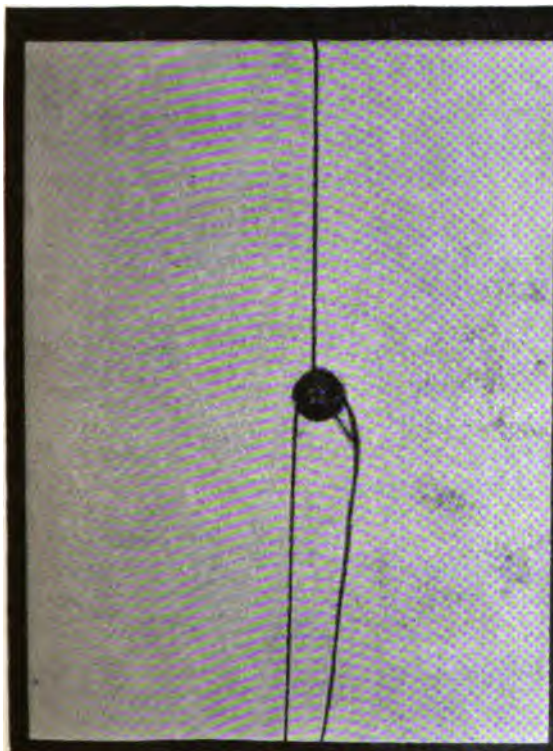
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

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High School Library Book Selection

A Study Made by a Science Teacher

By EARL R. GLENN

The Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Conclusion

III. (Con.) COMPARISON OF PAST AND PRESENT PRACTICE IN BOOK SELECTION

Figure 5 shows the distribution for the large high schools in 1913-1914. The general distribution here is the same as for schools of medium and small enrollment. Figures 5 and 6 should be compared. Figure 6 gives the median values for 37 of the best high school libraries in the United States for the year 1919-1920. We have every reason to believe that this graph represents about the best practice in vogue in book selection in the large high schools. The "ideal distribution" is made up from the estimates of the librarians in the large schools.

Figure 7 is added here to show the facts for a typical school of large enrollment.

IV. GENERAL SUMMARY

1. Recent progress in the development of the high school library is indicated.
 - (a) By the publication of a report on standardization of equipment and organization.
 - (b) By state aid.
 - (c) By co-operation of teachers, executives, and state high school inspectors.
 - (d) By the establishment of branch high school libraries.
2. This study shows graphically the distribution of high school reference books by sub-

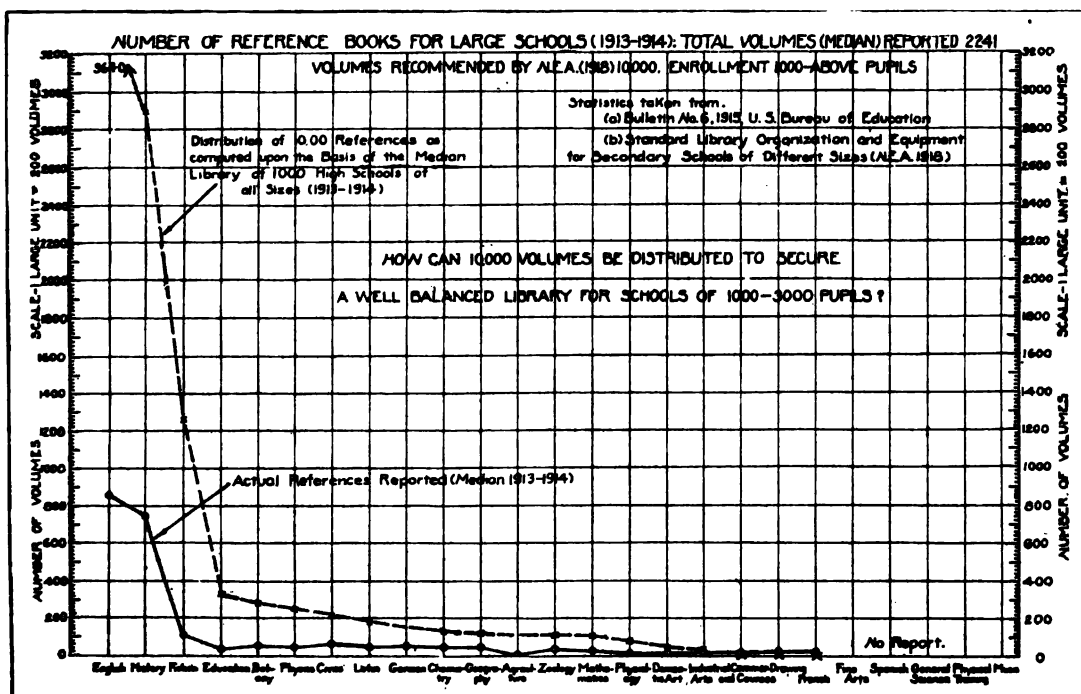


FIG 5. NUMBER OF REFERENCE BOOKS FOR LARGE SCHOOLS (1913-1914)

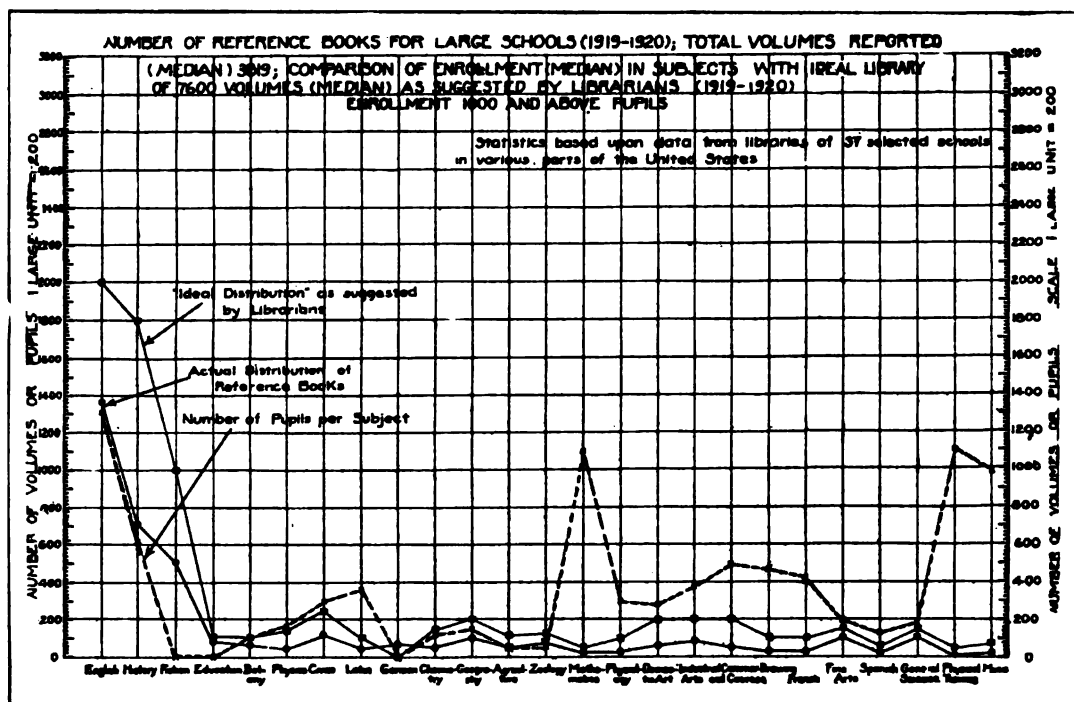


FIG 6. NUMBER OF REFERENCE BOOKS IN LARGE SCHOOLS 1919-1920

jects for 1000 high schools for 1913-14 and 100 selected schools for 1919-20. By means of these graphs a school of any size may study its own practice in book selection and discover its errors of omission and commission.

3. Lantern slides of any or all of these graphs may be secured from the author. Duplicates of the graph paper which has been designed for this study may also be secured.

4. A well selected high school library is not the result of chance. The aggressive interest of some departments and the indifference of others result in an unbalanced collection.

5. The reports from approximately 1000 high schools in fifteen north central states in 1913-1914 show that the great majority (over 70 per cent in the median library) of references in the library are listed under English and history. Neither the size of the school, the community, the type of school, the number of units of work offered, nor any other important factor seems to have influenced the distribution of references by subjects in any of these fifteen states.

6. Unless some comprehensive plan of book selection for all subjects can be put into operation the five-year plan proposed by the Library Committee in the report mentioned above will not greatly benefit the subjects most in need of help.

7. The actual number of science references for 1100 different schools may be listed as follows:

Enrollment Pupils	Science References (Median) Reported for 1913-1914	Report 1919-1920 Actual Number (Median)	"Ideal" Number (Median)	Conservative Estimate of References Required to Fulfill Five-Year Program of N. E. A. Committee (to per cent of total for science).
1-100	52	219*	No report	100
101-200	68	80*	250*	200
201-300	71	252*	239*	300
301-500	82	155*	545*	400
501-1000	128	237	845	600
1000 and above	219	426	990	1000

* Typical report from a school of this size.

8. Standard book-lists issued for high schools show great difference of opinion in the number of titles for certain subjects.

9. Detailed reports received from librarians of 100 selected schools for the year 1919-20 have been studied in comparison with the reports of 1000 schools for 1913-14.

10. High schools in charge of librarians show a more equitable distribution of reference books. There is a great variation in opinion as to the proper distribution for a school of a given type. Some librarians use the policy of—"to him that hath shall be given," others assume that all departments should be adequately represented even in the face of indifferent teachers.

11. In many instances there is a large unexplained difference between enrollment in the subject and references for the same subjects in the best schools. The graphical methods used in

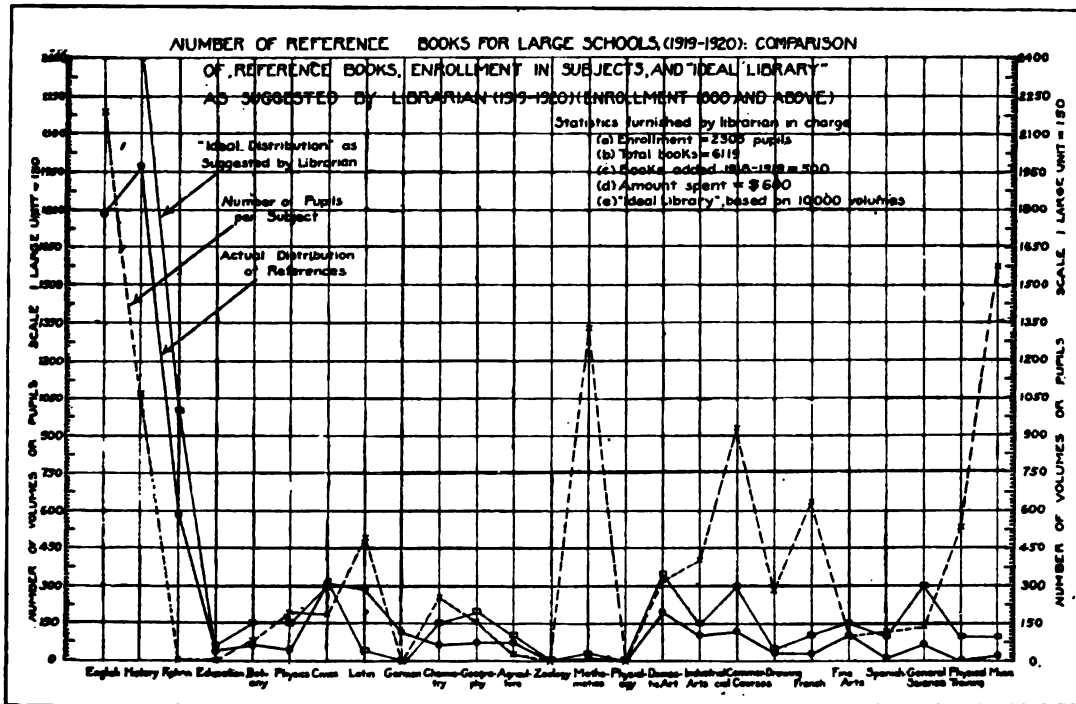


FIG 7. REFERENCE BOOKS IN A TYPICAL SCHOOL OF LARGE ENROLLMENT 1919-1920

this study show, at a glance, the condition of the school enrollment and library.

V. SOME CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

In discussing plans for the improvement of the public school library, we need to keep in mind certain important facts relating to the country as a whole. A few statistics (Fig. 8) for 1917-18 are given below:

1. There are 10,638 four-year high schools.
2. Secondary schools enroll 1,645,171 pupils, the enrollment having increased 710 per cent since 1890.
3. One-half of the high schools do not enroll over 50 pupils.
4. Three-fourths of the high schools do not enroll over 100 pupils.
5. Of approximately 300 pupils who enter high school,
 - (a) about 225 reach the second year,
 - (b) about 160 reach the third year,
 - (c) about 140 reach the fourth year, and
 - (d) about 130 graduate.
6. The average high school library for fully accredited (by state schools) high schools contains 1,047 volumes.
7. The average city high school (population 5000 and above) library contains 1,980 volumes.
8. The average village high school library (population 2,500 to 4,999) contains 1000 volumes.

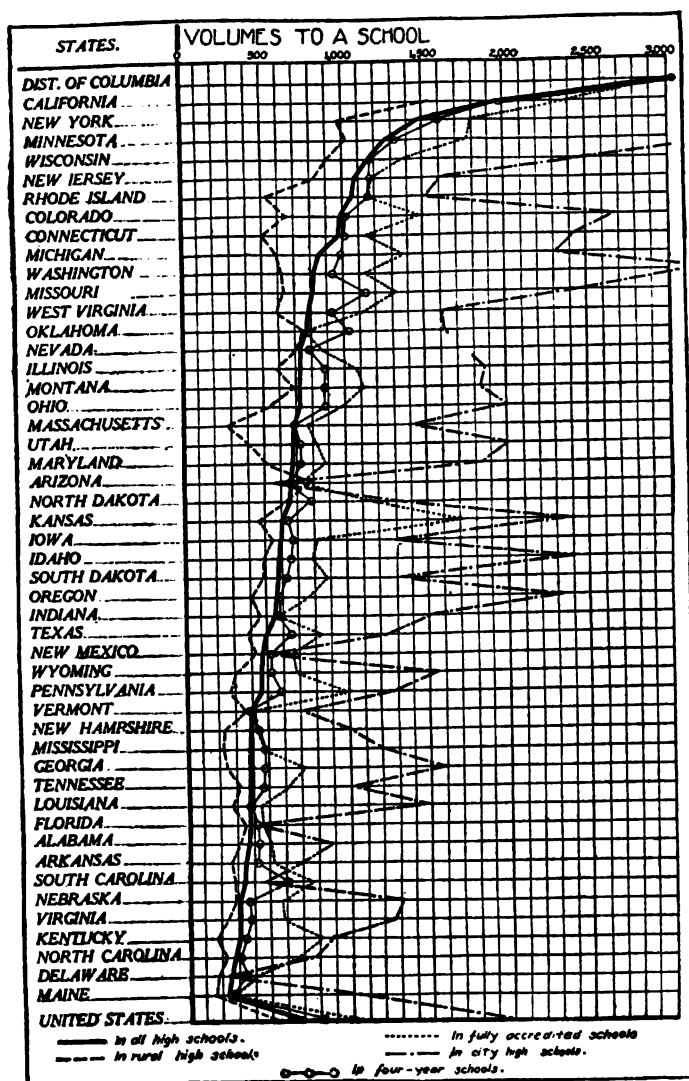
9. The average rural high school has a library of 524 volumes.

(a) We need an up-to-date book-list of about 1000 volumes. This would serve as a guide for three-fourths of the high schools of the nation. These subjects lists should be made out with great care and thought by representative sub-committees appointed by the various organizations of teachers and checked by progressive teachers all over the country. These lists should be assembled and apportioned upon some reasonable basis of enrollment per subject and arranged in usable form by a committee of librarians and teachers. Standing committees on reference books by subjects should send in suggestions for revision each year. All of these details should be in charge of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

(b) A second list of 4000 to 6000 volumes is needed for schools of medium and large size. This list would be prepared in the manner suggested above. Apparently, there is great need also for lists of suggestions to show departments how to use a library. Graphical forms for exhibiting library facts for the benefit of pupils, teachers, and principals should be included in these book-lists.

* Mississippi Valley Historical Assn., Standardizing library work and library equipment for history in secondary schools, *School Review*, (February 1921) vol. 29, p. 135. This article is worthy of careful study by all who are interested to eliminate chance and guesswork in book selection.

* Bonner, H. R. *School Life*, July 1, 1920.



GRAPH REPRODUCED FROM H. R. BONNER'S
 "STATISTICS OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS."
 U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION. *Bulletin*, 1920,
 NO. 19

It is our opinion that in order to provide adequately for such subjects as industrial arts, foreign language, domestic arts, business, drawing, fine arts, music, physical training, and other subjects, it will be necessary to reduce the percentage of English and history books from the high value shown in this study to a much lower figure.

Much money can be saved, especially for small schools, and the cause of science teaching promoted, if teachers and librarians will use the bulletins issued by state and national government. Some idea of the amount of printing done by the United States Government can be obtained from the fact that about 12½ tons of

type metal are used and remelted daily in the printing bureau. Many trade catalogues can be obtained free of charge for the library. Several science lists are added for the use of those who may be interested.

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Popular Names of Statutes

A TENTATIVE LIST COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY J. HARRIS, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN LAW SECTION, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

PART III. (Conclusion)

P

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- U
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- V
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- Volstead Act (War Prohibition), Oct. 28, 1919, 41 Stat. 305
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- War Excess Profits Tax Act, Oct. 3, 1917, 40 Stat. 300, 302
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- White Phosphorus Matches Act, Aug. 9, 1912, 37 Stat. 81
- White Slave Laws, Mar. 26, 1910, 36 Stat. 263; June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 825
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- Wiley Act (Homestead Lands, Alabama), Mar. 3, 1903, 32 Stat. 1222
- Wilmot Proviso (Slavery in Territories), June 19, 1862, 12 Stat. 432
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- Wilson Act (Original Packages), Aug. 8, 1890, 26 Stat. 313
- Wilson Act (Tariff), Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. 509
- Wool and Woolens Act (Tariff), Mar. 2, 1867, 14 Stat. 559
- Workmen's Compensation Act (Government Employees), Sept. 7, 1916, 39 Stat. 742
- Wyoming Land Act, May 29, 1908, 35 Stat. 465
- Y
- Yacht Tax Act, Aug. 5, 1909, 36 Stat. 112
- Yellowstone National Park Protection Act, May 7, 1894, 28 Stat. 73
- Merchant Marine Library Association**
- A MEETING was held in the offices of the American Ship Owners Association, New York City, on March 9th, to consider the re-opening of the library service to the American Merchant Marine. The arrangements for the meeting were made by Mrs. Henry Howard of Cleveland, who was authorized by the Executive Board in December to act for the A. L. A. in this matter.
- The meeting was attended by the following persons representing the shipping interests and the A. L. A.: Mrs. Henry Howard, C. Van Rensselaer, Winthrop L. Marvin, Alfred Gilbert Smith, G. C. Wagener, Jr., Charles H. Mallory, Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, Clark H. Hebner, Rev. A. R. Mansfield, Mabel M. Barkley, Alice S. Tyler, H. H. B. Meyer, F. F. Hopper, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Harrison W. Craver, C. C. Williamson and Carl H. Milam.
- The preliminary steps were taken for the incorporation of an organization which will be known as the American Merchant Marine Library Association. An Organization Committee was appointed consisting of the following persons: Winthrop L. Marvin, Mrs. Henry Howard, Rev. A. R. Mansfield, Alfred Gilbert Smith.

A. L. A. Hospital Service

By CAROLINE WEBSTER

THE library service for disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in Public Health Service and contract hospitals is being continued for the present by the American Library Association.

There are 15,263 ex-service men in Public Health Service Hospitals, and 10,164 in civilian or contract hospitals—total, 25,887. The number of men in these hospitals is increasing at the rate of one thousand a month.

During 1920 the American Library Association expended in these hospitals, for books about \$15,000, for magazines about \$9,300, and for everything else \$62,311.72.

PERSONNEL

There are now (March, 1921) nineteen librarians and five assistants in the service. Several of the librarians act in the dual capacity of librarian and supervisor. This is true of Miss Caroline Jones, acting librarian at Fox Hills, Staten Island, who keeps in touch with the library needs of the contract and Public Health hospitals in New York City and State; of Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, librarian at the U. S. Public Health Hospital No. 30 at Chicago, who supervises the work in Chicago, Ill., Waukesha, Wis., and Dwight, Ill., and of Miss Louise Singley, who, in addition to her work as librarian at Fort Bayard, N. M., a tubercular hospital of 1000 beds, supervises the work at Fort Stanton, N. M., Whipple Barracks, and Tuscan, Ariz. Mrs. Nellie K. Gravett, librarian at the Palo Alto Hospital, visits the library at the San Francisco Marine Hospital and lends books from her collection for the use of the ex-soldiers who are there. Miss Valeria Easton, librarian at the U. S. P. H. S. Hospital No. 45 at Biltmore, N. C., organized the work at Oteen, N. C., in addition to her regular work, and Miss Carrie Williams, the librarian at the Parker Hill Hospital in Boston, visits other Public Health Service Hospitals in and near Boston.

Too much cannot be said of the spirit with which the librarians have worked. The difficulties which they have encountered have been many. They have had to make a place for themselves as there was no provision in the hospital organization for a library or a librarian. It has been the librarians who have convinced

the doctors and nurses that a well-run library is an essential part of a well-administered modern hospital. The medical officers in command have learned that a noisy Red Cross House is not the place for a library, that this is at best merely a makeshift, and if adequate library work is to be rendered a separate room must be furnished where the men may have quiet for reading and study. To the librarian the supervision of the library room has been only a small part of hospital work—the ward visiting is what makes it distinctive and interesting, but likewise exhausting. Many of the Public Health Service Hospitals are the old army hospitals, large barn-like structures covering acres of ground, and in many instances the corridors connecting the various wards are miles in length. At the hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, for instance, the corridors are three and one-half miles long, and it takes the librarian one week to visit the entire hospital, if she visits seven wards a day.

BOOK COLLECTIONS

The wear, tear and loss of books in these hospitals has been tremendous. In most cases there has been only one librarian to organize and administer the library, do the war visiting, and follow up the missing books, so that it has been difficult to keep satisfactory records. The reports filed by the librarians November first showed that there were 45,000 volumes in the hospitals where we had representatives. A conservative estimate of the books in other hospitals would be 15,000. Owing to the shortage of A. L. A. War Service funds during the latter part of 1920, practically no books or periodicals were ordered for any of the hospitals after July 1st, 1920. The work has been carried on with books already in the hospitals. The hospitals at Fox Hills, Staten Island, and Oteen, N. C., which were opened on October 15th and November 15th, respectively, were stocked with books from the New York Dispatch Office.

CO-OPERATION WITH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The effectiveness of the hospital service has been very much enhanced by the whole-hearted co-operation of the public libraries thruout the country.

In Houston, Texas, the librarian of the Public Library has taken an active part in the administration of the hospital library and in November when it appeared that the American Library Association might discontinue its work the librarian wrote: "I am feeling somewhat reassured about the work here. Miss Ideson and Mr. Masterson, one of the trustees of the City Library, feel that closing the library is not to be considered, and that when the American Library Association must cease to function the City must assume the expense of the library until the Government takes it over."

At Camp Kearney, Calif., which is to be one of the largest tubercular hospitals in the country, the librarian of the San Diego Public Library installed the library in the Red Cross House, with books furnished by the American Library Association.

Miss Louise Sweet, the hospital librarian at New Haven, Conn., writes in her report for January: "The New Haven Public Library is on all occasions a generous and practical friend of the hospital, making and displaying effective posters requesting books and magazines for the hospital, and lending its own books with the utmost freedom, and for long periods."

Not strictly library co-operation, and yet the sort which makes for friendliness and good feeling was that shown by Miss Cornelia Marvin, librarian of the Oregon State Library, who interested the Salem War Mothers and the American Legion of Salem, Ore., in sending Christmas presents of jams to the boys in the Fort Bayard Hospital.

The librarians of the public libraries of Cleveland, Detroit, Evansville and Pittsburgh have sent assistants from time to time to small Public Health Service Hospitals in their cities to distribute books and magazines sent by the A. L. A., and to take books from their own libraries, in response to demands on the part of patients and staff.

Practically all the libraries and library commissions when called upon have been most liberal with loans to the hospitals.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The library co-operation was to be expected, but the co-operation with other agencies has been equally disinterested and generous. The Public Health Service authorities have done everything in their power to make library work in the hospitals a success. Where space permitted they have given a separate room or ward

for the library, have put in shelving, decorated the room, detailed orderlies to take care of the room, and have furnished all small library supplies, thereby relieving the Association of this expense.

The Red Cross has stood by us in this work as in all our hospital experience. In November, when it appeared that the work must be abandoned because of the lack of A. L. A. War funds to continue it, Miss Ruth Emerson, in charge of the Bureau of Medical Social Service of the American Red Cross, said: "This is one of the most important parts of the medical social service; it must be continued."—and it was upon her very earnest recommendation that the Red Cross took over the salaries of the hospital department in December. (The money covering this item has since been returned to the Red Cross.)

The Red Cross also sent word to a number of the hospitals asking their workers to get from the men statements concerning the value of the work, and what it would mean if this work was discontinued. There were literally hundreds of letters sent in by the men, many of them pathetic, some humorous. One patient at the hospital in Greenville, S. C., wrote: "The thought that the library could be taken away from us comes as a bolt from a clear sky—clear in that our sole source of necessary contentment, the library, has helped so materially to shorten otherwise endless hours of waiting—waiting for what? Would you deny us such relief? Please do not."

Another patient wrote: "Let the Red Cross and the Liberty Drivers go if they want to, but I've been in hospitals for two years and nine months and I can't get along without the library."

Another: "This being a tuberculosis hospital, dissatisfaction and discontent are the elements upon which tubercle bacilli feed. We have fought to save the world for Democracy. We have contributed our dollars for the starving children of the war-torn Old World. We are now pleading to save our library to us. And, as the former will be saved, so in the name of common sense, please save the latter."

TRANSFER OF THE SERVICE

The Committee on the transfer of the service has been at work. Altho the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service had assured the committee in the late summer of his entire willingness and expectation to take over the service,

he was unable, at the last moment to procure the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was of the opinion that Congressional action was necessary before funds could be expended for this purpose. This approval was secured at the last session of Congress when an item was included in the Sundry Civil Bill which provides not exceeding \$100,000 for library books, magazines and papers, and library service, for beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This will be available July 1st.

The details of the transfer of the service have not been agreed upon. If the work is therapeutic it belongs to the Public Health Service, if educational, to the Vocational Board. Fortunately, the doctors consider it therapeutic, and the teachers educational, so one or the other or both departments may continue it as all beneficiaries of the War Risk Insurance are considered in the clause making the appropriation.

"A Union List of Periodicals and Annuals" taken by eleven representative special libraries in Boston, as of March, 1921, has been prepared by the Special Libraries Association of Boston, and may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Leslie R. French, librarian to the Abertham Construction Company, at 27 School Street.

The libraries co-operating are: The American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Boston Elevated Railway Co.; the Insurance Library Association of Boston; Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Lockwood Green & Co.; the Old Colony Trust Co.; the Social Law Library; the Social Service Library; Stone and Webster; Women's Educational and Industrial Union; and *Youth's Companion*.

"The Association will be glad to receive suggestions for the improvement of the union list; also corrections and additions needed to keep it up to date" with the intention of carrying the work further if possible.

A Folding Book Case

BELOW is a picture of a serviceable type of book case in use at one of the deposit stations of the Rochester Public Library located in the factory of the Taylor Instrument Company of Rochester. You have perhaps heard of folding beds. This is a folding book case. It is like an ordinary book case with doors except that there are shelves on the inside of the doors.

The one here shown is about seven feet high and five feet wide. When open it is double this width. The hinges are specially strong so as to carry the weight of the books. It is made of ordinary pine wood and painted on the outside to match the woodwork of the room. It stands at the entrance to the lunch room of the factory, so that all employees who eat there have to pass close to it going in and coming out.

The advantage of this type of case is that it enables the librarian in just a few seconds to unlock it, swing the doors back and display for examination books which are on deposit there. At the close of the lunch hour it takes only a few seconds to close the case and lock it. As the librarian is an employee of the factory, this time element is important.

This factory when operating at full capacity employs about nine hundred people. Last year our deposit station of 383 books there circulated 4,936 volumes.

WILLIAM F. YUST.



THE BOOK CASE AS READY FOR USE

Los Angeles Public Library 1872-1920

ADOPTING Byron's lines from "The Corsair," the Los Angeles Public Library invites its readers to "survey our empire—and behold our home!" The empire covers not only the city but Greater Los Angeles, extending from Port Los Angeles at San Pedro to Owensmouth, fifty miles distant. "It includes residence sections of comfortable homes; many neighborhoods of mixed racial groups, Italian, Mexican, Armenian, Russian, Yiddish; industrial centers, ranging from great shipyards, railroad plants, iron works, and oil wells to crowded city streets of factories and shops; suburban subdivisions; and scattered ranching settlements. Even the Japanese fishing village at San Pedro has its collection of Japanese books and magazines, supplied by the Public Library." The home is as constricted as the empire is wide. "The Los Angeles Public Library is today, after nearly half a century of constructive educational work and remarkable growth, the only library of importance in the United States which has never had a central building of its own or has no such building in actual prospect." The central collection of 210,000 volumes is housed and arranged on four floors of an office building, which also contain all the departments of the library and a library school. From the Loan Department on the eighth floor more than a million volumes are circulated yearly. In spite of the most careful adjustment these quarters are inadequate for the demands made on them, and the increasing yearly rental proves to be a heavy tax on the library budget. The branch libraries fare better in eight Carnegie buildings of distinctive architecture.

The organization of what is now the Los Angeles Public Library was effected in 1872, when the City was little more than "a rambling village, centering at the plaza, mingling low adobe buildings with frame structures of the box-like, high-stooped type of the late sixties, interspersed with a few 'business blocks' and churches, with the coming of the railroad still a matter of great local pride and interest, and with the atmosphere of the old Spanish days not yet displaced by the full current of American energy." On December 7, 1872, a mass-meeting was held at the Merced Theatre to consider the need of a library, and the Los Angeles Library Association was founded, with sixty-six vice-

presidents. The library was established in four small, dark rooms of the old Downey block on Temple and Spring streets, where the Federal Building now stands. An enabling act passed by the Legislature in 1874 provided for a small public appropriation thru taxation, but subscription charges and funds raised by benefit entertainments were the main support of the library for more than a decade. Under the terms of a new city charter the library, then containing some 6,000 volumes and with a subscription list of 132 members, moved in July, 1889, to quarters in the City Hall and was for the first time granted a reasonable city appropriation. At the same time the appointment of Tessa L. Kelso initiated a vigorous and able administration. In 1891 the library was made entirely free to the public. By 1895 it had grown to 42,000 volumes, with a circulation of 329,000 volumes and a registration of 20,000 readers. In 1902 a new city charter was adopted, by which the library received an annual minimum appropriation of four cents on each hundred dollars of taxable property. The minimum was increased to five cents at the general city election of 1918.

In course of time the City Hall was outgrown, and in March, 1906, the library moved to the upper floor of the Homer Laughlin annex, a fireproof business building at Third and Hill streets, which was leased for three years at a rental of \$900 per month. Here it occupied four rooms of 120x40 feet, had storage facilities in the basement, and a roof-garden reading room. In two years it was obliged to seek larger quarters, and moved to the third floor of the Hamburger department store building at Broadway and Eighth Street, taking a five-year lease at \$18,000 a year. When these quarters in turn became overcrowded, and their suitable rearrangement or extension proved impracticable, better provision for the multiplying departments, enlarging collections and growing volume of public use of the library became imperative. Arrangements were made with the Metropolitan Building then in course of construction at Fifth street and Broadway to lease the three upper floors at a rental of \$22,000 a year. Changes while the building was under construction made it possible to give a height of two stories to the circulation department on the eighth floor, providing a mezzanine or gallery floor, and sky-

lights so that excellent lighting was assured. On June 1, 1914, the library was opened in the quarters which it still occupies. The working, administrative, and staff departments and the Library School are grouped on the seventh and tenth floors. The periodical reading-room, the children's department and the school and teachers' department are the only public departments on the seventh floor. All other public departments are brought together on the eighth floor, with its circulation divisions, its reference room and its special mezzanine departments, for all of which a single public entrance and exit are provided.

The library has had twelve librarians in its 48 years of existence. J. C. Littlefield, who was in charge of the rooms in the Downey block from December 1872 to January 1879, was followed by Patrick Connolly, who remained until June 1880. Mary Foy, later one of the leaders in the state suffrage campaign held the position until 1884, and was succeeded by Jessie Gavitt, who gave place in January 1889 to Lydia A. Prescott.

In April of the same year Tessa L. Kelso became librarian, and initiated a period of development that in six years made the Los Angeles library widely known thruout the country for the progressive and original features of its administration. In 1895 Miss Kelso was succeeded by Mrs. Clara B. Fowler, who served until June 1897, when Mrs. Harriet Child Wadleigh took charge until May 1900. Her successor, Mary L. Jones (New York State Library School) was the first librarian with special professional training, and became later librarian of Bryn Mawr College. Charles F. Lummis, historian and explorer of Spanish-America and the Southwest, was elected librarian in June 1905 and held office until March 31, 1910. Purd B. Wright, formerly librarian of the St. Joseph Public Library was appointed in 1910, and resigned on March 31, 1911, to become librarian of the Kansas City Free Public Library. He was succeeded on Sept. 6, 1911, by Everett R. Perry (New York State Library School), formerly of the New York Public Library.

Summer Courses in Library Science

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

IT has been decided to omit the regular six weeks' summer course for workers in the smaller public libraries in the State and to concentrate effort on the course for school librarians, which will be lengthened to six weeks and will be held from July 6 to August 13. Sabra W. Vought, state inspector of school libraries, will be in charge assisted by members of the faculty of the Library School, and others experienced in school library work. Tuition will be free to all teachers and school librarians of the State, but a fee of \$20 will be required of non-residents. Instruction will be given in simplified methods in the technical work especially adapted to the needs of school libraries. Emphasis will be placed on book selection and reference work, the latter to include both the study of reference books and methods of instructing children in their use as library tools.

To provide for librarians who may come from larger schools or who have taken the course at a previous session, two advanced courses will be given: one in reference work and one in cataloging. The reference course will consider books found in the larger high school libraries and others which the school librarian should

know how to use in the public library. The advanced course in cataloging will take up the making of a dictionary catalog and the assigning of subject headings.

Application for registration should be made at an early date. For full information address Sabra W. Vought, School Libraries Division, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

THE twentieth annual session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training will open June 13 and extend as usual thru the first six weeks of the University of Iowa Summer Session. The course is fundamental in character and is planned as a co-ordinate whole which will be especially helpful to students who have neither time or means required for a longer course. Students are admitted to the Summer School for Library Training on the same terms as for other work in the Liberal Arts College, preference being given to those who hold library positions. The work continues under the directorship of Blanche Watts. Grace Shellenberger returns to the staff this year to give the course in Children's Literature. Instruction in Cataloging and Classification will

be given by Greta Smith, recently of the Portland, Oregon, Library.

A second Conference for Library Workers under the auspices of the Extension Division of the University is scheduled for the second week of July.

JANE E. ROBERTS, *Resident Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE twenty-sixth Summer Session is announced for June 27 to August 5, 1921. Two courses will be offered—one for librarians and assistants in Wisconsin public libraries and one for teacher-librarians. The latter course carrying six university credits is open to teachers holding a state certificate or license to teach in high schools and to junior and senior students in the University and colleges of the state preparing to qualify as teacher-librarians. Because of limited quarters preference will be given to those expecting to do library work in Wisconsin.

All correspondence regarding either course and requests for complete announcement should be addressed to Preceptor, Library School, 206 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wisconsin.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

THE fifth summer library school courses of the University of Missouri will be held in the six weeks beginning June 22nd and ending August 3rd.

The courses are: classification and cataloging, bibliography, library economy, library history, children's work, reference books, book selection.

Credit will be given in the School of Education of the University for courses satisfactorily completed. Students qualified to enter the University are eligible for entrance to the library school.

For a detailed announcement of the courses offered, write to: Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE usual summer session will be held July 5 to August 12. Three courses of three weeks each will be offered. Florence Blunt, of the School faculty, will give one in reference and library economy, July 25-August 12. From July 5-22 Miss Grace Hill, of the Kansas City

Public Library, will conduct the course in cataloging and classification, and Miss Alice Hazeltine, of St. Louis, will carry the course in library work for children.

The applicant must send with her application a written statement in regard to her position or appointment from the president of the board of trustees or the head librarian of the library with which she is connected, or from the school principal.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

Pictures Wanted by the A. L. A.

Every few days the A. L. A. Headquarters staff has an opportunity to use good library pictures for exhibits and for reproduction in magazines. It is rarely possible to meet the need if we must collect the pictures after the request comes in. We ought, therefore, to have a file of pictures on hand at all times.

To make the picture interesting, there should be people in it; and if possible, the people should look "alive" and natural, not posed.

A good size is 8 x 6 inches, but good clear-cut pictures of any size, even kodak pictures, are acceptable. They should not be mounted.

Just now there is special need for more pictures on county libraries, and for pictures on the different kinds of library work which will illustrate librarianship as a vocation. Pictures illustrating children's work, work with foreign born, work in industrial plants, libraries in county schools, etc., are always interesting and will be sure to serve a purpose sometime.

Will you help the Headquarters staff to meet the demands for pictures by sending some from your library? The cost will not be burdensome for your library and it will be good publicity for your city.

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary*.

FREE ON REQUEST

Copies of the Proceedings of the Medical Conference, held at the invitation of the Committee of Red Cross Societies at Cannes, France, April 1 to 11, 1919, are available for distribution and may be had by addressing the Librarian, American Red Cross, 17th and D Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Copies of the "War Diary of the 354th Infantry, 89th Division" compiled by Lieutenant John F. McGrath may be secured of the compiler at 1377 East 57th St., Chicago, Ill. Postage charges of 35c. should be remitted.

Training in Librarianship*

THE title imposed upon this book by its inclusion in a "training series" does not accurately describe it. It is primarily a bird's-eye view of library work, a discussion of various types of libraries, their work and the special qualifications needed for success in their service. Practically every type of library in the United States is discussed or at least mentioned. Particular but not undue emphasis is placed on the different types of special libraries.

Only one chapter is devoted specifically to "training schools and agencies." This precludes any detailed discussion but a comprehensive chart supplies many details. This is perhaps the most inclusive and up-to-date summary available tho there are some omissions even here. The summary of the Washington School for Secretaries in this chart seems to overlook the course in Business Library Methods which Miss Louise B. Krause has for several years been conducting at the Riverside Library Service School. The statement that "short intensive courses are given in the summer," even in the few states mentioned on page 192, must be qualified.

No one is so likely to appreciate the rapid changes in library conditions as he who attempts to prepare an accurate comprehensive article on any phase of library work. Errors seem to be generated spontaneously and statements and statistics grow obsolete or misleading while the article is in press. This will explain some minor inaccuracies and some allusions to the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A.

* Friedel, J. H. *Training in Librarianship*. Phil.: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1921.

and certain of its war-time activities which are no longer part of the work of the Association. During the past six months, conditions in special and business libraries have also changed, at least temporarily, more than the text indicates.

Tho the book is necessarily sketchy there are so many interesting incidental details that the lack of an index is especially regrettable. The eight illustrations are interesting in their exhibit of contrasted conditions. The type is good in style and size. The paper and—at least in the copy at hand—the uneven press work unfortunately offset the legibility of the type and make the book hard to read in a poor light.

In an introductory note Mr. Carl H. Milam says: "Experienced librarians will find in this book some useful tabulations and lists and interesting discussions of various types of libraries. They will also (inevitably) find some expressions of opinion with which they do not agree."

Both statements are true. But there is not much danger of serious disagreement on any important point. The author is conscientiously constructive in viewpoint and treatment. He insists on special training as well as natural aptitude. His desire to advocate a professional attitude and a general method common to all librarians is evident.

The book is probably the best single treatment of the subject for the vocational adviser in high schools. It explores no new territory and reaches no new goal. It does go by a somewhat different route and for that reason it is a welcome addition to the literature of its subject.

FRANK K. WALTER.

Recruiting for Librarianship

A CONSTANTLY growing interest in librarianship as an attractive profession is being shown by college men and women. The following reading list will be of service to college librarians. By having the books and pamphlets assembled and easily accessible to students the busy librarian may further the work of the local vocational director, co-operate with the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service, and direct the individual student to a vocation of almost unlimited possibilities. Association of American Library Schools.

- Books and a Vocation. 1920. (Can be supplied free from A. L. A. Headquarters).
 Bostwick, Arthur E. *The American Public Library*. New York: Appleton, 1917.
 Carlton, W. N. C. Superstructures. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, June, 1918, v. 22, p. 344-353).
 Carnegie Library School. *Are you Seeking a Vocation?* 1920. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library.
 Dana, John Cotton. *Library Primer*. Ed. 3. 1921. Boston, Library Bureau.
 Donnelly, June R. *The Librarian*. (In: Filene,

- Catherine, *ed.* *Careers for Women*, pp. 293-297.) Boston: Houghton, 1920.
- Friedel, J. H. *Training for Librarianship*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1921.
- Hazeltine, Alice. *The Children's Librarian*. (In: Filene, Catherine, *ed.* *Careers for Women*, pp. 293-297). Boston: Houghton, 1920.
- Library School of Western Reserve University. *Bringing Books and People Together*. Cleveland: Western Reserve University, 1920.
- Phail, Edith. *The Industrial Librarian* (In: Filene, Catherine, *ed.* *Careers for Women*, pp. 298-308). Boston: Houghton, 1920.
- Plummer, Mary W. *Training for Librarianship*. Second edition revised by F. K. Walter. Chicago: A. L. A., 1920.
- Powell, Sophy H. *The Children's Librarian and her Training*. (In her *Children's Librarian*, p. 225-271). New York: Wilson, 1917.
- University of Washington Library School Alumni. *A call to Librarianship*. 1919. Seattle, University of Washington Library.

The library periodicals contain various articles on library training both inspirational and practical. *Papers and Proceedings* of the American Library Association should be consulted also. The *Encyclopedia Americana*, edition of 1919, vol. 17, p. 393-394 gives helpful information.

The circulars of the various library schools should be added to this selected list.

The New Library Primer

JUST as in the old story of the man's pocket knife, which with two new blades and a new handle still remained in his fond esteem the same dear old knife which had gladdened his boyish heart, so this new edition of the "small librarian's" *vade mecum* will continue to hold first place on the shelves of the "beginners, ambitious assistants and managers of small libraries" for whom it is specially designed, altho of the original edition very little remains except the author and title and the color of the binding! As Mr. Dana very frankly says in the preface to the present edition, he has "omitted all contributions from others, has rewritten or dropped nearly all of his own work, has added much, and thus has made an entirely new volume." There can be no doubt, with the book as with the pocket knife, that the thoro overhauling has resulted in an infinitely better tool for working purposes, under present-day conditions.

In the 1909 edition, for example, the chapter on "Rooms, building, fixtures, furniture" occupies but four and one-half pages, and the subject is covered. In the 1920 edition there are nearly twenty-four pages given to the same topics, and suggestive floor arrangements for rooms of different size and shape, as well as pictures of simple library furniture, illustrate the text. In much the same way all the other chapters in the older edition have been expanded and rearranged. Where the earlier edition gives less than two pages (including an illustration)

to the care of pamphlets, and advocates their filing in Library Bureau pamphlet boxes, the new edition devotes thirteen pages to the development of an information file from pamphlets, with instructions and illustrations telling how to arrange a vertical file for their care, or, if preferred, how to use the color band method. Similarly "Museums and Libraries" has grown from two paragraphs to three pages. Diagrams, sample forms, and reproductions of successful booklists and other publicity are freely used to illustrate the different chapters. New chapters cover the Library Workers' Association, special libraries, and county libraries, while a supplement gives lists of dealers in library supplies and equipment, books and articles on library laws, library schools and training classes, state and provincial library commissions, reference books and periodicals for a small library, things needed in library work, and a number of short bibliographies on allied subjects.

FLORENCE A. HUXLEY.

FREE ON REQUEST

The Bankers' Loan and Securities Co. of New Orleans, La., issued in 1916 four booklets on Cuba, dealing with "General Conditions, Government, etc.;" "Agriculture;" "Industries;" and "Investments."

The Company wishes to place these in libraries in which they can be useful.

Application for them should be made to the librarian, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

*Dana, John Cotton. *A Library Primer*. Boston: Library Bureau, 1921, 263 p.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Standard or Current Literature or Drama

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW OF MOTION PICTURES FROM AMONG THOSE REVIEWED DURING THE LATTER HALF OF 1920.

- ARE ALL MEN ALIKE.** Metro. 6 reels. Star: May Allison.
Society comedy drama; from novel, "The Waffle Iron," by Arthur Stringer.
- BEHOLD MY WIFE.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Star: May Scott.
Canadian romance; from Sir Gilbert Parker's story, "The Translation of a Savage."
- BLIND WIVES.** Fox. 9 reels. Star: Estel Taylor.
Satirical drama on women's clothes; from Edward Knoblock's stage play "My Lady's Dress."
- CALL LOAN, A.** Vitagraph. 2 reels.
Rural story; O. Henry.
- CHARM SCHOOL, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Wallace Reid.
Private school comedy drama; from story and play by Alice Duer Miller.
- COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.** Argonaut Co. 5 reels.
New England costume romance; from Longfellow's poem.
- CUMBERLAND ROMANCE, A.** Realart. 6 reels. Star: Mary Miles Minter.
Mountain melodrama—prohibition propaganda; from the story by John Fox, Jr.
- CUPID THE COWPUNCHER.** Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star: Will Rogers.
Cattleman's comedy drama; from story, "Alec Lloyd, Cowpuncher," by Eleanor Gates.
- DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.** Vitagraph. 7 reels. Stars: Katherine Calvert and Percy Mormant.
Romantic melodrama of sea venture; from novel by E. W. Hornung.
- DEEP WATERS.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels.
New England Seacoast melodrama; from novel, "Caleb West, Master Diver," by F. Hopkinson Smith.
- DEVIL'S GARDEN.** First National. 7 reels. Star: Lionel Barrymore.
Tragedy of the effects of thinking; from novel by W. B. Maxwell.
- DWELLING PLACE OF LIGHT, THE.** Hodkinson. 7 reels. Stars: Clara Adams and King Bagot.
Social problem drama; from novel by Winston Churchill.
- EARTHBOUND.** Goldwyn. 8 reels. Star: Wyndham Standing.
Drama of domestic problems and life-after-death; from novel by Basil King.
- 39 EAST.** Realart. 5 reels. Star: Constance Binney.
New York boarding house romance; from play by Rachel Crothers.
- FIREBRAND TREVISON.** Fox. 5 reels. Star: Buck White.
Western melodrama of out-doors and horsemanship; from story by Charles Alden Selzer.
- FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Billie Burke.
Society comedy drama; from Clyde Fitch's stage play.
- GIRL IN THE WEB, THE.** Pathé. 6 reels. Star: Blanche Sweet.
Mystery romance of robbery; from novel, "Miss Maitland, Private Secretary," by Geraldine Bonner.
- GOBLESS MEN.** Goldwyn. 7 reels. Star: Helena Chadwick.
Drama of the sea; from Ben Ames Williams' story, "Black Pawl."
- GOING SOME.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Ethel Grey Terry.
Western comedy drama; from novel by Rex Beach.
- GREAT ADVENTURE, THE.** First National. 6 reels. Star: Lionel Barrymore.
English comedy; from the stage play of same name by Arnold Bennett, and his novel, "Buried Alive."
- GREAT LOVER, THE.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Leo Ditrichstein.
Drama of the opera; from stage play by Frederick and Fanny Hatton.
- HALF A CHANCE.** Pathé. 7 reels. Star: Malcolm Hamilton.
Society and crook melodrama; from novel by Fred Isham.
- HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.** Metro. 6 reels. All star cast.
English society melodrama; from Cecil Raleigh's Drury Lane spectacle.
- HARVEST MOON, THE.** Hodkinson. 7 reels. Star: Doris Kenyon.
Romance of France and America; from stage play by Augustus Thomas.
- HELD BY THE ENEMY.** F. P. Lasky. 6 reels. All star cast.
Civil War romance; from stage play by William Gillette.
- HELP YOURSELF.** Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star: Madge Kennedy.
Comedy drama of society-bohemians; from story by Wallace Irwin.
- HER FIRST ELOPEMENT.** Realart. 5 reels. Star: Wanda Hawley.
Light comedy drama; from story by Alice Duer Miller.
- HER HUSBAND'S FRIEND.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Edith Bennett.
Romance of marital unhappiness; from story, "Incubus," by Margery Benton Cooke.
- HOMESPUN FOLKS.** Associated Producers. 6 reels. Star: Lloyd Hughes.
Rural drama; from Julian Johnson's novel, "Wheelbarrow Johnson."
- IF I WERE KING.** Fox. 8 reels. Star: William Farnum.
Romantic drama; from play by Justin Huntley McCarthy.
- INSIDE OF THE CUP, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: David Torrence and Margaret Clayton.
Society and religious drama; from novel by Winston Churchill.
- ISLAND OF REGENERATION.** Vitagraph. 5 reels. Star: Antonio Moreno.
South Sea Islands romantic drama; from story by Cyrus Townsend Brady.
- ISOBEL OR THE TRAIL'S END.** C. B. C. Film Co. 6 reels. Stars: House Peters and Jane Novak.
- IT'S A GREAT LIFE.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Mollie Malone.
A school-boy farce comedy; from Mary Roberts Rinehart's story, "Empire Builders."
- JACKKNIFE MAN, THE.** First National. 6 reels.
Drama; from novel by Ellis Parker Butler.
- JOYOUS TROUBLEMAKER, THE.** Fox. 5 reels. Star: William Farnum.
Western society melodrama and comedy; from novel by Jackson Gregory.
- KISMET.** Robertson-Cole. 9 reels. Star: Otis Skinner.
Oriental romantic melodrama; based on play by Edward Knoblock.
- LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Elsie Ferguson.

- English nobility romance; from novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
- LAST OF THE MOHICANS, THE.** Associated Producers. 6 reels. All star cast.
New York Colonial Indian story; from novel by James Fenimore Cooper.
- LEOPARD WOMAN, THE.** Associated Producers. 7 reels.
Stars: Louise Glaum and House Peters.
African romance of exploration and adventure; from novel by Stewart Edward White.
- LIFE OF THE PARTY, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Fatty Arbuckle.
Comedy drama of a poor lawyer; from story by Irvin S. Cobb.
- LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY.** Metro. 6 reels.
Problem drama; from Charles Neville Buck's story, "The Tyranny of Weakness."
- MADAME X.** Goldwyn. 7 reels. Star: Pauline Frederick.
Parisian tragedy; from play by Alexandre Bisson.
- MAMMA'S AFFAIR.** First National. 6 reels. Star: Constance Talmadge.
Domestic romance; from Rachel Barton Butler's Harvard prize play.
- MERELY MARY ANN.** Fox. 5 reels. Star: Shirley Mason.
London slavery romance; from stage play by Israel Zangwill.
- MID-CHANNEL.** Equity. 6 reels. Star: Clara Kimball Young.
Drama of marriage; from play by Pinero.
- MIDSUMMER MADNESS.** F. P. Lasky. 6 reels. All star.
Drama of marriage problems; from novel by Cosmo Hamilton, "His Friend and His Wife."
- MILESTONES.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Mary Alden.
Drama; from Edward Knoblock's stage play written in collaboration with Arnold Bennett.
- 45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.** First National. 6 reels.
Star: Charles Ray.
Comedy romance; from George M. Cohan's play.
- MUTINY OF THE ELSINORE, THE.** Metro. 6 reels.
Virile romance of the sea; from novel by Jack London.
- NOMADS OF THE NORTH.** First National. 6 reels.
Canadian Northwest melodrama; from novel by James Oliver Curwood.
- OVER THE HILL.** Fox. 11 reels. Star: Mary Carr.
Home drama; from Will Carleton's poems.
- PASSION.** First National. 9 reels. Star: Pola Negri.
French Revolution tragedy centering about the life of DuBarry; material from various sources.
- PASSIONATE PILGRIM, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Claire Whitney and Ruby DeRemer.
Society intrigue story; from novel by Samuel Merwin.
- POLLY WITH A PAST.** Metro. 6 reels. Star: Ina Claire.
Society comedy drama; from play by George Middleton and Guy Bolton.
- PRICE OF REDEMPTION.** Metro. 7 reels. Star: Bert Lytell.
English-Indian Army melodrama; from novel, "The Temple of Dawn," by I. A. R. Wylie.
- SERVANT IN THE HOUSE, THE.** Film Booking Co. 8 reels. Star: Jean Hershot.
English psychological drama; from play by Charles Rann Kennedy.
- SILENT BARRIER.** Hodkinson. 5 reels. Star: Gladys Hulette.
Society romantic drama; from novel by Louis Tracy.
- SLAVE OF VANITY, A.** Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Star: Pauline Frederick.
English society problem drama; from play, "Iris," by Pinero.
- SQUANDERED LIVES.** Stoll. 6 reels. Stars: Ivy Duke and Guy Newall. Romantic.
English society drama; from story, "The Duke's Son," by Cosmo Hamilton.
- STAR ROVER.** Metro. 5 reels.
Psychological drama; from Jack London's novel.
- SWEET LAVENDER.** Realart. 5 reels. Star: Mary Miles Minter.
Romance of college mischief and good will; from play by Pinero.
- TRUTH ABOUT HUSBANDS, THE.** First National. 7 reels.
Domestic problem play; from story by Arthur Pinero.
- UNCLE SAM OF FREEDOM RIDGE.** Harry Levy, Inc. 8 reels.
Patriotic League of Nations drama; from story by Harriet Prescott Montague.
- U. P. TRAIL, THE.** Hodkinson. 7 reels. Stars: Roy Stewart and Virginia Caldwell.
Western pioneer melodrama of railroad building; from novel by Zane Grey.
- WAY DOWN EAST.** D. W. Griffith. 12 reels. Stars: Lillian Gish and Richard Barthelmess.
Farm and home drama; from W. A. Brady's stage play, taken from novel by Lottie Blair Parker.
- WHAT WOMEN WANT.** Pioneer. 5 reels. Star: Louise Huff.
Romance of a secret government movement; from story by George Middleton.
- WHISPERING DEVILS.** Equity. 5 reels. Star: Conway Tearle.
Problem drama; from Henry Arthur Jones' play "Michael and His Lost Angel."
- WHITE CIRCLE.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Janice Wilson.
Melodramatic romance; R. L. Stevenson's story, "The Pavilion on the Links."
- WHITE MOLL, THE.** Fox. 8 reels. Star: Pearl White.
Problem melodrama of the slums; from story by Frank L. Packard.
- YES OR NO.** First National. 6 reels. Star: Norma Talmadge.
Society romance; from novel by Charles B. Davis and play by Arthur Goodrich.

Frank Keller Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School at Albany until 1919, has been appointed librarian of the University of Minnesota Library at Minneapolis, in succession to James Thayer Gerould.

Mr. Walter is a graduate of Haverford and has the M. L. S. of the New York State Library School. After spending some years teaching, part of the time at Haverford, Mr. Walter became reference assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library which work he gave up to become assistant to the Director of the New York State Library and, in 1908, on the appointment of James I. Wyer, Jr., as director of the Library School. He gave up this work to organize the Information Department of the General Motor Corporation at Detroit, but a general policy of retrenchment following business depression last year prevented the development of the service as originally planned and Mr. Walter left the Corporation. The good wishes of a large circle of friends go with him to his new work.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1921



LIBRARY affairs have been much in the legislative eye, both Federal and state, for the past few weeks, and important measures proposed are about to go into effect. Of national interest is the passing of the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill for the year beginning July 1st, which provides a sum of "\$100,000 for library books, magazines and papers for beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance." This provides for the continuance of the Hospital Library Service, the value of which has been ably demonstrated by the American Library Association. Whether this work is to be carried on by the Vocational Board or the Public Health Service has not yet been decided; but the fact that the former regards this work as educational and the latter as therapeutic speaks well for the good service rendered by the A. L. A. and augurs well for its future.

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COUNTY library laws are among the high points of the measures passed by the Kansas and Missouri legislatures. The passing of the Missouri Bill brings to a happy end the long continued effort of the Missouri Library Association, which has introduced the county bill into each legislature since 1915. For a long time it seemed that this bill was to meet the same fate as the others, but vigorous support from librarians, from the State Teachers' Association, various chambers of commerce, many women's clubs and others, were finally successful in having the law passed on the last day of the session by a legislature which also did the state a good service in killing a bill designed to abolish the State Library Commission and merge it in a much mutilated form in the Education Department. Still another happy enactment of this legislature is the amendment of the St. Joseph city charter so as to increase the minimum which the Common Council must appropriate for the Public Library from four-tenths of a mill to eight-tenths of a mill. Due also to the persistent efforts of librarians and especially of the legislative Committee of the State Library Association and its able chairman, Willis H. Kerr, is the enactment of the Kansas County Library Law. While this measure provides for the service to

rural Kansas the passing of a library tax increase specifying one mill instead of one-half mill as the maximum levy for the library fund in cities of the second and third class will make possible better service to the town dwellers.

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WHILE these laws are soon to become of active benefit to the library world, there are others to which librarians should lend hearty support. In Wisconsin and Illinois certification bills approved by the respective state library associations have been introduced. Before the Illinois legislators are also two revenue bills which would increase the tax levy for village, township and city public libraries, while in Rhode Island a bill for a state subsidy for library work and one for the certification of librarians are awaiting action. In Ohio a bill just introduced is designed to reorganize all the work of the state, making for greater concentration of authority in the hands of the Governor, and contains important sections relating to the State Library Board which look toward a more worthy state library service than Ohio has had, especially in recent years.

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THE correlation of library courses as component parts of a formal course of instruction analogous to the plan by which units for a college degree may be obtained thru correspondence, extension, or summer school courses, is discussed editorially in the February *Journal of the Library Workers' Association*. "Could a plan be devised whereby library school courses could be standardized so that units of work in one would be recognized in another and so that experience in any subject that reached the library school standard would be accepted as credits by the library school? Could not summer school, correspondence and extension courses be developed along these lines? Could training classes be brought into line and awarded their proportionate value? Would not such an arrangement place a library school degree within reach of the ambitious worker, to the advancement of professional standards?" Discussion of this pertinent question is invited.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SWAMPSCOTT CONFERENCE

THE A. L. A. will hold its forty-third annual conference at Swampscott, Mass., June 20-27, 1921.

The following Associations, Sections and other groups are expected to meet during the week: College and Reference Section, Trustees Section, Catalog Section, Children's Librarians Section, Professional Training Section, Agricultural Libraries Section, School Libraries Section, Lending Section, Librarians of small Libraries Round Table, Training Class Instructors, Librarians of Religion and Theology, Public Documents Round Table, National Association of State Librarians, League of Library Commissions, American Association of Law Libraries, Special Libraries Association, A. L. A. Council, Association of American Library Schools, and Library Workers Association.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

The New Ocean House, one of the most up-to-date and exclusive hotels on the Atlantic Coast, will be headquarters. Here and in the fireproof assembly hall on the grounds, will be held the general sessions and all other meetings. This hotel, facing the ocean, and the adjoining, connected, seven-story concrete section, will accommodate approximately seven hundred people. Five cottages on the hotel grounds will house nearly one hundred more. All meals will be in the hotel dining room, American plan, for those having rooms in the hotel or its cottages. Only persons staying five days or more will be assigned to the New Ocean House. Those staying less than five days will apply for rooms in the other hotels or rooming houses. Rates (American plan):

No single rooms will be available June 20th to 25th, and a minimum stay of five days must be booked by those applying for rooms here. These restrictions are made by the local committee that the greatest number possible may be housed at Headquarters. Prices granted us are about two-thirds regular rate, and same menu is given as during the season.

Two in a room, twin beds, private bath, each \$8.00 per day.

Four in two rooms, twin beds in each, bath between, each \$8.00 per day.

Three in a room, twin beds and cot, private bath, each \$7.50 per day.

Six in two rooms, twin beds and cot in each room, private bath between each \$7.00 per day.

Eight in two very large parlor front rooms, twin beds and two cots in each room, bath between, each \$6.50 per day.

Two in a room, twin beds, without bath, each \$6.25 per day.

Two in a room, double bed, without bath, each \$6.00 per day.

Three in a room, twin beds and cot, no bath, each \$5.75 per day.

Cottage rooms for two, without bath, each \$5.50 per day.

Hotel Preston, directly on the ocean, in the exclusive residential section of the North Shore Summer Colony, one mile from the New Ocean House, accommodates two hundred and fifty, and a free bus service will be provided for those assigned there, giving quick transportation to and from the conference meetings. It is an up-to-date hotel, and will be chosen by those who enjoy the quiet rest outside headquarters. Rates (American plan, and including free bus service to and from meetings):

Two in a room, twin beds, private bath, each \$8.00 per day.

Four in two rooms, twin beds in each, bath between, each \$7.50 per day.

Three in a room, twin beds and cot, private bath, each \$7.50 per day.

Six in two rooms, twin beds and cot in each room, bath between, each \$7.00 per day.

Two in a room, double bed, without bath, each \$6.00 per day.

Single room, without bath, each \$6.50 per day.

Hotel Bellevue, fifteen minutes' walk from Headquarters, and on trolley line running every fifteen minutes directly to the assembly hall on the New Ocean House grounds (fare 10c or 15 rides for \$1.00), will accommodate about fifty. Rates (American plan):

Two in a room, with bath, each \$7.00 per day.

Two in a room, without bath, each \$5.50 per day.

The Willey House and cottages, nearer headquarters, and also on the trolley line, will provide for one hundred persons. Rates (American plan):

Two in a room, without bath, each \$5.00 per day.

Two in a room, with bath, each \$6.00 per day.

Single room, without bath, \$6.00 day.

Private Houses. For those desiring to attend the conference at a minimum of expense, as many rooms will be provided in near-by private houses as may be desired. For these apply to Clarence E. Sherman, librarian, Free Public Library, Lynn, Mass. Rates: \$1.00 per night per person. Delegates in private houses may obtain special meals at New Ocean House cafeteria: Breakfast 50c; Lunch 75c; Dinner \$1.00.

One-day Visitors. Transient delegates coming to Swampscott for the day only, and not remaining over night, may also get meals in the cafeteria. A few can be accommodated in main dining room, where lunch will cost \$1.50 (regu-

lar rate \$3.00) and dinner \$2.50 (regular rate \$4.00).

HOW TO MAKE RESERVATIONS

Reservation of rooms should be made as soon as possible. Assignments will be made after April 10th. If all cannot be given the accommodation requested, preference will be given older members and those from outside New England. For all hotel and cottage reservations write to the American Library Association, care of New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., the management of which will acknowledge all letters, and, assisted by Mr. F. W. Faxon of the local committee, will make all assignments.

For rooms in private houses, address Clarence E. Sherman, Free Public Library, Lynn, Mass., who has undertaken to arrange that part of the rooming.

The reduced rates made for the conference week at New Ocean House, will be available for several days before June 20th, and will hold for those who wish to remain after the meeting is over, until the afternoon of Friday, July 1st.

TRAVEL NOTICE

No reduced railroad rates will be possible from New England points to Swampscott next June, but the Trunk Line Association, Passenger Department, has decided to sell round-trip tickets for the conference from points in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, most of Pennsylvania, and part of Virginia.

The rate of one and one-half fare to western gateways of New England Passenger Association Territory, plus double the one way fare therefrom, will be available to members of the A. L. A. and dependent members of their families, when identification certificates are presented. Those who take advantage of this rate must go and return by same route and must reach original starting point not later than June 30, 1921. Tickets will be on sale June 18th to 20th.

It is hoped that other passenger associations will grant similar rates, but it is not expected that any rates will be granted in New England territory.

For convenience of delegates and others the present regular railroad and Pullman one-way fares are here given. Upper berth is approximately 80 per cent of the lower.

	Fare	Pullman Lower Berth
New York	\$ 8.92	\$ 4.05
Philadelphia	12.42	4.05
Washington	17.71	6.08
Atlanta via New York	42.93	14.58
Pittsburgh	25.97	6.89

Dallas via St. Louis	71.84	21.87
Birmingham via Cincinnati ..	46.26	15.80
New Orleans via New York ..	61.16	19.44
Denver	79.89	22.68
Buffalo	19.33	4.86
Detroit	29.89	8.10
Cleveland	26.41	6.89
Cincinnati	36.28	9.72
Chicago	39.64	10.94
St. Louis	47.02	12.96
Memphis via Cincinnati	52.90	15.80
St. Paul	55.05	13.77
Minneapolis	55.46	13.77
Omaha	59.00	15.80

Chicago party. Following the custom of former years, a special train out of Chicago is planned, providing a sufficient number (125) signify their intention of joining the special party. Should there be an insufficient number to meet the railroad requirement for special service, separate Pullman sleepers will be provided, to be attached to regular train for the accommodation of those who register with the travel committee before June 10th. (Address: John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library).

COMMITTEES

Travel. Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston; Charles H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Div. U. S. Navy Dept. Washington, D. C.; John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

Nominating. P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library, Urbana, chairman; June Donnelly, Theresa Hitchler, Grace D. Rose and Everett R. Perry.

Program. President, First Vice President and Secretary.

Local. C. F. D. Belden, J. Randolph Coolidge, Anna M. Bancroft, Wm. C. Lane, Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell, Edward H. Redstone, F. W. Faxon.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

Space for commercial exhibits will be available in unlimited proportions on the main or office floor of the New Ocean House. Applications should be made directly to the management of the hotel. Price will be determined on basis of amount of space requested up to May 1st. Rate will vary from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per running foot for the entire meeting. No less than six feet will be considered.

POINTS OF INTEREST ACCESSIBLE FROM SWAMPSCOTT

The attractions of Boston and vicinity will undoubtedly bring large numbers from all parts of the country in spite of the high cost of traveling, and the Program Committee is planning to allow ample time for excursions to points of historical and literary interest.

SWAMPSCOTT. A typical old-time village, is

twelve miles from Boston, and one of the most exclusive sections of the North Shore of Massachusetts. It is on the Boston & Maine R. R., about a mile beyond Lynn. It may be reached from Boston by motor via Revere Beach and thru Lynn, over the Metropolitan Parkway system, which follows the water practically all the way. Train service is frequent, time required about thirty minutes. Puritan Road, on which the New Ocean House is situated, is a continuation of the Shore Boulevard, established in 1629. This is the oldest and most famous highway along the North Shore, and was originally the Indian trail called The Path of Peace.

MARBLEHEAD. Distance 5 miles. Famous harbor and yachting center.

NAHANT. 2 miles. Lynn Woods. 4 miles. Fine wild woodland.

SALEM. 4 miles. Founded 1626. The "Witch House" and "House of the Seven Gables" still to be seen here.

REVERE BEACH. 5 miles. The Massachusetts Coney Island.

BEVERLY. 6 miles. Historic North Shore settlement.

PRIDES CROSSING. 10 miles. Fine summer homes.

MANCHESTER. 18 miles. Famous summer resort.

DANVERS. 15 miles. Has many colonial homes of historic interest.

MAGNOLIA. 20 miles. Fashionable resort.

LEXINGTON. 25 miles. Very rich in historic sites.

CONCORD. 27 miles. First battleground of the Revolutionary War. Home of Hawthorne, Emerson and Louisa Alcott.

SUDBURY. 30 miles. The Wayside Inn is here.

METHUEN. 25 miles. Has many historic homes.

GLOUCESTER. Greatest fishing port in America. Settled in 1623. 25 miles.

PLYMOUTH. 50 miles. Landing place of the Pilgrims. Has fine collection of authentic Mayflower relics.

The local committee hopes to arrange for a large party visit to Plymouth, probably Sunday, June 26th; also, motor excursion on some other day to cover Lexington, Concord, and return via the Wayside Inn at Sudbury; and an auto trip is planned for one afternoon during Conference week along the North Shore to Marblehead and Beverly.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. About 100 miles north of Swampscott. If applications are received from 25 or more persons, Mr. Faxon will plan to conduct a post-conference party, spending about three days in Jackson, whence trips

would be made to North Conway, Intervale, Upper Bartlett and Crawford Notch, leaving Jackson, travel by motor to Randolph for a three-days' stay, and from that headquarters an all day trip will be made covering Bretton Woods, Profile Lake and the Flume of Franconia, returning via Jefferson. The estimated cost of trip covering June 27th to July 4th, including railroad, hotel meals and motor trips, as outlined, would be \$58 for the eight days.

INDIANA AND KENTUCKY LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES JOINT MEETING

AN unusually interesting district meeting, one of the most successful of the year, was that at which the librarians and trustees of Southern Indiana and Central Kentucky were entertained by the librarian and staff of the Louisville Public Library, March 10th. A dozen Indiana libraries and about the same number of Kentucky institutions were represented, about one hundred people being present at each session.

The morning program was given over to the problems of extension work. George T. Settle of the Louisville Public Library, presided and after a gracious welcome introduced Mrs. Herbert W. Mengel, a member of the Kentucky Library Commission who discussed the new Kentucky County Library Law, which is similar to the Indiana law. Mrs. Mengel urged a greater interest in the provisions and possibilities of the law and spoke of the active campaign in Scott County, Kentucky.

Jennie O. Cochrane, head of extension work in the Louisville Public Library, presided over a round table discussion on County Library work, outlining first the active service of the Louisville Library in Jefferson County. Permelia Boyd, Secretary of the Scott County (Indiana) Library Board, gave a witty and helpful talk on "Serving a County from a Small Town Library." Georgia Stockslager of the Corydon (Indiana) Public Library, spoke of township work and Mayme C. Snipes of the Indiana Public Library Commission, told of the results obtained by a township library book wagon, the increase of borrowers from twenty per cent of the resident families to eighty per cent, and a deeper interest in good reading. Bernice Bell of the Louisville Children's Department, spoke of the work in the schools in the county and Thomas Blue discussed the service in the colored stations of the county.

The staff of the Louisville Library entertained the guests at a jolly luncheon served in the art gallery, an informal discussion of new and old favorite books taking the place of toasts. Before the afternoon session the guests had an opportunity to visit the art exhibit and the in-

teresting exhibit on book mending prepared by the Louisville staff.

The afternoon session was presided over by William J. Hamilton of the Indiana Public Library Commission. An altogether delightful talk on contemporary fiction was given by Mrs. Ira Sayre Barnett. Her keen sense of values, her charming humor and her occasional sly digs at the listening librarians were very much enjoyed by all. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, gave the closing talk on "The Librarian's Opportunity and the Trustee's." This was an appeal for a better appreciation of the library's work on the part of the public, and for an active and working interest on the part of library trustees in helping the library to serve every community interest.

After the formal program the guests were taken to the Western Colored Branch Library where Mr. Blue and Mrs. Harris of the staff told of its work and the results obtained. A final treat was the telling of a group of stories by two colored children who have taken part in the story telling contests held at the branch.

REGIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCES IN ILLINOIS

DURING February and March, there were fourteen regional library conferences held in Illinois under the joint auspices of the Illinois Library Association and the Illinois Library Extension Commission. Anna May Price, secretary of the Commission represented the commission at each of the meetings, while the Association was represented at different meetings by its president, Effie A. Lansden, of Cairo, Helen A. Bagley, a former president, Anna F. Hoover and Mary J. Booth.

The meetings held were as follows:

Evanston, February 1, Helen Bagley, chairman; DeKalb, February 9, Mrs. E. B. Murray; Savanna, February 10, Anna May Price; Ottawa, February 11, Vera Snook; Bushnell, February 17, Anna May Price; Peoria, February 18, Anna F. Hoover; Momence, February 19, Bertha A. Durham; University of Illinois, Urbana, February 21, Ethel C. Kratz; Effingham, February 22, Margaret Gramesley; Springfield, February 24, Effie A. Lansden; Alton, March 7, Bella Steuernagel; Anna, March 8, Helen L. Grear; Paducah, Ky., March 9, Fannie Rawson; Mt. Carmel, March 10, Mrs. Edgar Foster.

Great interest was taken in all the subjects discussed at the different meetings, and particularly in "Library Legislation for 1921" and "Library Incomes and Present Prices."

The topics discussed were—"Standardization of libraries," "Library incomes and present

prices," "County libraries," "Library legislation for 1921," "Keeping the Carnegie contract," "Ten best books of the season," "Current fiction and the rented shelf as an aid to its solution," "What makes the juvenile book bad or mediocre," "Summer courses for the librarian and assistant," "Our responsibility to the Illinois Library Association," "Periodicals—selection, use and binding," "Book mending and reinforced bindings" "Care of pamphlets," "Increasing the number of borrowers," "Our professional periodicals," "Co-operation of the public library in compiling war records," and "Use of the victrola and piano in the public library."

At the joint meeting with Kentucky at Paducah, Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, spoke on Kentucky's new county library law, Anna May Price of the Illinois Commission spoke on the different phases of the loan desk routine, and Effie A. Lansden of Cairo, Illinois, president of the Illinois Library Association, discussed the relation of the librarian to the state association and also spoke on the professional periodicals.

One special feature of the meeting at Springfield on February 24, was the presence of Vachel Lindsay, Springfield's poet, who entertained the librarians present with the reading of an unfinished poem called "Gypsies." He also spoke on the value of a library to a community and its help in its growth.

All of the meetings were well attended and manifest interest was shown in all of the discussions, which were mostly informal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEETINGS of the Association have been held on January 5, and February 24.

At the January meeting Dr. Bowerman spoke briefly of the present status of the Reclassification Bill. In the revised classification library work has been put on a par with other professions—a distinct step forward, he said, altho those who sponsor the classification realize it is still far from perfect.

The program of the evening was "Brief talks on some phases of library work, scientific, technical and educational." Clara Herbert of the Public Library spoke appreciatively of the educational aspect of library work as she found it in a great public library, touching upon the education derived from book selection and from the reference work, in which one dealt with such varied subject matter. From these she came to the splendid co-operative work between libraries and schools, noting the great stimuli gained from contact with books, from advice given and received as to books, and from the making of

reading lists on all manner of subjects. Miss Herbert looks forward to the time when lists suitable for children of all ages, on up thru all the grades to adult years, will be the common thing and effective co-operation between libraries and university extension work will be in operation.

Laura Thompson of the Department of Labor then gave a most interesting account of the work of the Labor Department Library shortly to be published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

At the meeting held on February 24th, Dr. Putnam presided, and Waldo G. Leland of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave a most instructive lecture on archives and archive buildings. Mr. Leland showed pictures of buildings used for the storage of state archives in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia (where a new building has just been constructed), North Carolina, Kansas and Iowa and of a building erected by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto especially for the purpose of housing its records, and the most perfect archive building in North America. He showed also a number of views of the national archive buildings of Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria and Germany. He said that America owed a great debt to the custodians of

the British archives for the warm welcome always extended to American students and the valuable assistance to those who work in the Public Record Office and other depositories. He pointed out that if the archives of France and Great Britain and Spain were in the same situation as the archives of the United States in Washington it would be impossible to write the early history of the United States!

Views also showed conditions among the records of the various departments in Washington in some of which documents were seen stored in annexes and cellars and along the public corridors and in close proximity to steam pipes. Mr. Leland said that American archives have suffered untold losses through sheer neglect, and pointed out that the only remedy lies in the erection of a special building for the national archives. He showed some preliminary studies made in the Office of the Supervising Architect for a national archives building and expressed the hope that within the next ten years the United States might rise to the level of such countries as Belgium and Switzerland in the care of its records.

Speaking of classification of archives, Mr. Leland said that the system of classifying and filing the state records in Iowa is a model which is now being followed in many of the states.

MABEL COLCORD, *Secretary*.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

DELAWARE

Wilmington. A bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Wilmington to raise \$200,000 by bond issue passed the Senate on March 17th.

NEW JERSEY

The year ending June 30, 1920, was an unusual one in the library history of New Jersey, in that the increase in the circulation was more than a million over that of 1917, which is chosen as representative rather than 1918, when influenza and coal famine closed many libraries. Along with the increased use of libraries has come the desire of many communities for libraries of their own. The American Legion has been a great factor in this awakening, having formed a group in each town which has been the nucleus for library development. New Jersey's share of Library War Service books was five thousand volumes, a few hundred of which have been turned over to any Legion post which has been willing to aid in the establishment of libraries as the beginning of such a library.

Libraries were opened during the year at Glassboro, South River, Milltown, Fort Lee, North Bergen, Rumson, Frenchtown, Oxford, Yorkship, Noreg Village, Glen Rock, Swedesboro, Roebing, Ringwood, Hohokus, Spring Lake, Bordentown, Neshanic, and Stirling, nineteen in all, and the high-water mark for the number of libraries established in any one year since the establishment of the Commission. Five subscription libraries have been made free and thoroly overhauled, the money for this being furnished by public subscription. The communities served by the Commission thru traveling libraries aggregated about 217,300 population, but the work is still in its first beginnings, as there are over 500,000 people in New Jersey living outside of incorporated places, besides many hundreds of small towns. Books are circulated from 691 stations, 68 having been added during the year. From the central office 78,600 books have been sent to these stations in 1,572 libraries, with a total circulation of approximately 354,400.

With the \$11,000 available for purchase of books 11,869 were added to the collection during the year at an average cost per book of 91 cents, an average which was secured only by utmost care in purchasing and by purchasing in quantity during the first two months of the year before the second increase in book prices was made. 5,321 books were discarded, making the

total gain 6,548. The discarded books were sent to prison road camps, boys' and girls' camps, isolation wards in hospitals, and to Traveling Library stations to be given away after being circulated a few times. There are now 65,264 books in the Commission's collection. The appropriation for the year 1920-1921 will not suffice for the purchase of books for current needs and provides for no replacement or extension of work. Double the present book appropriation is asked for the year 1921-1922.

Calls for special books, especially for technical books and books on Americanization exceeded those of any previous year. 37,737 books were sent out. Extension of the interloan system played an important part here, as the Commission was able to borrow many expensive and much-needed books thru the aid of the larger libraries of the state and the New York Public Library.

Rural schools to the number of 127 were visited, their libraries examined and talks made to the pupils. In Cape May County 32 out of 41 rural schools are provided with small but well-selected libraries, and every school in Camden County has a good, if small library. The number of schools in which library instruction is being given is increasing.

A departure from the regular Summer School proved successful. Library classes were held in different parts of the state with a course calling for one day a week for eight weeks, thus reaching many librarians who could not take six weeks for a summer school. Three of these courses were elementary, the fourth being a special course of ten weeks given for the Commission by the Newark Public Library. The total enrolment was 107.

Toward the end of the calendar year Burlington County voted by a large majority to establish a county library. The campaign was conducted by representative citizens and by the heads of county organizations.

Middletown township in Monmouth County with eleven communities voted for a township library.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. The Newark Public Library lent for home use in 1920 643,272 volumes. The average daily use from the main library was 1,624 in the adult department and 306 in the children's room. The total live registration was 11,718. From the income of \$200,080 there was spent for salaries \$127,679; \$23,537

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for books and \$8,116 for binding. Rent, light and incidentals for the business branch totaled \$5,508. This branch circulated 9,641 books. The library added 37,094 volumes during 1920, and at the end of the year had a book stock of 249,233 volumes. The Main Library and the Branch became members of the Chamber of Commerce during the year, by which it is hoped that the Library may keep in touch with the activities of the city and take a more active part in helping its business men.

NORTH CAROLINA

An increase in the annual appropriation of the Library Commission from \$8000 to \$17,500 has been granted by the General Assembly of North Carolina. The increase is retroactive to December 1, 1920.

OHIO

A bill (House Bill no. 249) to reorganize the government of Ohio, just introduced in the State Legislature contains important sections regarding the State Library Board:

Extract from House Bill No. 249.

Sec. 154-48. The department of education shall have all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in the superintendent of public instruction (excepting with respect to the determination of preliminary educational qualifications of applicants for licenses to practice professions), and those vested in the state geologist.

Sec. 154-49. A state board of vocational education is hereby established in the department of education, in order to carry out the provisions of the law accepting the acts of Congress providing for co-operation with the states in the promotion of such education. Such board shall be composed of the director of education, the director of commerce, the director of agriculture, the director of industrial relations, and the director of examination. The director of education shall be chairman and executive officer of the board. Upon the recommendation of the director of education, the board may employ such technical assistants as may be necessary and prescribe their duties and compensation. In all other respects, the state board of vocational education shall exercise the powers and perform the duties vested in the state board of education by sections 367-5, 367-6 and 367-7 of the General Code.

Sec. 154-50. The director of education shall be ex-officio a member and secretary and executive officer of the board of trustees of Kent State Normal School and of the board of trustees of Bowling Green State Normal School. The membership in each of such boards herein pro-

vided for shall be in addition to the membership thereof as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 154-51. A state library board is hereby created in the department of education, to be composed of the director of education, as chairman, and four other members. The members other than the director of education shall be appointed by the governor. The first appointments under this section shall be as follows: One member for a term of two years, one member for a term of four years, one member for a term of six years and one member for a term of eight years, thereafter one member shall be appointed each two years for a term of eight years. The members other than the director of education shall receive no compensation, but shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 154-52. The state library board shall appoint and may remove a state librarian, who shall, under the direction and supervision of the board, be the head of the library service of the state, with power to appoint and remove all assistants and heads of departments in the state library service.

Sec. 154-53. The state library board shall make such rules for the government of the state library, the use and location of the books and other property therein and the transfer thereof as it deems necessary. It shall organize the library service of the state into departments and determine the number of assistants and other employes therein.

Sec. 154-54. The state librarian shall be secretary of the state library board. Under the direction and supervision of the state library board and subject to the rules and regulations established by it, he shall, thru such departments as may be created by the board, exercise all powers and perform all duties vested by law in the state board of library commissioners, the librarian heretofore appointed by the state board of library commissioners, the library organizer heretofore appointed by the state board of library commissioners and the legislative reference department and the director thereof.

Sec. 154-55. The director of education shall be a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, in addition to the members constituting such board under the other laws and regulations pertaining to the membership thereof. No moneys appropriated for the use or support of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society shall be withdrawn from the state treasury for such use until the board of trustees of said society, as constituted when this section takes effect, shall consent to the provisions hereof and file dupli-

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All by John Cotton Dana, for eleven years director of the Newark, N. J., Museum Association, and for twenty years Librarian of the Newark Library. Consult also his pamphlet, "Museums and Industries," the story of a museum's first ten years and of the experiments it tried, 1919.

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cate certificates of such consent in the offices of the secretary of state and the auditor of state.

Sec. 154-56. The director of education shall be a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, with power to speak but not to vote therein. The membership in said board hereby created shall be in addition to those provided for by section seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two of the General Code.

ILLINOIS

Two revenue bills which have been introduced into both houses of the legislature would provide for increase in the tax levy for all city, village and township libraries with a population of less than 100,000, from one and one-third mills to two mills; and in cities of over 100,000, from two-thirds of a mill to one mill.

It also includes a clause exempting the library tax from the scaling under the two per cent reduction clause of the Juul Act.

The certification bill was introduced into the House last week, and is to be introduced into the Senate this week. This bill, which was drafted by the Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau and Professor Fairlie of the University of Illinois, has been approved by the Legislative Committee (Anna May Price, chairman), and the Executive Board (President, Effie Lansden, Cairo) of the Illinois Library Association and by the regional library conferences, reported elsewhere in this issue.

MISSOURI

The Missouri legislature, which has just adjourned, passed certain measures affecting library extension. The first of these is an amendment of the St. Joseph city charter, which increases the minimum which the Common Council must appropriate for the support and maintenance of the public libraries of the city from four-tenths of a mill on the assessed valuation to eight-tenths of a mill. This change in the law will increase the funds of the city library by about \$21,000 annually beginning April 15th next.

The main provisions of the county library law are:

Sec. 1. Upon petition of 100 voters, the county court must submit the county library proposition to the voters at an annual election, specifying a tax rate of not over two mills. If the vote is favorable, the county library must be established. In the same way it may be voted to discontinue the tax and the library.

Sec. 2. Creates a county library board and outlines its duties, which are similar to those of a city library board.

Sec. 3. Authorizes donations and bequests to county libraries, the same as for city libraries. Also authorizes the county library board to purchase or lease grounds and to erect a building.

Sec. 4. Provides for library service by contract.

Sec. 5. Residents of a city or town already supporting a public library may not vote on the county proposition, may not be taxed for its support, and are not entitled to its service; but—

Sec. 6. After the establishment of the county library, the common council of such town or city may notify the county court that the city desires to become a part of the county system; in which case the city library enters the system, the county tax and the county service extend to the people of the city. This would give the people of the city or town much better service and many more books at no greater cost. The city may also withdraw from the county system if it wishes.

Sec. 7. A county which has voted to establish a county library, may, upon petition of 100 tax-paying voters, vote for or against an additional levy of not over one and a half mills for a limited period, for a library building. This is an extension to counties of the same privilege that now is accorded cities.

Sec. 8. County librarians must attend state and district library meetings.

Sec. 9. Service must be freely accessible to all parts of the county.

Sec. 10. County libraries shall be visited at intervals by representatives of the state library commission, for the study of conditions, and to render such assistance as may be needed.

WISCONSIN

The bill for the certification of librarians has been introduced into the Wisconsin legislature, and it is expected will be favorably reported by both the Senate and House Committees within a short time.

KANSAS

Two items of library legislation just passed will greatly contribute to library extension in Kansas: The library tax increase, providing for a one-mill tax for cities of the second and third class, sponsored by Representative Clark Conkling, which has been signed by the Governor, and the county library bill passed by the House on March 8th and the Senate on March 16th.

Of this latter bill (House Bill No. 492, sponsored by Mrs. Grinstead, and Senate Bill No. 588 by Senator Badger), the principal provisions

Sec. 1. The board of county commissioners may establish and maintain a county library are:

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after an affirmative vote of the voters of the county. Or, on presentation of a petition signed by ten per cent of the tax payers of the county, the county commissioners shall submit the county library proposition to the voters of the county. Voters residing in towns or cities already maintaining public libraries do not vote on the county library proposition. The amount of tax may not be more than one-half mill on the dollar annually. All property in cities or townships already maintaining libraries by public tax is omitted from the county library levy, unless such cities give formal notice that they wish to participate in the county library and pay the county library tax.

Sec. 2. The service of the county library shall be reasonably and freely accessible to all parts of the county.

Sec. 3. The county library board of three members is to be appointed by the county commissioners for three-year terms. No compensation is to be paid the directors, but actual expenses of attending meetings will be paid.

Sec. 4. The board suggests the amount of county library levy needed, but county commissioners vote it, within the maximum set. The county library board has exclusive control of expenditures and makes all necessary rules.

Sec. 5. A county library may buy library service for the county by contract with any existing city or township public library within the county or in an adjacent county, or by contract with the county library of an adjacent county. It may sell library service to any city or township public library in the county or in an adjacent county, or to any school district or county library of an adjacent county.

Sec. 6. All county library funds are to be kept separate and apart, solely for the use of the county library.

Sec. 7. Power is granted to purchase or lease grounds, erect or lease buildings, and appoint a suitable librarian and assistants.

Sec. 8. The librarian shall administer the library and its branches in accordance with approved library practice, under the supervision of the board, shall advise the board in selection of books, shall make annual report to the board, and with the approval of the board shall attend state and district library meetings with necessary expenses paid.

Sec. 9. An annual report of the county library board is to be made to the county commissioners.

Sec. 10. County library boards may accept donations of money, lands, etc.

Sec. 11. The property of the county library is exempt from taxation.

Sec. 12. Power is granted to accept temporary loans of books, works of art, etc.

Sec. 13. This act is to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

ARIZONA

Tucson. A collection of about 1000 volumes dealing chiefly with the history of Arizona, New Mexico and Old Mexico has just now been cataloged and forms a valuable addition to the Library of the University of Arizona.

CALIFORNIA

The Annual Statistics number of *News Notes of California Libraries*, dated October, 1920, lists all libraries in California except elementary public school and church libraries and those which belong to private individuals. These are arranged alphabetically by place under counties, also arranged alphabetically. In the main statistics are for the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. Any distributing point thru which service is given directly from headquarters is counted as a branch. For example, in a school with several classrooms, if service is given directly to each classroom separately, each room served is counted as a branch. However, if a school district has joined and both school and community service, are given from one location, such service is counted as two branches.

California contains 44 county free libraries, of which 41 are in operation; 5 library district libraries; 4 union high school district libraries; 138 libraries supported by city taxation; 56 towns or districts with free public libraries that are included in county free library service; 67 law libraries, of which 55 are county law libraries; 58 county teachers' libraries; 369 libraries in educational institutions, of which 6 are universities, 7 colleges, 7 normal schools, 286 public high schools, 63 private schools and other institutions; 50 miscellaneous institution libraries and 68 association or society libraries, and 30 subscription libraries. In connection with these libraries are 4196 branches and deposit stations. There are 208 library buildings, 168 of these being gifts, and of these 142 are Andrew Carnegie gifts.

The reports of County Superintendents of Schools show a total of 3,772 school districts, 3,453 elementary and 319 high. For books for elementary schools \$254,136 was spent, and \$174,912.45 for high schools. The elementary schools contain 2,906,433 volumes, and the high schools 625,241.

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FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

ADVISERS OF WOMEN.

Pierce, Anna Eloise, *comp.* Catalog of literature for advisers of young women and girls; an annotated list of about 2000 titles of the most representative and useful books and periodical articles for the use of Deans and advisers of women and girls. New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 960 University Avenue. 85 p. O. pap. \$1.

CHILDREN'S READING.

Smith, Ella, and others. A graded list of library books for the rural schools. Ypsilanti, Mich.: State Normal College, Rural School Dept. 3 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL.

Causation and prevention of industrial accidents. *bibl.* (Oxford tracts on economic subjects.) 4 p.

Keller, Louise, *comp.* Nucleus for accident prevention library. *Safety Engineering*. December, 1920.

ADVERTISING.

Blanchard, F. L. Essentials of advertising. New York: McGraw-Hill. *bibl.* \$3.

AENEID OF VIRGIL.

Duckett, Eleanor Shipley. Hellenistic influence on the Aeneid. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College, Depts. of Greek and Latin. 2 p. *bibl.* O. pap. 15 c. (Smith College classical studies no. 1).

AGRICULTURE.

Davis, Kary Cadmus. Productive farming; 4th ed. rev. and enl. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 3 p. *bibl.* D. \$1.28 n.

ALMANACS.

Wall, Alexander J., *comp.* A list of New York almanacs, 1694-1850. New York: New York Public Library. 122 p. Q. pap. \$1 n.

AMERICANIZATION.

Mahoney, John J. and others. Training teachers for Americanization, a course of study for normal schools and teachers' institutes. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. *bibls.* (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education, *Bulletin* 1920. no. 12).

ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquaries Journal, being the Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1921. *Bibl. Quarterly*. Annual subscription \$7; single number, paper, \$1.75.

BENTONITE.

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on bentonite. August 19, 1920. 2 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

BURKE, EDMUND.

Miller, Edwin M., *ed.* Burke's speech on conciliation with America. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1 p. *bibl.* D. 80 c. n.

BUSINESS LITERATURE.

Saunders, Alta Gwinn, and Herbert Le Sourd Creek. The literature of business. New York: Harper. 7 p. *bibl.* O. \$2.25 n.

Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library. Business list: what the ...library has for business students. 7 p. *bibl.* *Syracuse Library Windows*, February, 1921. 15 c.

CANOE.

Waterman, Thomas Talbot, and Geraldine Coffin. Types of canoes on Puget Sound. New York: Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. 3 p. *bibl.* S. (Indian notes and monographs; a ser. of pub. relating to the American aborigines).

CAPITALIZATION.

Bonbright, James C. Railroad capitalization; a study of the principles of regulation of railroad securities. New York: Longmans. 9 p. *bibl.* O. paper. \$2. (Studies in hist., economics and public law; v. 95, no. 1, whole no. 215).

CHILD WELFARE.

Recent literature on mother and child welfare. *Mother and Child*. December, 1920. 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.: American Child Hygiene Assn. 3 p. *bibl.* 50 c.

COAL.

Ronaldson, J. H. Coal. London: Murray, *bibl.* 6 s. (Imperial Institute. Monographs on mineral resources with special reference to the British empire).

COAL, PULVERIZED.

Herington, C. F. Powdered coal as a fuel. 2nd ed. rev. and enl. New York: Van Nostrand. *Bibl.* \$4.50.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING. See MINIATURES.

COLUMBA, (SAINT).

Menzies, Lucy. Saint Columba of Iona; a study of his life, his times, and his influence. New York: Dutton. 4 p. *bibl.* D. \$2.50 n.

COMMERCE. See GEOGRAPHY.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

California. Division of vocational education. Research and service center for part-time schools. First reading list for administrators and teachers in part-time schools. Berkeley, Cal. 4 p. August 1920. (Part-time educ. ser. no. 1, Leaflet no. 1).

DEAF AND DUMB.

Johnson, R. O. Standardization, efficiency, heredity: schools for the deaf. 2005 North Delaware St. Indianapolis: Author. *bibl.* \$3.50.

DEFENSE, NATIONAL. See NATIONAL DEFENSE.

DIRECTORIES.

Breckenridge, William Clark, *comp.* A list of St. Louis city directories. St. Louis: Public Library. *Monthly Bulletin*, January, 1921. p. 2-7.

DRAMA.

Drury, Francis K. W., *comp.* Plays of today: 100 of the best modern dramas; a reading list for students. Providence, R. I.: Brown University Library. 35 p. 10 c.

DRAMA—SPANISH.

Hills, Elijah Clarence. Dramas españoles traducidos al inglés. *Inter-America*, March, 1921. p. 381-387.

ECONOMICS. See GEOGRAPHY—ECONOMIC

EDUCATION.

Swift, F. H. Common school finance in Colorado and certain inferences of national import. *bibl.* *Journal of Educational Research*, October-November, 1920.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Monthly record of current educational publications. January 1921. (*Bulletin*, 1921, no. 1).

U. S. Commissioner of Education. A survey of education in Hawaii; made under the direction on the Commissioner of Education. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. Supt. of Documents. 25 p. *bibl.* O. pap. 50 c. (Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education, *bulletin*, 1920, no. 16).

See also CONTINUATION SCHOOLS; DEAF AND DUMB; EYESIGHT; GEOGRAPHY—STUDY AND TEACHING; LABOR; MATHEMATICS—STUDY AND TEACHING.

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Harrison, Traverce. Training for personal evangelism; a new efficient text-book for Bible schools and churches. Chicago: Standard Pub. Co. 2 p. bibl. S. pap. 40 c.; \$1.15.

ENGLAND—HISTORY.

Rees, J. F. A social and industrial history of England, 1815-1918. New York: Dutton. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

ENGLAND—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS.

Lockitt, Charles Henry. The relations of French and English society; 1763-1793; thesis approved by the University of London for the degree of M. A., 1911. New York: Longmans, Green. 7 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.

EUROPE—HISTORY—MEDIAEVAL.

Davis, William Stearns, and Norman Shaw McKendrick. A history of mediaeval and modern Europe for secondary schools; rev. ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. 6 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

Thatcher, Oliver Joseph, and Edgar Holmes McNeal. Europe in the middle age. New York: Scribner. 6 p. bibl. D. \$3 n.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Guernsey, Irwin Schofield, comp. A reference history of the world war. New York: Dodd, Mead. 3 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

EVANGELISM. See EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS.

EYESIGHT.

Irwin, R. B. Sight-saving classes in the public schools. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University. Bibl. November, 1920. 50 c. (Harvard bulletin in education no. 7).

FERTILIZERS

Fertilizing value of factory wastes. bibl. *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, November 4-18, December 2, 1920.

FINANCE

Plehn, Carl Copping. Introduction to public finance. 4th. ed. rev. and enl. New York: Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.90 n.

See also CAPITALIZATION

FISHES

United States. Supt. of Documents. Fishes, including publications relating to whales, shellfish, lobsters, sponges: list of publications for sale by the supt. of documents. (*Price List 21*, 7th ed.)

FOREST AND FORESTRY

Graves, H. S. Northern Pacific railway or the nation, which? bibl. *Journal of Forestry*, November, 1920. 75c.

FRANCE—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Guérard, Albert Leon. French civilization; from its origins to the close of the Middle Ages. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. 2 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

See also ENGLAND—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

GEOGRAPHY

The Historical Section of the Foreign Office of Great Britain publishes a series of handbooks on British and other foreign possessions. Besides a bibliography, the usual contents are: Geography physical and political; Political history; Social and political conditions; Economic conditions. The publication office is H. M. Stationery Office. Titles include: Abyssinia (Handbook no. 129), 2 s. 6 d.; Aegean Islands (64), 1 s. 6 d.; Partition of Africa (89), 2 s.; Arabia (61), 3 s.; Armenia and Kurdistan (62), 2 s.; British West Africa (90), 6 d.; Cameroon (111), 2 s.; Canary Islands (123), 1 s.; Celebes (85), 1 s.; Dahomey (105), 1 s.; Dutch Borneo (84), 1 s.; Dutch New Guinea (87), 1 s.; 6 d.; Eritrea (126), 1 s.; French India (77), 1 s. 6 d.; Galapagos and Juan Fernandez Islands (140, 143), 1 s. 6 d.; Gambia (91), 1 s.; Treatment of natives in Gold Coast (93), 1 s. 6 d.; German colonies (114), 1 s. 6 d.; Guinea (Spanish

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GEOGRAPHY—ECONOMIC

Brown, Robert Neal Rudmose. The principles of economic geography. New York: Pitman, 2 p. bibl. O. \$4 n. (Pitman's economic library).

GEOGRAPHY—STUDY AND TEACHING

Booth, Mary Josephine. Material on geography which may be obtained free or at small cost. 2nd rev. ed. Charleston, Illinois: Eastern Illinois State Normal School. *Bulletin*, July 1, 1920.

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Jilson, Willard Rouse. Contributions to Kentucky geology; an indexed collection of all the shorter papers and reports of the state geologist, written during the year 1919 on the mineral resources of the commonwealth. Frankfort, Ky. [State] Dept. of Geology and Forestry. 9 p. bibl. O. 20c. (Series 5, bull. 4).

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Boston Public Library. United States government periodical publications. *News Notes on Government Publications*. January 15, 1921.

GRAPHITE

Redfield, Arthur Huber. Foreign graphite in 1919. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 2 p. bibl. O. (Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey).

GREAT BRITAIN—COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. See GEOGRAPHY

GREAT BRITAIN

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law. Autonomy and federation within empire; the British self-governing dominions. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Bibl. (Pam. ser. no. 33).

GREEK CULTURE. See AENEID.

GYPSUM

Stone, Ralph Walter. Gypsum deposits in the United States. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 8 p. bibl. pap. 50c. (Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, bull. 697).

HAWAII. See EDUCATION

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Horton, Marion, comp. References on high school libraries. Los Angeles: Public Library, Library School. 10 mim. p.

HOLBROOKE, JOSEF

Lowe, George. Josef Holbrooke and his work. New York: Dutton. 14 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.

IMMIGRATION

United States. Superintendent of Documents. Immigration: Naturalization; citizenship. Chinese. Japanese, negroes; enlistment of aliens; list of publications for sale by superintendent of documents. O. (*Price List 67*, 4th ed.)

INDIA—HISTORY

Sarkar, Jadunath. History of Aurangzib; based on original sources; 4v.; v. 1, Reign of Shah Jahan; v. 2, War of Succession; v. 3, Northern India, 1658-1681; v. 4, Southern India, 1646-1689. New York:

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- Shivaji and his times; 2nd ed., rev. and enl. New York: Longmans, Green. 10 p. bibl. D. \$3.50 n.
- INDIANS.** See **CANOES**
- INDUSTRIAL POISONS**
Voegtlin, Carl, and others. Trinitrotoluene poisoning; its nature, diagnosis and prevention. . . Washington, D. C.: U. S. Public Health Service. Bibl. (Hygienic laboratory bul. no. 126).
- INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**
Thompson, Laura A., comp. List of references on the Kansas court of industrial relations. Revision of list printed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* November 1, 1920. Washington, D. C.: Department of Labor Library. 10 mim. p.
- INSURANCE**
Casualty, Actuarial and Statistical Society of America. Recommendations for study. 120 Broadway, New York; Richard Fondiller, sec. Bibl.
Hutchinson, W. A. Evolution of life insurance. 32 Nassau Street, New York: Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Bibl.
- IRELAND.** See **COLUMBA (SAINT)**
- JAPAN**
Takenob, Y. The Japan year book; complete cyclopedia of general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories for the year, 1920-1921; 15th annual publication. New York: Dixie Business Book Shop, 41 Liberty Street (American agents). 7 p. bibl. D. \$7.
- JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES**
United States. Library of Congress. List of references on Japanese in America. 26 mim. p. November 20, 1920.
- JEWS**
Dubnow, Semen Markovich. History of the Jews in Russia and Poland; from the earliest times until the present day; tr. from the Russian by I. Friedlander; v. 3, from the accession of Nicholas II until the present day. Philadelphia: Jewish Pub. Society of America, 1201 N. Broad Street. 31 p. bibl. D. \$2.50.
- JUVENILE DELINQUENTS**
Abelson, A. R. Psychology of the delinquent child. bibl. *The Child*, September, 1920.
- KANSAS.** See **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**
- KENTUCKY.** See **GEOLOGY**
- LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES**
Gleason, Arthur. Workers' education: American and foreign experiments. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York: Bureau of Industrial Research. 4 p. bibl. [Taken from "Modern Social Movements" by Savel Zimand, to be pub. by H. W. Wilson Co.] 50c. Half-price if ordered thru labor organizations.
Los Angeles. Public Library. Books for employer and employed. *Monthly Bulletin*, February, 1921. p. 2-4.
Hammond, John Lawrence LeBreton, and Barbara Bradby Hammond. The town labourer; 1760-1832; a new civilization. New York: Longmans, Green. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n.
- LIBRARY SCIENCE**
Dana, John Cotton. A library primer. New ed. Boston: Library Bureau, 43 Federal Street. 16 p. bibl. \$3 n.
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Harvey, Edmund Newton. The nature of animal light. Philadelphia; Lippincott. 15 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n. (Monographs on experimental biology).
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Madan, Falconer. Books in manuscript; a short introduction to their study and use. 2nd ed. rev. New York: Dutton. 9 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.
- MATHEMATICS—STUDY AND TEACHING**
Great Britain. Board of Education. Special reports on educational subjects: the teaching of mathematics in the United Kingdom. . . no. 11, Teaching of Mathematics to young children. London: H. M. Stationery Office. bibl. 6 d.
- MIDDLE AGES.** See **EUROPE—HISTORY, MEDIAEVAL**
- MINERALS.** See **GYPSPUM; BENTONITE; GRAPHITE**
- MINIATURES**
Williamson, George C. The miniature collector; a guide for the amateur collector of portrait miniatures. New York: Dodd, Mead. 10 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n. (Collector series).
- MOULDS**
Bitting, Katherine Golden. The effects of certain agents on the development of some moulds [the chief agents spores]. Chicago: Glass Container Assn. of America. 1 p. bibl. O. Paper. gratis.
- MOUSSORCSKY, MODESTE PETROVITCH**
Calvocoressi, M. D. Musorgsky; the Russian musical nationalist; tr. by A. Eaglefield Hull; with musical il and a portrait. New York: Dutton. 1 p. bibl. D. \$2 n. (Library of music and musicians).
- MUSIC AND MUSICIANS**
Chicago Public Library. A list of Christmas music. *Book Bulletin*, December, 1920. p. 145-149.
Quarry, W. Edmund. Dictionary of musical compositions and composers. New York: Dutton. 58 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.
- MUSIC, FRENCH**
Locke, Arthur Ware. Music and the romantic movement in France. New York: Dutton. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2 n. (Library of music and musicians).
- MUSIC, RUSSIAN.** See **MOUSSORCSKY**
- NATIONAL DEFENSE**
Johnsen, Julia E., comp. Selected articles on national defense; v. 3. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 30 p. bibl. D. \$1.80 n. (Debaters' handbook ser.).
- NATIONS**
Pratt Institute Free Library. The new nationalities, a selection of books bearing upon the separate national movements in Europe growing out of the war. *Quarterly Booklist*, Winter 1921. p. 39-43.
- NEGROES**
Woofter, Thomas Jackson, Jr. Negro migration; changes in rural organization and population of the cotton belt. New York: W. D. Gray, 106 Seventh Avenue. 6 p. bibl. O. \$1.50.
- NEW YORK—HISTORY.** See **ALMANACS**
- OKLAHOMA**
Alley, John and Frederick Frank Blachly. Elements of government; with history and government of Oklahoma. New York: C. E. Merrill Co. 432 Fourth Avenue. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.30 n.
- OLIVES**
Bitting, Katherine Golden. The olive [a monograph prepared especially for domestic science teachers.] Chicago: Glass Container Assn. of America. 3334 Michigan Avenue. S. Paper. gratis.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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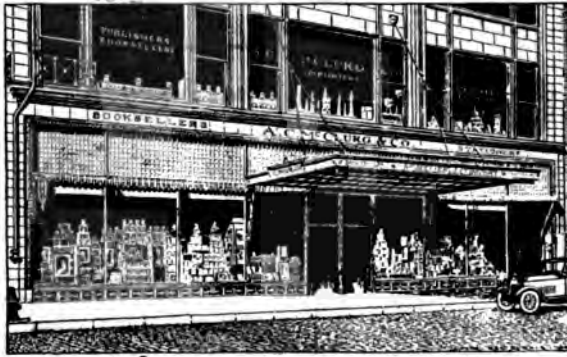
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TWICE-A-MONTH

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Public Libraries and New Fiction

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL

Editor of Publications Brooklyn Public Library

THE selection of new fiction titles by public libraries is admittedly a troublesome question. Any light, therefore, that can be thrown thereon ought to be welcomed by the profession.

In the writer's opinion, a comparative survey of the practice in vogue in various public libraries in this matter is very much needed; and in the absence of any reasonable hope that such a central agency as the American Library Association will supply this want in the near future, the writer has undertaken to make such a comparison himself, to the best of his ability. The results thus far have been most gratifying, and have encouraged the writer to pursue his investigations further.

An investigation of this sort plainly requires two things—first, a list of public libraries showing the new fiction titles approved by them for purchase, and secondly, a list of new fiction titles showing the public libraries which have approved them for purchase. For the present writer, comprehensiveness in either direction was out of the question, because of the handicaps under which the investigation has been conducted. Nevertheless, with the limited means at hand, a representative list was secured in both cases. These means consisted of the lists of new books added to various public libraries, as printed in their respective "Bulletins."

The new fiction published in 1919 was made the point of departure; and altho data have also been gathered on more recent titles, the present report confines itself to such 1919 titles, because some 1920 titles may yet reasonably be expected to appear in the published lists of certain libraries under consideration.

Altogether, then, 181 fiction titles of the year 1919 have been considered, this being 44 more than were found listed in the additions of any one library on the list. The number of libraries covered by the survey was 41, ranging in size from those of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago,

Philadelphia, and St. Louis, down to such comparatively small ones as those of Norwich, Conn., and Fairhaven, Mass.

The complete roster of libraries, in the approximate order of the respective populations served, is as follows:

New York Public Library (Circulation Division—Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond); Chicago Public Library; Brooklyn Public Library (Borough of Brooklyn); Pratt Institute Free Library (Borough of Brooklyn); Library Company of Philadelphia; St. Louis Public Library; Boston Public Library; Cleveland Public Library; Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore); Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; San Francisco Public Library; Toronto Public Library; Public Library of the District of Columbia; Free Public Library of the City of Jersey City; Providence Public Library; Library Association of Portland, Oregon; Worcester Free Public Library; New Haven Free Public Library; Scranton Public Library; Omaha Public Library; Grand Rapids Public Library; Hartford Public Library; Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.; Public Library, Lynn, Mass.; City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.; Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.; Brockton Public Library, Brockton, Mass.; Malden Public Library, Malden, Mass.; Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.; Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass.; Oshkosh Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis.; New Rochelle Public Library, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Otis and Peck Library, Norwich, Conn.; Brookline Public Library, Brookline, Mass.; Evanston Public Library, Evanston, Ill.; New Brunswick Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J.; Medford Public Library, Medford, Mass.; Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh (N.S.), Pa.; Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

The localities of importance which had to be omitted, owing to the fact that no printed lists or additions were available from their public libraries, were: Detroit, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, N. J., New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Seattle, Indianapolis, Louisville, Rochester, St. Paul, Denver, Columbus, O., Toledo, Atlanta, Oakland, Syracuse, Birmingham, Memphis, Richmond, Paterson, Fall River, Dayton, Nashville, Lowell, Cambridge, Spokane, Bridgeport, Albany, Trenton, San Antonio, Reading, Camden, Salt Lake City, Dallas, Des Moines, and Lawrence, Mass.

The list of fiction titles of 1919, arranged in the order of their representation in the 41 libraries under consideration, is as follows:

1. Day, Holman. *The Rider of the King Log*. In 37 libraries. 35.
2. Jerome, Jerome K. *All roads lead to Calvary*. 35.
3. Marshall, Archibald. *Sir Harry*. 35.
4. Knibbs, H. H. *The Ridin' Kid from Powder River*. 35.
5. Johnston, Mary. *Michael Forth*. 34.
6. Curwood, James Oliver. *The river's end*. 34.
7. Oemler, Marie C. *A woman named Smith*. 33.
8. Ruck, Berta. *The disturbing charm*. 32.
9. Diver, Maud. *The strong hours*. 32.
10. Gale, Zona. *Peace in Friendship Village*. 31.
11. Buchan, John. *Mr. Standfast*. 31.
12. Phillpotts, Eden. *Storm in a tea-cup*. 30.
13. Dawson, Coningsby. *The test of scarlet*. 30.
14. Bower, B. M. *Rim o' the world*. 30.
15. Bindloss, Harold. *Wyndham's pal*. 30.
16. Henry, O. *Waifs and strays*. 29.
17. Beresford, J. D. *The Jervaise comedy*. 29.
18. Dell, Ethel M. *The lamp in the desert*. 29.
19. Mundy, Talbot. *The ivory trail*. 29.
20. Clouston, J. Storer. *Simon*. 29.
21. Birmingham, G. A. *Up, the rebels!* 28.
22. Bosher, Kate Langley. *His friend, Miss McFarlane*. 28.
23. Bottome, Phyllis. *A servant of reality*. 28.
24. Norton, Roy. *Drowned gold*. 28.
25. Andrews, M. R. S. *Joy in the morning*. 27.
26. Buckrose, J. E. *Marriage while you wait*. 27.
27. Bassett, Sara Ware. *The harbor road*. 27.
28. Mackenzie, Compton. *Poor relations*. 27.
29. Kyne, Peter B. *The green pea pirates*. 26.
30. Wodehouse, P. G. *A damsel in distress*. 26.
31. Bartlett, Frederick Orin. *Joan & Co*. 25.
32. Burt, Katharine Newlin. *The branding iron*. 25.
33. Hay, James (Jr.) *The winning clue*. 25.
34. (Anonymous.) *The rain-girl*. By the author of "Patricia Brent." 25.
35. Brown, Demetra Vaka. *In pawn to a throne*. 25.
36. Williams, Ben Ames. *The sea bride*. 25.
37. Swinnerton, Frank. *September*. 25.
38. Bojer, Johan. *The face of the world*. 25.
39. Orczy, Baroness. *The League of the Scarlet Pimpernel*. 24.
40. Sinclair, Bertrand W. *Burned bridges*. 24.
41. Jordan, Elizabeth G. *The girl in the mirror*. 24.
42. Fletcher, J. S. *The Middle Temple murder*. 24.
43. Malet, Lucas. *Deadham Hard*. 23.
44. Bojer, Johan. *The great hunger*. 23.
45. Orczy, Baroness. *His Majesty's well-beloved*. 23.
46. Tompkins, Juliet Wilbor. *The starling*. 23.
47. Footner, Hulbert. *The substitute millionaire*. 23.
48. Mulder, Arnold. *The outbound road*. 23.
49. Stacpoole, H. D. *The beach of dreams*. 23.
50. Aumonier, Stacy. *The Querrils*. 22.
51. Sterrett, Frances Roberta. *Rebecca's promise*. 22.
52. Benson, E. F. *Robin Linnet*. 22.
53. Tracy, Louis. *The Bartlett mystery*. 22.
54. Kaye-Smith, Sheila. *The four roads*. 22.
55. Hewlett, Maurice. *The outlaw*. 21.
56. Bower, B. M. *The thunder bird*. 21.
57. Buckrose, J. E. *The tale of Mr. Tubbs*. 21.
58. Packard, Frank L. *The night operator*. 21.
59. Terhune, A. P. *Lad: a dog*. 21.
60. Cohen, Octavus Roy. *Polished ebony*. 21.
61. Gregory, Jackson. *The bells of San Juan*. 21.
62. Steiner, E. A. *Sanctus Spiritus & Co*. 21.
63. Dix, Beulah M. *Hands off!* 21.
64. Lefevre, Edwin. *Simonetta*. 20.
65. Hurst, Fannie. *Humoresque*. 20.
66. Bartley, Nalbro. *A woman's woman*. 20.
67. MacGrath, Harold. *The private wire to Washington*. 20.
68. Williams, Ben Ames. *All the brothers were valiant*. 20.
69. O'Higgins, Harvey. *From the life*. 20.
70. Newton, W. Douglas. *Green Ladies*. 20.
71. Ruck Berta. *Sweethearts unmet*. 20.
72. Tracy Louis. *The strange case of Mortimer Fealey*. 20.
73. Daviess, Maria T. *Blue-Grass and Broadway*. 19.
74. Bowen, Marjorie. *Kings-at-arms*. 19.
75. Ford, Sewell. *Torchy and Vee*. 19.
76. French, J. L. *The best ghost stories*. 19.
77. Austin, Mary. *Outland*. 19.
78. Bower, Marian. *The Chinese puzzle*. 19.
79. Malet, Lucas. *The tall villa*. 18.
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 180. George, W. L. Blind Alley. 2.
 181. Lockhart, Caroline. The fighting shepherdess. 1.
- The average fiction title, according to the above summary, would therefore appear to be one that was approved by at least seventeen of these representative public libraries. In other words, all of the titles down to and including Oyen's "Big Flat" (No. 89) would have to be considered average library fiction titles, or better than the average.
- Turning now to the libraries themselves, we find that, according to their inclusion of the above 181 new fiction titles, they rank as follows:
1. New Haven, 137;
 2. Jersey City, 124;
 3. Chicago, 121;
 4. Providence, 111;
 5. Toronto, 109;
 6. Brockton, 107;
 7. Boston, 105;
 8. Hartford, 103;
 9. St. Louis, 100;
 10. New York, 91;
 11. Philadelphia, 90;
 12. New Bedford, 89;
 13. Springfield, 84;
 14. Omaha, 84;
 15. Norwich, 83;
 16. Lynn, 83;
 17. Cleveland, 82;
 18. Malden, 81;
 19. District of Columbia, 80;
 20. Pratt Institute, 75;
 21. Brooklyn, 75;
 22. San Francisco, 73;
 23. Worcester, 73;
 24. Quincy, 69;
 25. Wilkes-Barré, 61;
 26. Salem, 61;
 27. Oshkosh, 60;
 28. New Brunswick, 60;
 29. Wilmington, 56;
 30. Pittsburgh, 55;
 31. Fairhaven, 53;
 32. Portland, 52;
 33. New Rochelle, 51;
 34. Grand Rapids, 50;
 35. Brookline, 47;
 36. Medford, 47;
 37. Haverhill, 47;
 38. Evanston, 40;
 39. Allegheny, 31;
 40. Scranton, 19;
 41. Baltimore, 7.
- The average library, according to the above summary, would therefore appear to be one that had approved 72 or more of the fiction titles under consideration. This would include all the libraries on the above list down to Worcester, and exclude all those beginning with Quincy.
- The data now before us provide abundant food for comment. For instance, should the libraries which head the above list be regarded as ideal, and those in the middle as falling short of the ideal, and those at the bottom as very far from the ideal? Or should the first group be

considered radical in their inclusion of new fiction titles, and the second group as liberal, and the third group as conservative? Similarly, should those fiction writers appearing at the head of our list of titles be considered as first-rate, and those about the middle of the list as second-rate, and those at the bottom as third-rate? Or should we regard only those as first-rate who appear to be approved only by the average number of libraries, that is, those represented in the neighborhood of seventeen libraries?

Again, taking the six leading titles, would it not be interesting to know why the few libraries which apparently do not contain these titles had rejected them? Thus, in the case of Holman Day's "Rider of the King Log" (no. 1), our query would appear to have to be directed to the Boston Public Library, the St. Louis Public Library, the Oshkosh Public Library, and the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny—these seemingly being the only libraries in which this popular novel is lacking. So, too, Jerome K. Jerome's "All Roads Lead to Calvary" (no. 2) was not found on the lists of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Scranton Public Library, the Evanston Public Library, the Medford Public Library, and the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny. Archibald Marshall's "Sir Harry" (no. 3) was not found on the lists of the Cleveland Public Library, the Library Association of Portland, the Providence Public Library, the Thomas Crane Public Library (Quincy), the New Rochelle Public Library, and the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny. H. H. Knibbs' "Ridin' Kid from Powder River" (no. 4) appears to have been rejected by the Brooklyn Public Library, the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Library Association of Portland, the Scranton Public Library, the New Bedford Public Library, and the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny. Mary Johnston's "Michael Forth" (no. 5) was apparently approved by all of our libraries except the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Library Association of Portland, the Public Library of the District of Columbia, the Scranton Public Library, the Worcester Public Library, the Evanston Public Library, and the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny. And James Oliver Curwood's "The River's End" (no. 6) similarly by all except New York, Enoch Pratt, District of Columbia, Portland, Omaha, Osterhout (Wilkes-Barré), and Allegheny.

The probability is great, however, that there was some error in checking these titles with respect to the libraries in question. That this is so would appear from the fact that Marshall's "Many Junes," a 1920 publication, is listed among the additions of the Thomas Crane Public

Library (Quincy), the New Rochelle Public Library, and the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, altho his "Sir Harry," as above noted, was not so found. And yet, in the case of James Oliver Curwood, his rejection by the libraries above mentioned appears to hold good also of his "Valley of Silent Men" (1920).

Turning, now, to the bottom of the list, one wonders what induced the New Bedford Public Library to add Caroline Lockhart's "Fighting Shepherdess" (no. 181) to its collections, when no other library on our list appears to have done so. The same holds true of the Brooklyn Public Library and the San Francisco Public Library, which appear to have been the only libraries to approve Harold Begbie's "An English Family" (no. 178); and the New York and Boston Public Libraries with respect to Walter De La Mare's "The Three Mulla Mulgars" (no. 179).

Marie Conway Oemler's "A Woman Named Smith" (no. 7) was approved by 33 of our 41 libraries. The eight libraries which apparently rejected it were: Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland, Scranton, Grand Rapids, New Brunswick, and Haverhill. These same libraries appear also to have continued their rejection of this author in the case of her 1920 novel, "The Purple Heights."

Berta Ruck is one of several writers who have two 1919 novels on our list. Her "Disturbing Charm" (No. 8) appears to have been approved by 32 libraries, and her "Sweethearts Unmet" (no. 71) by only 20. The libraries which approved the first, but not the second, are: New York, Cleveland, Toronto, Portland, Norwich, Wilmington, Springfield, Haverhill, Malden, Fairhaven, New Brunswick, San Francisco, Medford, and Oshkosh. Those which approved the second, but not the first are: Boston, and District of Columbia. Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Scranton, Worcester, Grand Rapids, Evanston, and Allegheny appear to be the only libraries which have rejected both titles.

Of the 31 libraries which approved Zona Gale's "Peace in Friendship Village" (no. 10), the following appear not yet to have approved her 1920 novel, "Miss Lulu Bett": St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland, Scranton, Springfield, Brookline, Haverhill, Medford, New Brunswick, Evanston, Oshkosh, and Allegheny. On the other hand, the public libraries of Philadelphia, Cleveland, New Bedford, Quincy, Fairhaven, and Poughkeepsie, which have approved "Miss Lulu Bett," appear not to have approved "Peace in Friendship Village." Pittsburgh, the District of Columbia, Baltimore, Worcester, and Norwich appear to be the only libraries which have rejected both.

Of the 30 libraries which approved Eden Phillpotts' "Storm in a Teacup" (no. 12), the following appear not yet to have approved his "Miser's Money" (1920): San Francisco, Scranton, New Bedford, Evanston, Haverhill, Wilkes-Barré, Medford, Omaha, and New Brunswick. On the other hand, Boston, St. Louis, the District of Columbia, Brookline, and New Rochelle appear to have approved "Miser's Money," but not "Storm in a Teacup." Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland, Oshkosh, Fairhaven, and Allegheny appear to be the only libraries which have rejected both titles.

B. M. Bower likewise has two novels on our 1919 list, namely, "Rim o' the World" (no. 14), approved by 30 libraries, and "The Thunder Bird" (no. 56), approved by 21. These may well be compared with each other, as also with the author's 1920 novel, "The Quirt." Of the libraries which approved "Rim o' the World," the following apparently rejected "The Thunder Bird": New York, St. Louis, Pratt, Portland, Wilmington, Brookline, Evanston, Haverhill, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barré, Allegheny, and Grand Rapids. On the other hand, Toronto, Quincy, and Malden approved "The Thunder Bird," but apparently rejected "Rim o' the World." The libraries which approved both, and also "The Quirt," are: Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Jersey City, Omaha, Hartford, Lynn, Springfield, New Bedford, Fairhaven, New Haven, Norwich, Brockton, and Omaha. Those which apparently rejected all three are: Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Scranton, Salem, Medford, and New Rochelle.

O. Henry's "Waifs and Strays" (no. 16) was found listed by only 29 libraries. The twelve libraries apparently not owning this volume are: Boston, Baltimore, District of Columbia, Scranton, Springfield, New Haven, New Bedford, Brookline, Worcester, Haverhill, Fairhaven, and New Rochelle. This is hardly credible, and we rather suspect that there has been some error either in listing by the libraries in question, or, perhaps, in checking by the writer.

Ethel M. Dell's "The Lamp in the Desert" (no. 18) was apparently rejected by 12 libraries, namely, Cleveland, Boston, Pratt, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland, Malden, Haverhill, Fairhaven, New Rochelle, Wilkes-Barré, and Allegheny. Of these, Boston, Pratt, Fairhaven, New Rochelle, and Allegheny have approved Miss Dell's succeeding novel, "The Tidal Wave" (1920); Fairhaven has also approved her latest novel, "The Top of the World" (1920); while Malden, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland, Wilkes-Barré, and Haverhill appear not to have approved any of the three. Philadelphia, St. Louis, Jersey City, New Haven, Norwich,

New Bedford, Lynn, and Salem are the only ones that have apparently approved all three novels; New York, Chicago, Omaha, District of Columbia, Wilmington, Hartford, Brookline, Brockton, and New Brunswick seem to have approved "The Lamp in the Desert" and "The Tidal Wave," but not "The Top of the World"; Brooklyn, Toronto, Providence, Quincy, and Worcester appear to have approved "The Lamp in the Desert" and "The Top of the World," but not "The Tidal Wave"; Fairhaven has approved "The Tidal Wave" and "The Top of the World," but apparently not "The Lamp in the Desert"; while Pratt, Boston, San Francisco, Springfield, Grand Rapids, Scranton, Evanston, Oshkosh, Medford, and Allegheny have each approved one or another of the three titles, but in no case any two of them.

Of the 26 libraries which approved Peter B. Kyne's "Green Pea Pirates" (no. 29), New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, District of Columbia, Omaha, Evanston, Quincy, Oshkosh, and Allegheny appear not to have approved his 1920 novel, "Kindred of the Dust"; while of 23 libraries which have approved "Kindred of the Dust," Chicago, Portland, Brockton, New Rochelle, New Bedford, Malden, and Worcester appear not to have approved "The Green Pea Pirates." The libraries which have apparently not approved either of the two titles are: Baltimore, Scranton, Salem, Wilmington, Haverhill, New Brunswick, and Medford.

Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Grand Rapids, Omaha, Salem, and Fairhaven, altho approving "Patricia Brent, Spinster" (1918), apparently did not extend their approval to "The Rain-Girl" (no. 34), by the same author.

J. S. Fletcher's "The Middle Temple Murder" (no. 42), despite the high recommendation it received at the hands of President Wilson, was yet apparently approved for purchase by only 24 libraries on our list. These are: New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Pratt, Toronto, Providence, Salem, Wilmington, Worcester, Springfield, Brookline, Brockton, Malden, Fairhaven, Norwich, Wilkes-Barré, Jersey City, Hartford, New Haven, and New Bedford.

W. Somerset Maugham's "The Moon and Sixpence" (no. 92), despite its rather strong condemnation in some quarters, was yet approved by at least 16 of our libraries. They are: Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Francisco, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, New Bedford, Lynn, Worcester, Brockton, Haverhill, Norwich, Evanston, and Allegheny. James Branch Cabell's "Jurgen" (no. 174), however, appears to have been approved by only

three of our libraries, namely, St. Louis, Norwich, and Evanston.

Similar apparent discrepancies and inconsistencies could be shown in many other instances. But enough titles have doubtless already been selected to indicate the scope and extent of the comparative survey which can be made with the aid of a graphic chart such as has been used by the writer in the present investigation.

The inferences to be drawn from the list of libraries showing the order of their inclusiveness of titles, and giving the number of titles approved by each, are no less interesting and provocative of comment. The first apparent inconsistency in this direction presents itself in the case of New Haven (no. 1 on the list) and Jersey City (no. 2), which outrank New York (no. 10) and Chicago (no. 3) in the number of new fiction titles provided for their respective communities. Why, indeed, should the public library users in New Haven be able to obtain 46 more new fiction titles than the library-using public of New York (i. e., the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond)? And why should Chicago and Jersey City be so nearly alike in the number of such titles approved,—121 and 124 respectively?

Again, why should the public library users of New York (i. e., Manhattan, The Bronx, and Richmond) be provided with 91 new fiction titles, and those of the neighboring Borough of Brooklyn (no. 21) with only 75? And in Brooklyn itself, altho the Brooklyn Public Library (no. 21) and the Pratt Institute Free Library (no. 20) run nearly neck and neck in the number of new fiction titles added, yet the actual titles selected are by no means the same. The titles approved by both libraries are the following:

Day. Rider of the King Log.
 Marshall. Sir Harry.
 Diver. The strong hours.
 Johnston. Michael Forth.
 Beresford. The Jervaise comedy.
 Ruck. The disturbing charm.
 Jerome. All roads lead to Calvary.
 Boshier. His friend, Miss McFarlane.
 Phillpotts. Storm in a teacup.
 Curwood. The river's end.
 Dawson. The test of scarlet.
 Gale. Peace in Friendship Village.
 Bindloss. Wyndham's pal.
 Bojer. The face of the world.
 Fletcher. The Middle Temple murder.
 Oemler. A woman named Smith.
 Henry. Waifs and strays.
 Birmingham. Up, the rebels!
 Bottome. A servant of reality.
 Malet. Deadham Hard.
 Andrews. Joy in the morning.
 Bojer. The great hunger.
 Jordan. The girl in the mirror.
 Kyne. The green pea pirates.
 Terhune. Lad: a dog.

Dix. Hands off.
 Hurst. Humoresque.
 Harry. Little daughter of Jerusalem.
 Hewlett. The outlaw.
 Lefèvre. Simonetta.
 Mackenzie. Poor relations.
 Underwood. Short stories from the Balkans.
 Orczy. His Majesty's well-beloved.
 Austin. Outland.
 Chekhov. The bishop.
 French. Best ghost stories.
 Malet. The tall villa.
 Dostoyevsky. An honest thief.
 Hichens. Snake-bite.
 Ruck. Sweethearts unmet.
 Maxwell. Glamour.
 Jacobsen. Niels Lynhe.

The titles approved by the Brooklyn Public Library, but not by the Pratt Institute Free Library are:

Dell. The lamp in the desert.
 Orczy. League of the Scarlet Pimpernel.
 Swinnerton. September.
 MacGrath. The private wire to Washington.
 Cohen. Polished ebony.
 Kaye-Smith. The four roads.
 Aumonier. The Querrils.
 Tagore. The home and the world.
 Benson. Robin Linnet.
 Porter. Across the years.
 Bertrand. The call of the soil.
 James. A landscape painter.
 Hall. The man nobody knew.
 Harper. Off duty.
 Porter. The tie that binds.
 Maxwell. Life can never be the same.
 Porter. Tangled threads.
 Robinson. "Smiles": a rose of the Cumberlands.
 Hergesheimer. The lay Anthony.
 Tracy. Strange case of Mortimer Fenley.
 Chambers. The crimson tide.
 Korolenko. Birds of heaven.
 Smith. The other side of the wall.
 Hedges. Iron City.
 Bates. Sigurd, our golden collie.
 Clarke. Eunice.
 Isaacs. Under the Sabbath lamp.
 Couperus. Small souls.
 Almquist. Sara Videbeck.
 Couperus. Old people and the things that pass.
 Couperus. The twilight of the souls.
 Begbie. An English family.
 Cournos. The mask.

Those approved by the Pratt Institute, but not by the Brooklyn Public Library, are:

Knibbs. The Ridin' Kid from Powder River.
 Mundy. The ivory trail.
 Buchan. Mr. Standfast.
 Bower. Rim o' the world.
 Burt. The branding iron.
 Norton. Drowned gold.
 Hay. The winning clue.
 Sinclair. Burned bridges.
 (Anonymous) The rain-girl.
 Mulder. The outbound road.
 Williams. The sea bride.
 Wodehouse. A damsel in distress.
 Packard. The night operator.
 Williams. All the brothers were valiant.
 O'Higgins. From the life.
 Gregory. The bells of San Juan.

Steiner. Sanctus Spiritus & Co.
 Bartley. A woman's woman.
 Bercovici. Dust of New York.
 Pertwee. The Old Card.
 Sackville-West. Heritage.
 Cannan. Mummery.
 Gregory. Yellowleaf.
 Hanshew. Riddle of the purple emperor.
 Post. Mystery at the Blue Villa.
 Ogden. Land of last chance.
 Packard. From now on.
 Futabatei. An adopted husband.
 Richardson. The tunnel.
 Goldring. The fortune.
 Keller. Seldwyla folks.

Johnson. John Stuyvesant—Ancestor.
 Macfarlan. The inscrutable lovers.

The foregoing queries and comments would seem to be sufficient to show that a comparative survey such as this was intended to be, is very much worth while. But until ways and means are provided to make such a survey all-comprehensive, the conclusions drawn therefrom can at best be only tentative. Only the hearty co-operation of all of our public library systems would conduce toward that end. In the writer's humble opinion, this is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

Semen Afanasevich Vengerov 1855-1920

IN November last the sad news reached this country of the death of the Russian bibliographer, Professor Semen Afanasevich Vengerov. To every intelligent Russian, to whom this noble and modest personality was known, and who was familiar with the great life work of this man, the news of his death was too painful to be accepted at first. Later information, however, confirmed the news. Professor Vengerov died of typhus, the epidemic which is raging in Russia as the result of famine in the wake of over six years of war, civil war and economic blockade. One of his daughters, who assisted him in his bibliographical work also died a victim of the epidemic, and one of his sons was killed in the war. Up to his last day Professor Vengerov remained at his post as head of the Department of Bibliography (Knizhnaia Palata), a government institution created during the revolution for publishing National bibliographies and carrying on book exchanges.

Vengerov was a professor at Petrograd University and the author of many works on the history of Russian literature, but the most important, that which he regarded as his life work, was the collecting of material for a complete Russian national bio-bibliography. And this great work he carried on at his own expense, devoting all his spare time to it. In 1886 he published the first volume of his "Critico-biographical dictionary" (Kritiko-biograficheskii slovar), which gives in alphabetical order all Russian scientific men, scholars and writers, including journalists, compilers and translators, with full biographical and bibliographical data, and critical reviews of the works of prominent writers. The new publication was received in Russian literary circles with high appreciation, but the financial result was most disappointing;

the author was able to publish only as far as the third letter of the Russian alphabet, when his private finances were exhausted and he had to turn to more remunerative literary work to make up for his losses.

His ardor, however, unshaken, the enthusiastic young professor continued the registration of Russian authors and books. He was in constant correspondence with the living writers and scientists, collecting autobiographical notices and portraits of them. In 1895 the Russian collector and book lover Yudin subsidized the publication of the first three volumes of Professor Vengerov's "Russian Books, 1708-1893" (Russkii Knigi, 1708-1893). For financial support for the continuation of this publication he applied to the Academy of Sciences. His application was favorably received and it was expected that the needed appropriation would be granted by the Minister of Finance, Count Witte. But once again Professor Vengerov was to meet a fresh disappointment: at a personal interview with Count Witte, the latter declared that a bibliography of Russian books was of no "national significance," and the appropriation was not granted.

In spite of this set-back, and notwithstanding the great personal expense in money and time the self-denying idealist continued his work keeping his bio-bibliographical card catalog up to date. In 1912 he succeeded in obtaining a loan from one of the Petrograd banking houses and was able to proceed with the preparatory work for the publication of the second revised and illustrated edition of the "Critico-biographical dictionary of Russian men of letters and science from the beginnings of Russian literature to our own days." The first three volumes of the work were to be a preliminary list of

the writers, scientists, journalists, translators and compilers. The first volume of this preliminary list was published in 1915. It gives full names, pseudonyms, profession, places and dates of birth and death, etc.

In the preface of this volume the compiler tells the history of his life work and gives the following data about his collection: The autobiographical archive contains some thirty-five hundred autobiographies of famous Russian men of letters and science; if printed in book form this would make a work of fifteen volumes of five hundred pages each; the card catalog contains about two million cards. The autobiographical archive, the portrait files and card catalog fill up six rooms, from floor to ceiling, leaving only narrow spaces for passage in between. He refers also in the preface to the fact that being already in his sixtieth year he would probably not live to see his work completed in print, for the printing of the whole work would take at least twelve years, and he expresses some anxiety about the guardianship of his literary treasures after his death.

The revolution relieved him of this anxiety; it recognized the national significance of his life work and created the Department of Bibliography for the publication of the national bibliography at state expense. Professor Vengerov was up to his last days the head of this department. We have no information as to whether the publication of his work is being continued; we rather doubt it, knowing that the Russian people besides shortage of food feel great want of paper, type and printer's ink—articles for which Russia prior to the war and the blockades depended largely on foreign imports. But we are glad to know, that the literary treasures of this great scholar have not perished, but are safeguarded in a public institution.

HENRIETTE M. DERMAN,

*Classifier and Cataloger of the
Russian Collection, Library of Congress.*

Correcting a writer who mentions the New York Society Library, established in 1754, as the oldest library in the United States, Mrs. Walter Horstmann of Philadelphia writes to the *New York Times* drawing attention to the fact that the Darby Library, Delaware County, Pa., was established in 1743, and gives as her authority Smith's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," page 561.

Library Needs of Immigrants

Library needs of immigrants are discussed in "A Stake in the Land," by Peter A. Speek, published March 25th, by Harper and Brothers as the fourth of eleven Americanization studies made under the auspices of Carnegie Corporation of New York. "As time passes and his mastery of English grows," says Dr. Speek, "he (the immigrant) begins to read items in the daily papers and stories in the Sunday editions. Later he takes up the reading of books, perhaps first those related to his trade, or the subjects which are connected with his future plans in America.

"Still later he begins to read books about America in general, its history, geography, nature, social life, etc. An immigrant seldom takes to American fiction. He ardently tries to be practical, being mainly interested in that which is useful and helpful. When he reads general literature about America he does this for the purpose of learning to know his new country, knowledge which would help him to make a success here.

"The writer has often been approached by immigrants with requests that he recommend literature on, for instance, making a certain kind of candy, or pickles, or on hog raising or concrete building. Frequently he has had to translate or assist in the interpretation of various formulas and receipts.

"A demand of this kind for literature by the immigrants indicates three problems in connection with their education thru the printed word: first, the immigrant should be advised in his selection of publications, told which might be the most useful to him. He is quite unable to make this selection for himself; second, the means for acquiring the desired publications should be supplied.

"As a rule the immigrant has little money to spare for books; third, there should be encouragement and cultivation of the reading habit among the immigrants as an efficient means of their general education and, thru this, of their Americanization.

"All these problems can be met thru the institution of the public library—a great agency for socializing knowledge in a modern democracy. Tho America is one of the countries most advanced in the development of public libraries, still the development has not kept pace with the requirements.

"This is especially true in regard to the rural communities. Particularly in rural immigrant colonies visited by the writer during the past year about thirty had no library facilities at their disposal, while the remaining ten were able to pride themselves on some sort of a library, either school or parish."

TO HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE Library Department of the National Education Association is compiling a list of trained high school librarians. A questionnaire has been sent to all such librarians whose names and addresses are known. If any one has failed to return the questionnaire, he is asked to do so at once. Others who have not received a copy are urged to send for it, addressing Miss Charlotte E. Smith, Librarian, Harrison Technical High School, Chicago, Ill.

The A. L. A. Library in Coblenz

IN the area served by the A. L. A. library at Coblenz there are approximately 15000 men not to mention the many officers' families and the large number of welfare workers with the Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Red Cross and the five in our own organization. This group, known officially as the A. F. in G., the men have nicknamed "Allen's Family in Germany," General Allen being the Commanding Officer.

The Coblenz members, make up a small American city which has developed its own activities and is practically independent of the German element except for a certain amount of manual labor. The same is true of those stationed in Andernack, Mayen and, to some extent, those in the small towns thruout the occupied area. In all these places, families have been supplied with housekeeping apartments in German homes, the soldiers are comfortably quartered in barracks formerly occupied by German troops while the rest of the personnel is accommodated in several big hotels which have been commandeered for the purpose. Material needs from fresh vegetables to clothing and shoes can be supplied by the American commissary, which is probably the most complete institution of its kind ever maintained by the Army. Its advertisers call it "the foremost American store in Europe." The splendid Festhalle, formerly the headquarters for the town's social life, has been turned over to the Y. M. C. A. which maintains reading rooms, writing rooms, billiard and pool rooms, etc. and conducts a cafeteria which does a flourishing business. Every evening some sort of entertainment is offered, either movies depicting the familiar scenes of daredevilry from our mythical Wild West or a dramatic performance by an American stock company. The Coblenz symphony orchestra is permitted to play one night a week for the benefit of the Germans who fill the great hall, the galleries alone being reserved for Americans.

The educational system of the Army has been advertised well enough so that it is not necessary to dwell on that in detail. Sufficient to say that twenty-five hundred men are now taking courses in the schools and over four thousand waiting their turn. In addition to this, a school is maintained by the "Y" for American children

with courses provided for every age from kindergarten thru High School.

Religious instruction is not neglected, but is well looked after by a corps of chaplains and volunteer Bible class instructors. The chief place of worship is in the Church of the Palace, one of the many residences of the ex-Kaiser.

In such a community it is unnecessary to point out the necessity for a library. Can you imagine a city in the United States with that number of adult inhabitants carrying on successfully without a library? Yes, there are a few such, but how much effort is being spent on teaching them the error of their ways! Think then, how much more necessary it is in a city of this kind where English books and magazines are not available in any other way. Fortunately, a good library came here with the first troops and has become an indispensable adjunct of the community. It was moved into its present location in September, 1919. From that time, it has resembled a public library much more than a camp library as we grew to know them in the States.

A former German Officers' Club makes an ideal building for the purpose. It is so arranged that all the rooms open into one central hall where the delivery desk is located. Two small rooms are used respectively for a reference room and an Officers' reading room, one large room contains the stacks and the ball room looks as tho it had always been intended for a big, comfortable reading room for American soldiers. Even two German officers who came to Coblenz on a visit and asked permission to see their former lounging place could not repress their feeling of admiration and wonder at the transformation. Polished floors, comfortable chairs, big, soft davenports and artistic lights give an air of luxuriousness to the place and invite one to linger in it to enjoy its comforts. For an Army post, it is certainly a library "de luxe."

Evenings are the popular times and often every available seat is taken and a steady procession coming and going. Many of the same faces are seen every night, enlisted men studying for a commission, or for entrance to West Point or in some of the various educational courses, officers and their wives, the former to

bury themselves in the *Army and Navy Journal* and the latter to pore over *Good Housekeeping* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* in an effort to vary the daily menu from the somewhat limited repertoire of the German maid. Often the children come and carry off books from our small collection of juveniles.

Many are the reference questions asked which would be so simple to answer if one were in the smallest community in America, but are truly baffling in a foreign land. Who would think that it would be a problem to find a picture of a turkey which could be copied for Thanksgiving cards? No farm journal, poultry book or general magazine could produce what we wanted until the November *Century* appeared a little too late to be of use. The *Amaroc*, the daily newspaper published by the forces here, depends on the library for much of its information for its special articles, but a request for anecdotes as to how the A. E. F. spent its first Xmas in Europe could not be met, as our newspaper and magazine files only go back as far as August, 1919. "Can a man become President of the United States if born of American parents temporarily residing in Europe at the time of his birth?" We all had our ideas on the subject but there were no documents available to settle the question. Sometimes we are more fortunate, however. We considered it a real streak of luck to receive a Sigma Nu quarterly wrapped around a book which came in just at a time when one of our steady patrons was ambitious to have his fraternity seal engraved on a signet ring. Notwithstanding the many posers, our reference collection is remarkably good and many a really important question has been solved with its help.

"I'll tell you a man who writes good books. I don't know whether you know about him or not. His name is Zane Grey." This original remark greeted me soon after my arrival when I was taking my turn at the desk. After having spent sixteen months in Army camps and hospitals in the States, I could hardly believe that a man in the Army had yet to read any of those popular books. This author still holds his own, nevertheless, and no matter how many copies we get, we have not enough. The charm of medieval romances is much enhanced by the local setting, and Stanley Weyman and Robert Barr have many readers. Even Caesar's Gallic War is in great demand, as well as books

on medieval history. With a ruined castle on every hill as mute testimonials of an ancient civilization, the narratives in these books take on a new meaning.

The war is still being fought in retrospect and the chronicles of the German contestants, especially Hindenburg, Von Tirpitz, etc., are reserved weeks and months ahead.

Never were magazines distributed so generously to any other community, yet there are never enough, and it is a hard matter to decide the relative merits of the different organizations asking for them. In some of the outposts there are not more than a dozen men but the magazines must mean more to them than to a larger number near enough the base of supplies to get what books they want when they want them.

Every "Y" hut in the area is equipped with a collection of our books and supplied regularly with magazines. In addition we have three flourishing branch libraries in the larger places in the area where our men are stationed. Each one of these could keep one librarian busy full time, but it has only been possible to give them two days a week, the libraries being left in charge of enlisted men the rest of the time. The Hospital has its librarian for half the time and the patients receive that same personal attention which met with such approval in the Army and Navy hospitals in the U. S. Many individual companies have their own recreation rooms where collections of books have been placed, so that a man has little excuse for not reading if he wishes to, no matter where he is located.

To say that the library is appreciated is putting it mildly. Since the announcement that the A. L. A. would soon withdraw, there have been scores of people each day, who have come to the library, stopped us on the street, interrupted us at meals, to ask us, "Why? When? What can we do about it? Why not have a local drive?" etc. One soldier even made the rash statement that the Army would turn Bolshevik if the library were taken away, which is what they seem to think is inevitable if the A. L. A. withdraws its support.

And our Allies! The British and the French, of whom there are many here, are the most eager readers and can never say enough in praise of the American people who have made this library possible. One British patron is so enthusiastic that he succeeds in getting long articles on the subject into the *Cologne Post*

periodically, and what's more, the information he gives them is accurate. For most of our French books we must thank M. Tirard of the French mission, who generously donated a good-sized collection for the use of those who can read the language.

The Germans who read English look on this institution with particular longing. The Army will not permit us to extend to them the privileges of the library and many are the subterfuges they employ to convince us they are eligible. "My wife is English," is a very common contention in spite of international law which makes a wife share her husband's nationality.

Those who lived in Canada and were re-

patriated during the war seem to feel they have a special claim on us, but perhaps the most original contention to date was that of a man who proclaimed himself an American and when questioned more closely said he had once lived in America, but had neglected to take out his naturalization papers but was an "American by principle."

When it is our aim in life to spread the gospel of good reading, it seems hard to refuse anyone the opportunity to get it, but the time has not yet come when the two nations can meet on a common footing.

OLA M. WYETH, *Librarian.*

A. L. A. Library, Coblenz, Germany.

The Question of Importations

Letter from G. P. Putnam's Sons

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 15th you print an article headed "100% Profit Plus," signed by the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

In this article it is stated, "Many librarians will be shocked to learn that an English book costs more than twice as much in New York as in London. Yet that is the rule in some houses." Further on there are certain figures quoted as to importing.

Our house has been importing books from London for three-fourths of a century. We have never been able to figure the incidental costs of importing at less than eight per cent, and these costs in our experience run from eight per cent to twelve per cent. During the years when we were paying huge war risk insurance, plus abnormal ocean freights and other abnormal charges, the costs ran still higher.

There is no longer war risk insurance. Ocean freights, however, are still quite different from the rates under pre-war conditions, and there are other items of expense which are apt to be overlooked in making up a cost sheet.

For instance, up to recent times, we have been paying from fourteen shillings to twenty-two shillings each for packing cases which in 1913 cost us five shillings. However, it is not with the details of importing that we are at present concerned.

Following the general statement about prices six titles are quoted from the Putnam London

catalog, with the corresponding New York prices as follows:

"Carter & Arnold, Field Artillery			
		s.	d.
Instructor"	\$6.50	35.	0
"Dock & Stewart, Short History			
of Nursing"	3.50	17.	6
"Dunn & Jessup, Short Golf			
Talks"	3.00	15.	0
"Goizet, Never Grow Old"	2.00	10.	0
"Knappen, Wings of War"	2.50	12.	6
"Walsh, Hispanic Anthology" ..	5.00	25.	0

Now all six of these publications are *American* books made in this country and exported to London. We note below the comparative net cost of these books to American libraries when bought here, with the library discount of ten per cent to twenty-five per cent, and when imported. We are assuming the lowest possible importing cost:

"Carter, Artillery" \$5.85 to \$4.88.	
	If imported. . \$7.00 to \$8.75
"Dock, Nursing" 3.15 to 2.63.	
	If imported. . 3.50 to 4.40
"Dunn, Golf" 2.70 to 2.25.	
	If imported. . 3.00 to 3.75
"Goizet, Grow Old" 1.80 to 1.50.	
	If imported. . 2.00 to 2.50
"Knappen, Wings" 2.25 to 1.88.	
	If imported. . 2.50 to 3.15
"Walsh, Hispanic" 4.50.	
	If imported. . 5.00 to 6.25

Undoubtedly there is an occasional instance where an English publication bought here, either in an imported edition or in a reprint, will cost a library somewhat more than if imported specially to order. Such instances are rare. In nearly every instance, however, the American price is less, and often much less when the library discount is taken into consideration.

Excepting the cheap secondary reprints of American fiction, we do not think there are any instances where American made books bought in England at the English price will not cost considerably more than copies of the American edition bought here.

Respectfully,
(Signed) G. P. PUTNAM SONS.
by Irving Putnam, Vice-Pres.

Further Word from Dr. Raney

"100 % PROFIT Plus" has drawn the desired fire. In this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is to be seen an impressive display of it, tho not quite typical. As wholly responsible for that outburst, I think I owe my committee colleagues the unasked shelter of an observation post while this particular counter is delivered. Hence the personal signature.

Mr. Putnam either got his bearings mixed or miscalculated the velocity of the wind, for he has poured a terrific volley into the ranks of his own allies. They will not enjoy his contribution a bit, for he says that if he were importing six of his books listed at £5.15.0 in London he would sell them in New York at \$23 to \$28.80, or 20 to 25 cents a shilling, an average of 22.5 cents a shilling. Yet my outside price of 23 cents was supposed to be under bombardment!

Mr. Putnam was led into this misadventure by the assumption that I was advising libraries to buy his American issues in England. Not at all. His titles were cited for quite another purpose. The article under discussion was a photograph, not a description. The interpretation, as said, was to follow. What the snapshot of his house at that particular angle of time showed was his commendable custom of selling his American books to the British at a shilling for 20 cents. Glad of it. Had the camera a voice, it would have said, "Do as much for Americans."

Mr. Putnam figures the incidental costs of importing at from eight to twelve percent, as

against my six. He ought to know, for he pays the bills. But we pay them, too, and my figure was not set down at random. I had examined a long file of invoices for parcel post shipments from London, covering the past year. Carriage proved to cost six percent of the charge for books. I submitted that figure to an importing publisher, whose name would command respect, were it called. He said he had been counting it at twelve percent, but when the case was re-examined he found we were both right, only his percentage was based on the wholesale price to him, while mine was on the retail price to us. Perhaps my critic has fallen into the same pit.

Longmans, Green & Company, as already hinted, have special schedules for steady customers, which make library patronage of their importation list under the best terms not inadvisable, except in the case of large orders, where time is of less moment, but the same cannot be said of their list prices to individuals.

The Negro in the wood pile is discovered in the comments of The Macmillan Company and The Oxford University Press. The wide disparity between the English and American prices is maintained out of regard for the bookseller. Most of the books listed at 40 cents a shilling and over "have their major sale thru bookstores where a discount of more than 20% has to be given to the dealer for quantity orders." Macmillan claims that, in view of this discount, the cost of freight, duty, etc., the forty cent rate is not excessive. They add that not all their English books are so priced; as, e. g., Lamb's Higher Mechanics, in my list, which is retailed to libraries at \$6.40, or 26 cents to the shilling, the English list price being 25 shillings. But this does not drown out the cry of \$16.50 for Who's Who 1921, brought from London for two guineas.

The Oxford University Press, tho establishing a rate of 28 cents a shilling for libraries, admits that this is too high and concludes with this statement:

"We are glad to advise you, however, that we are in communication with our London house regarding the whole question of prices; and hope it will result in our being able to purchase books at a lower figure, which will in turn enable us materially to reduce our selling price."

Thus, the authenticity of the picture is not questioned. The prices cited are those charged individuals, and with varying discount to libraries as well. In general those requiring these

publications are students, investigators and libraries—those who can least easily support this pyramid of expense. The excuse for this tax on brains is that a bastard second dealer may be introduced into the chain of inheritance. When a jobber orders an English book thru the American house of its publisher, the customer contributes to three pockets. There should be no profit whatever to the American house in such a transaction, so that the temptation of the lazy jobber to use it would be rebuffed, with a consequent clipping of 20% and

upward from the list prices of importations.

To the international publisher here is a concrete proposal: Charge to libraries your English importations at the English price, converted at the current rate of exchange, plus two cents a shilling to cover carriage to New York.

Pending the acceptance of that proposal, we, whether individuals or institutions, will order from London if we are wise.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY.

*Johns Hopkins University Library,
Baltimore, Md.*

The Loose Leaf Index to Legislation*

“THE many requests for ‘all the statute law’ on various subjects, have resulted in an accumulation of lists which it is believed should be made generally available.

“Those who have attempted to compile lists of citations such as these, will at once recognize their incompleteness. The almost utter hopelessness of ever accomplishing a complete index to the statute law of all the states, has suggested the ‘loose-leaf’ method of putting forth such citations as have been assembled. The ease with which this method lends itself to revision and extension leads to the hope that there may eventually result a useful guide to ‘some of the law’ which will lighten the labors of investigators in the field of legislation.

“The plan of printing on but one side of a leaf has been adopted in order that the leaves may be cut to standard card size and inserted in a catalog if desired. Standard library cards containing the same citations are printed concurrently with the Loose Leaf Index.

“Unless otherwise indicated, citations are to the periodical publications of state legislation known variously as Acts, Laws, Session Laws and Statutes.”

Since the above preface was written in 1919, the interest shown by users of the *Index* has led to an enlargement of program and lists of more pretentious nature are in progress. The issuance of the first sheets was an experiment: their continuance is now assured.

The *Index* may be had as a whole by subscribing to all sheets or cards as issued, at a

cost of about six dollars per year for sheets (five cents per sheet) or about twelve dollars per year for cards (five cents per card). Citations for individual subjects may be had at the same rate. Those who do not desire to subscribe to the *Index* as a whole, may receive for fifty cents a year, lists of the subjects as issued, from which sheets or cards may be selected if desired.

As the Germans See Us at Coblenz

Here is a German appreciation of the A. L. A. library system in the Coblenz region. It appears in the initial number of *Bücherei und Bildungspflege*, the new title of *Blätter für Volksbibliotheken*. It is contributed by the Direktor of the Landes-und Stadt-Bibliothek at Düsseldorf, Dr. Constantin Nörrenberg, who felt sufficiently interested to pay the Library three visits in the course of a year. Incidentally, he testifies to uniform courtesy of reception.

The history of the project and its operations are given, together with statistics of accession and circulation. He was especially impressed with the publicity methods employed, seeing, he says, placards everywhere wooing the soldiers in. The conclusion of the whole matter he gives thus (in free translation):

“It was depressing to see a foreign military establishment in a German officer’s casino, on German soil, which is for years to be in foreign possession, but candor compels the confession that the American Army, in conjunction with the American Library Association, has organized its provision of reading material for the troops in model fashion (in mustergültiger Weise).”

*“Loose Leaf Index to Legislation. Compiled and published by G. Elstner Woodard, of the Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. This note is sent in response to the editor’s request for a note on this service which is still unknown to some reference workers.”

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Fiction or Drama*

- ALL SOULS' EVE.** Realart. 6 reels. Star: Mary Miles Minter.
A romance; taken from play by Anne Crawford Flexner.
- BIG PUNCH, THE.** Fox. 5 reels. Star: Buck Jones.
A western melodrama; story and scenario by Jules G. Furthman.
- BLACK PANTHER'S CUB, THE.** Ziegfeld Amusements. 8 reels. Star: Florence Reed.
Parisian melodrama; taken from the story by Ethel Donoherm.
- BOYS WILL BE BOYS.** Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star: Will Rogers.
Comedy-drama; taken from Irvin Cobb's story.
- BRANDED SOUL, THE.** Stoll. 5 reels.
Romantic melodrama; taken from the novel by Eliza Humphreys, "The Iron Stair."
- CALL OF YOUTH, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels.
English romance; taken from play by Henry Arthur Jones
- CHICKENS.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Douglas McLean.
Comedy-drama; taken from the story "Yancona Lilies" by Herschel S. Hall.
- CONNECTICUT YANKEE AT KING ARTHUR'S COURT, A.** Fox. 8 reels. All star.
Comedy; taken from story by Mark Twain.
- DON'T NEGLECT YOUR HUSBAND.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Mabel Scott.
Domestic drama; taken from story by Gertrude Atherton.
- EXTRAVAGANCE.** Metro. 6 reels. Star: May Allison.
Domestic romance; taken from story by Ben Ames Williams.
- FAITH HEALER, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Milton Sills and Ann Forrest.
Drama of the power of faith; taken from play by William Vaughn Moody.
- FIRST BORN, THE.** Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Star: Sessue Hayakawa.
Chinese marriage and social drama; taken from the play by Francis Powers.
- FLAME, THE.** Stoll. 5 reels. Star: Evelyn Boucher.
A drama; taken from novel by Olive Wadsley.
- FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE, THE.** Metro. 11 reels. All star.
South American French war drama; from novel by Vicente Blasco Ibañez.
- GREAT DAY, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Arthur Bouchier.
English drama; taken from play by George R. Sims and Louis N. Parker.
- KENTUCKIANS, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Monty Blue.
Romance of feud and politics; from story by John Fox, Jr.
- LYING LIPS.** Associated Producers. 7 reels. Stars: House Peters and Florence Vidor.
Drama of engagement and marriage; taken from story by May Edington.
- MAD MARRIAGE, THE.** Universal. 5 reels. Star: Carmel Myers.
Romantic drama; taken from novel "Cinderella Jane" by Marjorie Benton Cooke.
- MISTRESS OF SHENSTONE, THE.** Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Star: Pauline Frederick.
English romantic drama; taken from story by Florence Barclay.
- OFF-SHORE PIRATE, THE.** Metro. 6 reels. Star: Viola Dana.
Comedy romance; taken from story by F. Scott Fitzgerald.
- OUT OF THE CHORUS.** Realart. 5 reels. Star: Alice Brady.
Society drama; taken from story by Harry Chandler and Wm. B. Laub.
- PLAYTHING OF BROADWAY, THE.** Realart. 5 reels. Star: Justine Johnstone.
Romance; taken from the story "Emergency House" by Sidney Morgan.
- PRICE OF POSSESSION, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 5 reels. Star: Ethel Clayton.
English society romance; from story by Winifred Bogga.
- ROADS OF DESTINY.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Star: Pauline Frederick.
Romantic melodrama; taken from the O. Henry story and Channing Pollock's play.
- SCRAMBLED WIVES.** First National. 7 reels. Star: Marguerite Clark.
Society romance; taken from stage play by Adelaide Matthews and Martha M. Stanley.
- SOCIETY SECRETS.** Universal. 5 reels. Star: Eva Novak.
Romantic drama; taken from story by Christine Bennett.
- STRAIGHT IS THE ROAD.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Matt Moore.
Romantic melodrama; taken from story by Ethel Watts Mumford Grant.
- TAVERN KNIGHT, THE.** Stoll. 6 reels. Star: Eille Norwood.
English romantic drama 1651; taken from story by Raphael Sabatini.
- TIDAL WAVE, THE.** Stoll. 5 reels.
Romance; taken from novel by Ethel M. Dell.
- TRUANT HUSBAND, THE.** Hodkinson. 6 reels.
Comedy drama; taken from Albert Payson Terhune's story.
- WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Conrad Nagel and Lois Wilson.
Domestic comedy; taken from play of Sir James Barrie.
- WITCHING HOUR, THE.** F. P. Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Elliott Dexter.
Drama of the power of suggestion; taken from Augustus Thomas' play.
- YOUR DAUGHTER AND MINE.** C. B. Price. 6 reels.
Social problem; taken from Stanley Houghton's play "Hindle Wakes."

Since the beginning of the year, the *Wilmington Evening Journal* has printed for the Free Library short lists of technical books relating to the various trades. A list has appeared each day, and within an hour or so after the *Journal* has been published, the library assistants can tell what list has appeared, from the demand at the desk.

Twenty-five cents will be paid for copies of the *JOURNAL* for Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1921, returned to this office.

*From photoplays reviewed by the National Board of Review since January.

Library Assistants and the Summer School

IS the library school necessarily the best place for the young library assistant to spend the summer in study? Will it surely give her the most desirable returns from her investment of time, energy and money? Upon consideration it appears that there are some cases in which these questions must be answered in the negative.

The short summer courses in library methods have supplied such a definite need in the profession that it has been easy to take for granted that the library course is the one to be followed by any library worker who goes to summer school, whatever her position, or whatever the type of library in which she is employed.

The courses of study of the library summer schools are planned to cover hastily the rudiments of library practice in the various kinds of work—order, accession, classification, cataloging, loans, reference, etc.—which must be done in every library. As at present conducted these courses are primarily helpful to the librarian in charge of the smaller library who has to plan and carry out all the various activities of her library, without direction, and who must find the solution to her own problems. To such a librarian the summer short course is of maximum value, giving her a better perspective in her work, and a better knowledge of simplified but efficient methods in the different departments.

This kind of training is relatively not so valuable to the young assistant recently from high school, holding a subordinate position in a larger library, if that library is well organized and administered in a professional way. In such a library the routine is systematized and all technical work is done under the supervision of experienced people. In a comparatively short time the new assistant can be taught the routine of such technical work as will be entrusted to her. She can gain a fairly intelligent conception of the interrelation of the departments of that library after a few months' experience. The problem for her is not to introduce new methods or devise systems, but to follow those already established. The mastery of the detail in the various departments may be left until she comes to work in them. In answer to the argument that the library cannot afford the expense of giving this instruction to its assistants, there is the fact that actual

details of the methods as followed in any specific institution must be taught anyway, even to the assistant who has had the summer school work.

In almost every case, on the other hand, the possibilities of usefulness and development are limited for the high school graduate by her lack of knowledge of books and of affairs. She needs more than a high school education to meet successfully the demands that will be made on her as a library worker. The majority of adverse criticisms of library assistants, made by library users are based, not on poor technical work, but on ignorance of the insides of books and what is going on in the world. Even the newest assistant must at times work in a position where she will meet the public, and from her the casual borrower will form a judgment of the efficiency of the whole library.

It is even more necessary for her to have a good educational equipment of a general nature than for her to understand the technicalities of all the various library processes. A fairly broad acquaintance with literature and with history are essential to any satisfactory work at the circulation desk; the most elementary reference work is very likely to involve a knowledge of the important economic questions of the day; in the catalog department even the helper needs some acquaintance with languages; every assistant needs to know something of the fundamentals of sociology if she is to have an intelligent grasp of the larger function of her library and its proper place in the community. In whatever department the young assistant is placed, she will make more satisfactory progress and develop greater usefulness to the institution if she can bring to her work preparation in some of the cultural and informational subjects embraced in the college curriculum.

Many library assistants have attended summer schools at considerable personal sacrifice. Often paying all of their own expenses, sometimes sacrificing their entire vacation, and not always with any definite prospect of better remuneration on their return to their libraries, the investment of time, money and strength is a large one. The question may well be raised in the mind of the prospective student, and in the mind of the librarian with whom she is associated, as to how this investment may be made to bring the highest possible returns.

On the subject of summer schools, Miss Plummer said in her "Training for Librarianship":

"The case of the small library was at once improved not only by the greater efficiency of those librarians or assistants who had taken the summer courses, but by the general arousing of ambition and stirring of interest among librarians by the new opportunity and new knowledge. The broadening effect was at once perceptible."

It is not the intention of this article to question that statement, nor to attempt to discount the value of summer training for library work. It is its purpose merely to present the question whether, in the specific case of the young assistant who has not continued her education beyond the high school, and who is working under the direction and supervision of those capable of instructing her in the details of library routine, it is not more than possible that she may better serve her profession, her library, and herself by taking summer courses in literature, history, economics, sociology, or other subjects of general educational importance, than by devoting herself for a few weeks to a survey of the rudiments of library practice.

JOHN S. CLEAVINGER, *Instructor.*
University of Illinois Library School.

Library Service to Business Men

IN his book, "Business Research and Statistics," (Appleton, 1920), Justus George Fredrick says, "Public libraries are of only minor value, because of the fact that they are so largely repository for books which are years old, and because of the lack of up-to-date completeness; but more than all because of the utter lack of existence of much of the data which business most desires.

"Even without special funds libraries might readily make a more up-to-date collection of trade directories, business catalogs, pamphlets and data of current and general value to business men. They do not even maintain good collections of business books. Data on specific industries and specific business problems of general applications should be coupled as a considerable and increasing volume of data exists but is not assembled for practical use. This is the service a library is intended for, and the delusion that the interests of the community lie in fiction, government reports and

stale literature generally is a costly one to the public. Greater support and endorsement would come once business men increased their respect for libraries by finding something else than musty out-of-date tomes in them.

"A really creative point of view on public library service to business would include an actual research staff, trained not in the narrow atmosphere of routine library practice, but in live business research such as business men desire and can use with profit. There should be a special alert telephone service available to business men, even if on a basis of nominal charges, a commercial photography service by which quick copies of tables, statistics, charts and selected contents of books could be made far more rapidly and accurately than by copying from them. There should be an aggressive effort to compile specialized data, bibliographies, extracts and summaries on business subjects, not in the lumbering library, professional style, but in business style. There should be an advisory board of business men directing such service, and bulletins should be issued endeavoring to show business men how to use the library for their profit.

"It is a definite community loss when business men fail or succeed only indifferently at their work; and it is of course a truism that if they had better information they would succeed better. The public library can be a very important link in the chain for greater local business prosperity by placing the results of other men's business knowledge and experience at the ready command of those who can profit most. Unfortunately for the community and themselves, the men who most need the benefits of business research are the most indifferent to it."

Wanted: A Library Smoking Room

Writing to the editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, A. F. advocates a provision for a smoking room in the new Public Library building.

"The day," he says, "of the closed shelf and the turnstile barrier in our library has happily passed." . . . "Today our library is a place of social and cultural intercourse with the living as well as communion with the dead. We welcome the freedom, the bookish browsing and the easy chair. It is the day of flat dwellers and clubs. Give us the smokers' room and the pipe (not of the dulcet but of the fragrance of the weed) and the book."

Foreign Arts and Crafts Exhibits at Los Angeles

PRONOUNCED and unusual results from a series of exhibits, showing the arts and crafts of the predominating nationalities in Los Angeles, are being achieved by the Foreign Extension Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.



PADILLA'S DESIGN FOR THE DESCRIPTION CARDS

The response of the foreign peoples in helping to prepare these exhibits is astonishingly eager and enthusiastic and the effect of each exhibit seems to be that of waves washing out into all parts of the city, bringing back every sort of people, artists,

writers, social service workers, night classes with their teachers; and a perfect flood of foreign born, their faces so bright with pleasure that they seem like torch bearers.

Recently a Mexican exhibit, planned several months ahead, awakened such interest among

the Mexican colony that an artist, Padilla, who is going back to his forefathers, the Aztecs, for inspiration, formed a committee among his friends and these young men worked several days until midnight along with the Principal of the Foreign Extension Department and topped off their evenings of eager and loving labor with little tortilla suppers.

This artist made an original design for the descriptive cards and with his friends printed a special circular which was sent out to the Mexican people, telling them about the exhibit and asking them to contribute their most precious articles. As a result more than one thousand curious and beautiful examples of Mexican arts and crafts found their way to the Library, including Aztec idols, a copy of an old Aztec calendar, paintings done in carbon by Alt, mosaics made of grass loaned by Marah Ellis Ryan, laces, dolls made from corn husks, hand-tooled leather, scroll saw work, and a set of bone chessmen carved especially in Mexico for this exhibit. But most arresting were the ordinary household necessities made by the common people of Mexico, showing their deft ingenuity in sieves made from horse hair, dishes from horns and bridles neatly and beautifully woven from rope.

The bulletin board above the overflowing cases was draped with an historic Mexican flag



MEXICAN DOLLS MADE FROM CORN HUSKS



THE AZTEC CALENDAR CARVED IN WOOD

made in San Francisco in 1821 to celebrate the independence of Mexico, the center painted in a cellar by two prisoners who had only a candle for light. An American flag and shield done in Mexican feather work swung from the other side and a caption said in white lettering, "Mexico's Contribution to America."

A bank on one of the city's busiest corners was induced to make a window display of some of the pieces, calling attention to the exhibit at the Public Library by means of posters, done by the company's commercial artist. The head of the Americanization Department of the Y. M. C. A. borrowed articles from the exhibit for a display and asked the Foreign Extension Department for closer co-operation, while thru the visits of the night classes sometimes as many as thirty Spanish people registered in one evening, and even on Sundays and holidays tall, swarthy men in sombreros would be seen in the corridors looking for the Mexican exhibit.

But most noticeable was the interest of Los Angeles business men, who expressed again and again their appreciation, saying, "That's it, we've got to get acquainted with these people and act as their interpreters for the rest of the United States—we're the gateway to Mexico and Latin America, just as Seattle is the gateway to Alaska."

And in this way the real goal of these exhibits is being won—by bringing the foreign born and the American to see the best instead of the worst of each other.

MONICA SHANNON.

In Favor of Library Workers Unions

"WHAT of the Librarians?" is the title of a paper by Chester A. S. Fazakas, financial secretary of the Library Employees' Union No. 16,113, Boston, in the *American Federationist* of February.

The article is an argument in favor of library workers becoming members of a union, as a part of the American Federation of Labor. The author states that his starting point is the grim reality of low wages, of which there are many causes, among which he mentions the following:

1. A pernicious system with which library men and women enter library service for a short time either without pay, or with a pittance.

2. A system is in vogue in many libraries where extra hours, Sundays and evenings obtain, so that by working Sundays and evenings a man can meet most of his obligations.

3. Colleges and library schools graduate girls and also men who are content to work for wages that a boy starting in the business world would receive, anywhere from \$11 to \$15 a week.

4. There are mighty few promotions from the ranks.

5. The method of "keeping the employees separated."

The author states that the above five causes are only a few of the reasons which impelled library workers to unionize. He states that departmental heads are eligible, but they are not very anxious to have them come within the midst of the union because experience has taught that all constructive thought and ideas are stifled by the presence of these chiefs.

Many criticisms are made in the article against library boards and library administrators. Among others is that boards of trustees frequently pass measures on faith alone.

Another abuse that is complained of is the system of library examinations for entrance into library work and for promotions. The author advocates municipal civil service, and takes a whack at the A. L. A. by saying that it is diametrically opposed to this form of fairness.

The author also implies that libraries purchase many books from ulterior motives, and that after they are purchased the books are permitted to leave the city, especially if they happen to be popular books, to go into the homes of non-residents.

Another criticism of the present-day library administration is that it shows a lamentable lack of recognition of ability and originality.

The final criticism that the author makes against library administration and librarians is the unaccountable and distinctly un-American spirit of fear which seems to hold the majority of librarians within its grasp.

The front page of a recent number of the Artgravure Section of the *Providence* (R. I.) *Sunday Journal* is devoted entirely to the Providence Public Library, showing in ten "views and glances" something of how the people's university serves knowledge to Providence readers.

"What Our Public Library Has For You," by Mary B. Day, appears in the March 7th *National Safety News*—one of the very frequent articles reminding National Safety people that the library is there for their use.

Recruiting for Librarianship

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

WITH a view to securing recruits for the library profession, the directors of the University of Washington Library School sent to all seniors in the University the following letter:

As you expect to graduate at the end of this year and may not have decided upon an occupation, I wish to call your attention to the excellent opportunities for useful and pleasant service in librarianship.

Salaries are fair and growing better. Positions are numerous and varied. The supply of trained librarians is very limited. The work is interesting and attractive to persons who are fond of books and who enjoy working with people.

Three quarters of successful work completes the preparation—October to June—and positions have always been awaiting our graduates. Positions once secured and successfully filled are as permanent as one cares to make them.

Admission to the Library School is open to

“Graduate students who hold the baccalaureate degree from any college or university of good standing, and whose undergraduate work in either or both high school and college has included the equivalent of at least twenty college credits in each of two modern foreign languages, German and French preferred. Slight deficiencies in the languages, however, may be accepted as conditions, but must be removed within the period of study in the Library School. Upon the completion of forty-six credits in Library Science, and the removal of any language conditions, the candidate will be granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science.”

If this matter interests you, I shall be glad to talk it over with you personally at any time you desire to call at my office.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM E. HENRY,
Director.

Addressed to juniors, Mr. Henry sent out the following letter:

As you will be a senior next year and may not yet have decided what special work you will undertake, I wish to call your attention to the excellent opportunities in library work.

Beginning with October, 1921, we shall admit those “Students who have qualified for senior standing in the College of Liberal Arts—having earned 147 credits, including 12 credits in Physical Education, and including all required work. Such students may finish the curriculum in three quarters, provided their undergraduate work in either or both high school and college has included the equivalent of at least twenty college credits in each of two modern foreign languages, German and French preferred. The completion of forty-six credits in Library Science shall constitute a major and satisfy the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Arts.”

Our reason for extending admission to undergraduates is that the demand for librarians over the entire country is very much greater than the supply.

Salaries are fair and the work is especially well suited to young women who enjoy working with people and with books. There are many specific lines of library work so that individual taste may be satisfied.

If you are interested and think you might take up library service, I shall be glad to discuss the matter

with you at any time you find it convenient to call at my office.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM E. HENRY,
Director.

This letter reaches the student body at the moment of decision of the Faculty and Advisory Board of the Library School to change the entrance requirements so that in future seniors as well as graduates may be admitted to the School.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the University of Pennsylvania students are invited to confer with Librarian Asa Don Dickinson in the paragraph which closes the very readable “Hand-book of the Library”:

“LIBRARY WORK AS A VOCATION

“There are not enough librarians to go round. As in the case of teachers, the demand far exceeds the supply. Young people of good education who wish to continue in close association with the world of books, but do not feel the call to teach, will do well to consider librarianship as a life work. The Librarian will be glad to confer with anyone who has the subject under consideration.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL

A committee on recruiting for librarianship has been appointed by the Alumni Association of the Los Angeles Public Library. Its members are: Sarah M. Jacobus, Pomona, chairman, Clara B. Dills, Solano County, Frank R. Hout, Oregon State Library, Margaret Newman, Kern County, Lulu Littlejohn, Pasadena, Alice M. Scheck, First National Bank, Los Angeles, Marjorie Van Deusen, Los Angeles High School, Ruth Ann Waring, Pasadena High School, Charlotte M. Brown, University of Southern California.

“She was thin, brisk, colorless. . . . She might have been under or over thirty, but must have looked an old maid at twenty. . . . She never talked—never, despite an habitual tension about the thin, prim mouth.” . . . But she who “knew nothing of smart ways or smart clothes and who was a nonentity on the street, had the divine gift of grace.” She also had a passion for dancing and she was librarian of Sunbury.

Librarians may find interesting her story, as told in the April *Red Book Magazine*.

Organizing a School Library

A SELECT LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
COMPILED BY THE KELLOGG LIBRARY, KANSAS
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EMPORIA.

Fay, Lucy E., and Eaton, Anne T. *Instruction in the use of books and libraries*, 2nd ed., 1919. F. W. Faxon Co., 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass. \$3.25. (Useful reference series, No. 23).

Chap. 14, *The high school library*. Chaps. 24-31, *Administration of school libraries*.

The lists of references in this book are especially helpful for teachers without library training who wish to read on the subject of school library administration and who have to buy books and other library equipment.

(The) *High school library*. *Teaching*, No. 47, September, 1919. Kansas State Normal School, Emporia. Free on application to Kellogg Library, K. S. N., or Extension Division, K. S. N.

Contains helpful directions for organizing school libraries and suggested lists of books for senior and junior high school libraries, of magazines, reference books for first purchase, and high school library aids.

Severance, Henry O. *Library primer for high schools*. 1917. Missouri Book Co., Columbia, Mo. \$1.25.

Formerly issued as a University bulletin.

Furnishes helpful suggestions for teachers who wish to organize high school libraries.

Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes. Report of the Committee on Library Organization and Equipment of the National Educational Association and of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. C. C. Certain, chairman. 1920. American Library Association, 78 East Washington St., Chicago. 40c.

This report gives school administrators a national standard for high school library development.

Wilson, Martha. *School library management*. 2nd rev. ed. 1920. H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., N. Y. 80c.

"An attempt to state the problem of the library in the school, particularly the smaller one, and to offer practical suggestions as to its equipment, organization, and administration." (Preface).

Recommended for first purchase.

Library Workers Association

REVISION OF DUES

SINCE the organization of the L. W. A. the question of dues has been a decidedly debatable one. Now that the other details of the organization have been perfected, this point has been submitted to the vote of the whole association. The three schedules to be voted on are as follows:

1. Yearly dues: \$2 for those with salaries under \$1200; \$5 for salaries between \$1200 and \$1800, and \$10 for salaries over \$1800.

2. Yearly dues: \$1 for those with salaries under \$1200; \$3 for those between \$1200 and \$1800, and \$5 for salaries over \$1800.

3. Yearly dues: flat rate of \$3.

The results from this will not only give the final decision of the whole association on this question but will demonstrate the feasibility of votes by correspondence.

To Instructors of Training Classes

THE instructors of training classes in public libraries are planning to organize in some formal way, in order to have some center from which they may distribute information in regard to such courses of training. Discussion of the proposed form of organization will be the main part of the program at the Round Table to be held at the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott in June.

Will all training classes and instructors who wish to be registered with such an organization, in order to obtain suggestions and help with regard to their problems, please send their names and addresses as soon as possible to the Chairman of the Round Table of Training Class Instructors? Address: Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Supervisor of Staff Instruction, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

David Foster Estes, who has been librarian of Colgate University Library for twenty-three years, has resigned and will retire at the end of this year.

Dr. Estes who is a graduate of the University of Vermont and of Newton Theological Seminary, became Professor of New Testament Interpretation at Colgate in 1891 and is the author of several books on theology as well as a contributor to theological reviews. In 1898 he was appointed librarian of the University, the collection of books then numbering about 25,000. The library now contains about 100,000 volumes and, under Dr. Estes' administration, its use by the student body has increased in even greater proportion than its size. A man of unusual personality and wide culture, he has been a wise and efficient administrator, liberal in his policies, broadminded in his selection of books, and devoted and self-sacrificing in his service to the University. It is with the keenest regret that the library staff as well as the faculty and students see Dr. and Mrs. Estes leave for their new home in Southern California.

The new building of the John Crerar Library is now open, and the formal dedication will take place about the middle of May.

Some Recent Reference Books*

GENERAL

Nielsen, Lauritz. *Dansk Bibliografi 1482-1550. Med Særligt Hensyn til dansk Bogtrykkerkunsts Historie.* Kjobenhavn, 1919. xlvii, 248 p. 4°.

Bibliography with special reference to history of the art of printing in Denmark during period included. Full collation and long bibliographical notes. Gives libraries in which books described are contained. Number of facsimile pages from various books. Alphabetical arrangement; titles also listed according to place of printing and printers.

Reference Catalog of Current Literature, containing the full titles of books now in print and on sale with the prices at which they may be obtained at all book-sellers; and an index containing about two hundred thousand references. London: J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., N. Y.: R. R. Bowker. 1920. 3 vols. obl. 12°.

The volumes were not delivered until 1921 and the date 1921 is stamped on the outside of the cover. This is the latest edition of this well known English trade catalog, the previous edition having appeared in 1913.

Vicaire, Georges. *Manuel de l' Amateur des Livres du xix. Siècle, 1801-1893; Tome huitième, table des ouvrages cités.* Paris: Librairie A. Rouquette, 1920. 646 p. 8°.

A title index to Vicaire's well known work, the seventh volume of which appeared in 1910. Inasmuch as Vicaire lists the more important French works of the nineteenth century, at least from a collector's point of view, this index should prove useful to the bibliographer and reference worker.

Legrand, Emile. *Bibliographie Hellénique; ou description raisonnée des ouvrages publiés par des Grecs au dix-huitième siècle.* Paris: Jean Maisonneuve et fils, 1918. tome 1. 563 p. 8°.

Scholarly work, extensively annotated, giving description of Greek works of 18th century in European libraries. In many cases minute collation. Chronological arrangement, first volume extending to 1759. Index of names, and chronological table.

Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh newspapers, magazines and reviews. London: The Times, 1920. (213)+1+216-324+xxxv p. 8°.

A checklist of English and Welsh newspapers, magazines and reviews appearing between 1620 and 1920, arranged chronologically giving date of issue of Vol. 1, no. 1, and expiration date, or indicating if still in progress. In two sections: I, London and Suburban; II, Provincial. Each section is indexed separately, the first section in the middle of the volume. Printer or distributor given in case of some of the earlier corantos. Omits annuals and year-books; periodicals classed under the heading "academies etc." in the British Museum Catalog; local church magazines of limited appeal; and official periodicals printed during the war. "In no case has a conjectural date been given to a periodical." "Bulk of the date has been taken from the British

Museum Catalogues." "The list is believed to be practically exhaustive as regards the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. The eighteenth-century list, however, is far from complete." List is based upon collections at the Museum, which are divided into two main sections: periodicals and newspapers. The historical collections of Thomason and Burney, the first extending from 1641-1660, and the other from the earliest times to 1812 have been used fully.

Severance, Henry Ormal, comp. *A Guide to the Current Periodicals and Serials of the United States and Canada.* 4th edition, 1920. Ann Arbor, Mich.: George Wahr, publisher, 1920. 564 p. 8°.

A new edition of a well known work, mentioned here because it does not appear at regular intervals. The last previous edition was that of 1914. The compiler states that the work is thoroly revised; that all titles have been verified, or appear in late lists of current periodicals; that government publications of the war period are retained even if no longer published; and that the present edition contains 12,000 titles, an increase of 25% over the third edition. An additional feature of Part II is a list of trade journals and house organs.

Newberry Library, Chicago. *Book arts.* Chicago, 1919. 2 parts. 8°.

Part 1. Bibliography, printing, bookbinding, publishing and bookselling, national and local bibliography.

Part 2 in two fascicules: 1st, subject bibliography; 2nd, author and title and subject index.

A comprehensive and well arranged bibliography; well indexed.

COMMERCE

Annuario de Sociedades Anónimas; estudio económico-financiero de las existentes en España; edición de "Ilustración Financiera"; director, José Garcia Ceballos; Años 1-3, 1918-1921. Madrid: Rodriguez San Pedro, 1919-21. 3 volumes.

A new Spanish financial year book, three volumes of which have appeared since the war. Similar to Poor or Moody's Manuals except that the information is not so detailed. The first 50 to 100 pages is devoted to a resumé of the financial situation during the year just passed including agriculture, mines, industry commerce and navigation, banks, stock exchange railways, treasury department, and the public debt. Contains a classified index.

Iron Age Catalogue of American Exports. v. 1. New York: Iron Age Publishing Co., 1920. 1236 p. 4°.

The first issue of a combination multilingual condensed trade catalog showing manufactured products and prices of the various American exporters with text in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Russian. Well illustrated. Indexed. v. 2, 1920, is announced as in preparation. It is to contain additional names and products.

Fayle, C. Ernest. *Seaborne Trade, vol. 1. The cruiser period; with maps.* London: Murray, 1920. 8°. 441 pages. (History of the Great War based on official documents, by direction of the historical section of the Committee of Imperial Defence).

The first of the volumes by Fayle to be devoted to the distinction of Commerce during the war. A portfolio of maps accompanies the volume. Author had access to official records. Reference value enhanced by tables in appendix including losses of British, French, Russian, German, and Austrian shipping by periods; losses by mines; entrances and clearances of

*This list is adapted from the "Interesting Recent Additions" lists prepared by Carl L. Cannon for the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for January to April, with the addition of a few entries of earlier date for material in special fields. By kind permission of the *Bulletin* the list is here given in the hope that it may be of use in purchasing. Hereafter these additions will be listed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL at short intervals.

cargoes; imports and exports; increase and decrease of tonnage; grain freights; wheat prices, monthly average; weights and average import values of typical imports. Two indexes, one general and one to ships and squadrons.

SOCIOLOGY

Gea, Philip. *ed.* *The Employers Year Book.* (May, 1920) London, 246 Temple Chambers, 1920. 8°. 412 pages.

The first issue of what is planned as an annual for employers of Great Britain contains many articles on trade and trade associations of the United Kingdom. A very fair summary of the industrial situation of the year may be found under such headings as: The Whitley Councils; Co-partnership and Profit Sharing; The Housing Problem; Coal Nationalization; Defects in Trades Disputes Act; etc.

International Labor Office. *Labor Conditions in Soviet Russia; systematic questionnaire and bibliography prepared for the mission of inquiry in Russia.* London: Harrison and Sons, [1920]. 8°. 294 cxlii pages.

Systematic and thoro altho perhaps somewhat biased study of conditions under a Bolshevik régime. Information based on documents and publications of the Russian Government. Good bibliography, some titles with critical notes. Unindexed.

Allen, Frederick J. *A guide to the study of occupation; a selected critical bibliography of the common occupations with specific references for their study.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. 183 p. 8°.

A bibliography of educational and vocational guidance for public school classes, college students, and libraries. Consists for the most part of analyticals from books and reports. Under occupations arranged by classes. An alphabetical list of books with information sufficient for ordering and critical notes form a third of the volume. Material is given on the following occupations each subdivided:

Agriculture; Forestry and Animal Industry; Extraction of Minerals; Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries; Transportation; Trade; Public Service; Professional Service; Domestic and Personal Service; Clerical occupations. Indexed.

Cannons, H. G. T. *Bibliography of Industrial Efficiency and Factory Management.* London: Routledge, 1920. 167 p. 8° (Routledge's efficiency books.)

A bibliography of recent material in books, periodicals, and transactions of societies, dealing with industrial efficiency and factory management. Books are analyzed. Contains about 3,500 references. Arranged under 63 headings in logical sequence with key to arrangement and also a subject and an author index. by the author of *Bibliography of Library Economy.* Contains much American material.

Ayres, Leonard P. *An Index Number for State School Systems.* New York: Department of Education, Russell Sage Foundation. 1920. 7 p. 12°.

Comparative facts of the educational systems of the various states with index numbers showing rank during four decades ending with 1918.

Sampter, Jessie E. *Guide to Zionism.* New York: Zionist Organization of America, 1920. 262 p. 8°.

A reference book on the Zionist movement and on Palestine as the proposed home of the Hebrew race. The movement is considered in its historical, political, social, legal, and economic aspects. Resources and institutions of Palestine described. Zionist chronology and bibliography. Indexed.

DICTIONARIES

Budge, E. A. Wallis. *An Egyptian hieroglyphic dictionary; with an index of English words, king list and*

geographical list with indexes, list of hieroglyphic characters, Coptic and Semitic alphabets, etc. London: John Murray, 1920. 1356 p. 8°.

A comprehensive dictionary by an eminent Egyptologist, easy to use, and well indexed. Excellent as an example of book making and bound for hard usage.

Malaret, Augusto. *Diccionario de provincialismos de Puerto Rico.* San Juan, P. R.: Tip. Cantero Fernandez and Company. 1917. 151 p. 8°.

Porto Rican provincialisms defined in the Spanish language. Also tells by whom and on what occasions used. Those which have been recognized by the Academy are so designated.

SCIENCE

Henderson, J. F. and Henderson, M. A. *A dictionary of scientific terms; pronunciation, derivation, and definition of terms in biology, botany, zoology, anatomy, cytology, embryology, physiology.* Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, 1920. 8°. 354 p.

The editors state that the work was undertaken to provide an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormouth's *Manual of Scientific Terms*, the last edition of which appeared in 1903. "It contains definitions of 10,000 terms including several hundred lately coined expressions, many of which have not heretofore appeared in any dictionary." Greek words have been transliterated. The branch of science in which the word is used is also designated.

United States Geological Survey. *World Atlas of Commercial Geology. Part 1, Distribution of Mineral Production.* Washington: 1921. obl. 12°. 88 p. 72 plates.

"To set forth graphically and to describe concisely the basic facts concerning both the present and future sources of the useful minerals is the purpose of this atlas." The output of essential minerals in 1913 has been used to show the distribution of production. Statistics of 1918 given in the case of the United States. Text with information and statistics accompanies maps which show location of mineral deposits. "The 72 plates are arranged in groups of eight, each group including maps of three kinds (1) a map of the world, on which the production and for major commodities the consumption of countries are shown in percentages of the world's output in 1913. . . (2) maps of continents, on which the production is shown of countries, districts or fields, again in percentages of the world's output in 1913, and (3) a map of the United States on which more geographic detail is possible and on which production is shown by states, fields, or districts in percentages of the output of the United States in 1918."

La Touche, Thomas Henry Digges. *A bibliography of Indian geology and physical geography, with an annotated index of minerals of economic value; published by order of the government of India.* Calcutta: Office of the Geological Survey; London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company, 1917-18. 2 v. 4°.

Mostly material from government documents and reports, and scientific periodicals. First volume arranged by author. Second volume constitutes a subject index with informative notes of an encyclopedic character.

USEFUL ARTS

Goodale, Stephen L. *comp.* *Chronology of iron and steel; ed. by J. Ramsey Speer.* Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Foundries Company, 1920. 294 p. 16mo.

Chronology of the invention and use of iron and steel, together with the business aspects of its manu-

facture, allied interests such as mining and political events affecting its use in war. The progress of discoveries in prehistoric and early historical times are given comparatively brief treatment, but beginning with "the steel age" (1856-1900) detailed information is included. Indexed. A useful reference book.

Webster, F. B., editor. *Shipbuilding cyclopedia*; a reference book covering definitions of shipbuilding terms, basic design, hull specifications, planning and estimating, ships' rigging and cargo handling gear, tables of displacement of commodities, arrangement and working drawings of modern vessels. New York: Simmons-Boardman Co., 1920. 1119 p. 4°.

In part a reference, in part a text book. First 149 pages contain an excellent glossary of shipbuilding terms. Remainder of work largely tables and designs for the ship builder.

MUSIC

Quarry, W. Edmund. *Dictionary of musical compositions and composers*; with a copious bibliography. London: George Routledge & Sons, 1920.

An alphabetical list of titles of the more important operatic, orchestral, instrumental choral and lyric compositions, giving name of composer, kind of work, and date of composition. Proposes to include any musical composition that can claim some degree of musical value, fame, or permanent notoriety, and any work that may be of interest to the music student or antiquary. A second section is devoted to biographical sketches of prominent musicians and a third to a very good musical bibliography of fundamental works.

LITERATURE

Cambridge History of American Literature, ed. by W. P. Trent, John Erskine, S. P. Sherman, and Carl Van Doren; in four volumes. N. Y.: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921. Vols. 3 and 4.

The last two volumes of this important work, the first two of which appeared in 1917-18 are divided into Later National Literature: part II (volume 3) and Later National Literature; Part III (volume 4). Literature is considered in its broadest scope as in the first two volumes, including such topics as newspapers and magazines and giving attention to such purely American literary manifestations as "Cowboy Poets," "Gold in California" and George M. Cohan's plays. About half of volume 4 is devoted to bibliographies of the subjects covered by the various chapter headings of the whole work. An important section of the bibliography is devoted to "Non-English Writings." Index to last two volumes in V. 4, but none to the bibliography.

Elton, Oliver. *A survey of English literature 1820-1880*. London: Edward Arnold, 1920. 8°. 2 volumes.

Supplements a survey of English literature published in 1912, covering period 1780-1830 by the same author. Plan and arrangement the same as the previous work. Critical rather than simply historical. Indexed.

Davis, Franklyn Pierre, ed. *Anthology of Newspaper Verse for 1919 and Year Book of Newspaper Poetry*. Enid, Oklahoma: The F. P. Davis Company, 1920. 162 p. 12°.

An attempt to cull from the great mass of verse which appears yearly in the press of the United States that which seems worthy of preservation. Of doubtful literary value but if continued would probably prove of reference value. An index to poets and poems, a biographical index, and the "year of newspaper poetry, 1919" are included.

Wells, Carolyn, comp. *The Book of Humorous Verse*. New York: Doran, 1920. 8°. 986 pages.

A large collection of humorous verse both ancient and modern by known and anonymous authors. Con-

tains much fugitive newspaper and magazine verse. Classed table of contents and index by author and title.

Mantle, Burns. *The Best Plays of 1919-20*; and the year book of the drama in America. Boston, Small Maynard Company, 1920. 8°. 474 pages.

A new year book of the drama following the lead of the annual anthology of verse and of the best short stories. Edited by the dramatic critic of the *New York Evening Mail*. "The body of the book contains excerpts, or descriptive synopses, of the ten best plays of the year." Includes work of foreigners. Supplements include "where and when they were born." "Bibliographical facts about living actors," "Prominent stage people who have died." "Long runs on Broadway" and "The Season in Paris."

Livingston, Flora V. Swinburne's proof sheets and American first editions; bibliographical data relating to a few of the publications of Algernon Charles Swinburne, with notes on the priority of certain claimants to the distinction of "editio princeps." Cambridge, Mass.: Privately printed, 1920. 31 p. 12°.

Intended as a supplement to the bibliography of Swinburne compiled by Thomas J. Wise, London, 1919. Material in the Harvard College Library, The Boston Public Library, the private collection of Mr. E. K. Butler of Jamaica Plain and owners of collections in New York City, unknown to Mr. Wise, have been described here.

Shay, Frank. *The bibliography of Walt Whitman*. New York: Friedmans', 1920. 46 p. 12°.

Chronological arrangement. No index. Titles and imprints follow typography and punctuation of the originals, except changes for sake of coherence. Full bibliographical notes with contents notes in some cases.

Wise, Thomas J., comp. *A bibliography of the writings of Joseph Conrad (1895-1920)*. London: Printed for private circulation only by Richard Clay and Sons, 1920. 107 p. 8°.

Necessarily incomplete but very carefully prepared bibliography giving full description of all of Conrad's writings which have appeared to date. Includes editions principes, uncollected contributions to periodical literature and "Conradiana" consisting of complete volumes of biography and criticism. Information by Conrad himself sent in response to the author's request is given for some of the more important works. One of a series of bibliographies of English men of letters prepared by Mr. Wise, who announces six more in preparation.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Buffalo, America's Gateway To and From the Great Northwest; 1920 year book of industrial, commercial, financial, educational, civic Buffalo. Buffalo: J. W. Clement Co., 1920. 190 p. 8°.

Facts about Buffalo presented in somewhat popular form. Particularly useful in describing the city's governmental organization and institutions. Illustrated.

Table of contents, but no index. Good map of Buffalo.

Rees, John E. *Idaho: Chronology, Nomenclature, Bibliography*. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Co., 1918. 125 p. 8°.

First section is a chronological table; second section contains origin and reason for state names; third section a bibliography of only seven pages consisting mostly of historical matter with some material on Indians and the geology of the region.

Trelles, Carlos M. *Biblioteca geográfica cubana*. Matanzas: Oliver, 1920. 340 p. 8°.

One of a new series by this author of which *Biblioteca científica cubana* has already been published

and of which *Historica* (2 volumes), *Literaria* (1 volume) and *Prensa* (2 volumes) are yet to appear. The first series entitled *Bibliografía cubana* in 12 volumes covered the period 1600-1916. The latest volume, *Biblioteca geográfica*, includes titles in different languages, although most are in Spanish. Classified arrangement with index.

Filsinger, Ernst B. Commercial travelers' guide to Latin America. Washington, 1920. 8°. 592 pages. (United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Miscellaneous Series No. 98).

A handy reference and guide book for salesmen in South America by the author of "Exporting to Latin America." Contains general information under such chapter headings as: "The salesman's equipment," "Cables and Mails," "Health precaution," "Wardrobe," etc. A good deal of space is devoted to transportation, and the largest portion of the book to detailed information for canvassing Latin America including facts about each town of importance. Has also trade statistics, names of United States consuls and a bibliography.

Anglo-South American handbook for 1921 (incorporating Mexico and Central America) ed. by W. H. Koebel. London: Fisher Unwin Ltd., [192-] 929 p. 12°.

Published under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries with the purpose of serving persons or firms established in South America, those in Great Britain who have business relations or propose to establish connections with South America, and the general public. The first issue of what is planned as a commercial year book with much detailed and general information, arranged by country and well indexed. Contains also a directory of selected firms and a bibliography.

Muirhead, Findlay, ed. England. London: Macmillan, 1920. 598 p. 8°. (The Blue guides.)

The second of this series of guides intended as a competitor of the Baedeker set. On similar lines. Seventy-five maps and plans. Descriptions based on normal conditions rather than abnormal conditions due to the war. Hotels are not starred and no scale of charges in some cases. Indexed.

Garey, Enoch Barton, and others. The American guide book to France and its battlefields. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1920. 331 p. 8°.

Guide book intended for the tourist who visits French battlefields. Information concerning passports, France, Paris, brief history of the war, description of the various battlefronts, and divisional histories of American combat divisions. Chronology and general information in appendix. Maps. Indexed.

Deutsches Kolonial-Lexikon, herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich Schnee, Gouverneur. Leipzig: Von Quelle und Meyer, 1920. 3 v. 4°.

An exhaustive work planned and partly executed before the world war changed colonial ownership. Arranged on the order of an encyclopedia with signed articles in alphabetical order. Good bibliographies follow articles. Illustrations and many maps.

BIOGRAPHY

Lutrell, Estelle, comp. Mexican writers; a catalogue of books in the University of Arizona Library with synopses and biographical notes. Tucson, Arizona, 1920. (University of Arizona. Record Vol. 13, no. 5. Library Bibliography no. 5.) 8°. 83 pages.

The authors mentioned are mostly modern standard writers in the field of literature as distinguished from the field of scholarship. Novelists, poets, and dramatists predominate. Valuable for biographical

data and summaries of the novels listed. Index of names and titles.

Hispanic Society of America. Hispanic notes and monographs, essays, studies and brief biographies issued by the Hispanic Society of American. Hispanic American Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Buenos Aires: The Hispanic Society of America 1919-1920. 8 vols.

A useful series in English containing the biographies of South Americans. Edited by William Belmont Parker. Titles so far published or announced are: Argentines of Today (2 vols.); Paraguayans of Today; Cubans of Today; Bolivians of Today; Peruvians of Today; Chilians of Today. Contain on an average 600 pages to a volume, with from 100 to 400 brief biographies of the leading living men and many portraits.

Muzzio, Juio A. Diccionario historico y biografico de la Republica Argentina. Buenos Aires: Librería "La facultad" de Juan Roldan, 1920. 2 vols. 8°.

A useful but somewhat popular historical and biographical dictionary of Argentine, with more emphasis on the biographical than the historical. Articles are brief and unsigned. No bibliographies. Contains some good maps and many portraits. Arranged alphabetically with no index.

Who's who in Philadelphia in war time. Vol. 1, 1920. 248 p. 8°. Philadelphia: Stafford's National News Service, 1920. (Keystone State Notables. The Philadelphian and his city.)

Brief biographies and photographs of prominent Philadelphia professional and business men.

HISTORY

Sanchez Alonso, B. Fuentes de la historia española; ensaña de bibliografía sistematica de las monografías impresas que ilustran la historia politica nacional de españa excluidas sus relaciones con America. Madrid. Junta para ampliacion de estudios e investigaciones científicas. Centro de estudios historicos, 1919. 448 p. 8°.

A bibliography which the compiler hopes will do for the student of sources of Spanish history what Dahlmann's Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte does for the student of German sources or Langlois's Manuel de Bibliographie Historique, for the French. The character of the work is selective and critical rather than inclusive, and is arranged with evident care. It lists 6783 titles or considerably less material than the works above mentioned. It excludes histories of a general character but takes in special material which is arranged under chronological period headings. Includes monographs, documents, and some legends, romances and historical fiction, and works about historical personages. Excludes manuscripts of questionable authority. Cataloged after the practice followed by Spanish libraries. Compiler attempted to examine all material listed and has preferred original to translation. Many analyticals from serials are given to which exact reference is made. Separate indexes for authors, subjects and abbreviations and a detailed table of contents. Items are numbered. As indicated by title it includes Spanish foreign relations excepting those with the Americas.

Richardson, Hubert N. B. A dictionary of Napoleon and his times; with maps, plans, a chronological table, and a classified bibliography. London: Cassell and Company, 1920. 489 pages. 8°.

"Aims to present in popular yet exact form for ready reference a general survey of the Napoleonic period both as regards its central luminary and the numerous satellites, scarcely less brilliant, who circled around him."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1921



A MOST gratifying appointment has been made by the new administration in the naming of George H. Carter as Public Printer. Mr. Carter has had a long experience as Clerk of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, and has shown himself fully equipped and heartily in accord with the revision of printing methods, in line with the best principles of business administration. In this respect, he has worked in thoro co-operation with the Committee on Public Documents of the American Library Association, and it will be gratifying to the profession that this appointment has been made. The post of Superintendent of Documents is only second in importance to that of Public Printer, and it is to be hoped that Alton T. Tisdell, who has been the actual administrative officer of the Documents Division during the ups and downs of political appointments, may have the post as Superintendent for which his experience so fully fits him. President Harding's administration considers the business reorganization of the government one of its chief features of policy, and the appointment of Mr. Carter, especially if seconded by the appointment of Mr. Tisdell, should be an earnest that in one very important field this plan will be fully carried thru.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A GOOD beginning has been made in St. Louis on the initiative of Dr. Bostwick in starting a "local" of the American Library Association, and it is to be hoped that the plan will work out so well as to furnish an example for those in other localities to follow. It has been pointed out that the difficulty in the way of making state associations and local clubs chapters of the A. L. A. is that the membership of chapters should be constituted from members of the A. L. A., whereas many of the lesser organizations include those who are not A. L. A. members and are useful in this respect as feeders for the national association. It should be possible to obviate this difficulty by some sensible arrangement, which would still permit a wider membership in

the local body and make it a vestibule, as it were, for entrance to the open door of the A. L. A. It will be a boon if the St. Louis plan will point the way to such solution.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AN unfortunate twist was given to Dr. Raney's report on behalf of the A. L. A. Book Buying Committee by his heading of "100% Profit Plus," which implied that importers were receiving this extravagant and extortionate remuneration for their services. Oftentimes a clever and striking heading like this is remembered by those who do not read what follows and who do not follow up the subject by hearing the other side. The other side is presented in this issue, but the fact is that the importation problem is one in which it is most difficult to generalize with accuracy. Whether the direct cost of importation is counted as 6% or 12%, this reckoning does not take into consideration the indirect expenses of rent, salaries, accounting, etc., which would be necessary in any importing plan, whether commercial or co-operative—a consideration which gave pause to the scheme of forming a co-operative book buying organization as a feature of the A. L. A. program. Moreover, except in the case of the individual buyer, the list price is subject either to book-trade or library discount. We are quite sure that no importer makes 100% or anything like it, quite aside from the "Plus." In questions arising among the distributors of books, whether on the library side or the commercial side, it is most important that the facts should not be overstated and misunderstandings provoked. Perhaps the fairest generalization that can be made is that on pick-ups or individual orders 40 cents to the shilling, less discount and duty in the case of libraries is a fair price, while in the case of imported editions anything above this is scarcely defensible, and a price between 30 and 40 cents to the shilling would be fair, varying with the size of the edition and the actual price in the London market.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

COMING of age is an important event in the life of an association as well as an individual. The Ontario Library Association felt that it must, therefore, celebrate this auspicious occasion, and accordingly special features marked this year's annual meeting. The Souvenir Program, placed in the hands of the delegates at the opening session, was a twenty-four-page program, illustrated with cuts of the eighteen presidents and the secretary. The other distinguishing feature was the banquet held on Monday evening in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. It was a bit of fairyland which greeted the eyes of the two hundred and fifty banqueters, and the same skill that made the Auditorium so beautiful was seen in the preparation of the Menu Card. The heading read, "A Reader's Guide to the Menu," and everything on the bill of fare was dressed up in library and literary garb.

After the banquet, the Rev. W. A. Bradley, chairman, and president of 1908, proposed the first toast to the King. This was followed by the toast of the Ontario Library Association, proposed by W. T. J. Lee, a member of the Toronto Public Library Board for more than twenty-five years, and now chairman of the Board. Mr. Lee was one of the small group of Canadian delegates in June, 1900, who attended the meeting of the American Library Association in Montreal. This small group gathered in the office of the late Charles H. Gould, the librarian of McGill University, and discussed the possibility of launching a Canadian library association. It was Mr. Lee who moved that such an association be formed. It was, therefore, eminently fitting that Mr. Lee should propose this toast. The Secretary of the Association, who has been in office continuously since the formation of the Association in 1900, responded to the toast and paid a tribute to the work of the library and to the workers in the library field, many of whom were men and women of high culture and fine character. The toast to our guests was proposed by Mary J. L. Black, Fort William, President of 1917, and responded to by Dr. Frank P. Hill, ex-President of the American Library Association.

At the evening session, W. J. Robertson of St. Catharines, President of 1905, took the chair, and B. Mabel Dunham of Kitchener in her presi-

dential address discussed, in a very able fashion, "Library Work as a Profession for Canadian Women." Miss Dunham ranks library work as one of the high callings for women, inasmuch as it presents an opportunity for service to the community and for building up one's own character and personality.

The chief papers of the opening session of the conference on Monday afternoon were on "How to Get People to Read Better Books," and "The Plain Opinions of a Plain Outsider." The latter topic was presented by Mrs. W. H. Becker, Toronto, in a sympathetic and clever study of library service from the standpoint of an onlooker. Hazel Tanner of London, and Samuel P. Zavitz of Coldstream, presented the former topic, the one from standpoint of children's librarian of the city, and the other from the standpoint of the adult in the rural district.

On Tuesday morning Frederick Cook, of Ottawa, chairman of the Editorial Committee of Government Publications, gave the delegates some exceedingly good advice as to the right methods of securing Government publications. G. W. Rudlen, Sault Ste. Marie, discussed in detail "The New Library Legislation and the Budget," and Mr. B. W. N. Grigg, B.A., Waterloo, gave a talk on "Henry David Thoreau" as an apostle of originality and devotion of high ideal.

The attendance at this annual meeting broke all the records, eighty-eight public libraries being represented by two hundred and thirty delegates, while the representatives from the nine other libraries and publishing firms brought the total up to two hundred and fifty.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Association two may be noticed. One expressed the judgment of the Association that the time was coming when the librarian would be placed upon a par with the teacher as a member of a recognized learned profession. The other urged the consideration by Canadian authors of the writing of books especially suited for Canadian boys and girls.

The officers for the coming year are as follows:—President: William J. Sykes, Carnegie Library, Ottawa; first vice-president: W. H. Murch, Public Library, St. Thomas; second vice-president: W. Briden, B.A., Public Library, St. Catharines; secretary-treasurer: E. A. Hardy, 81 Collier Street, Toronto.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City on April 25th and 30th, with headquarters, as usual, at the Hotel Chelsea. The American Library Institute will also hold a meeting. There will be five sessions, as follows:

Friday, April 29th, 10 a. m., under the direction of the American Library Institute. Chairman, Ernest C. Richardson. "An Old New England Method of Book Distribution" by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis; "The Economics of Library Architecture" by Clement W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; "Bibliographical Catalog and Short-Title Catalog" by Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, Princeton University, and "Personal Specifications for Library Work: a Project" by Charles C. Williamson, chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library. "The College Reading of men who afterwards became Famous" by Harry Lyman Koopman of Brown University.

Friday at 3 p. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association. Chairman, Edward L. Farr, vice-president of the Association. Business meeting followed by discussion of "The Library's Part in Community Health" by Florence Bradley, librarian of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

Friday at 8:30 p. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association. Edward L. Farr, chairman. "How to Choose Books on the War for Libraries with Limited Funds" by Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University.

Saturday, April 30th at 10 a. m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Chairman, Frank G. Lewis, librarian Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester. "The Newspaper 'Morgue,' a Big Factor in Modern Journalism" by Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian *Public Ledger* Company, Philadelphia; "Establishing Libraries in the Virgin Islands" by Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries in Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Saturday 8 p. m., under direction of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club. Chairman, Thomas Lynch Montgomery, Pennsylvania State Librarian. "The Courageous Reader" by Agnes Repplier, and "America's House of Dreams" by Henry R. Rose of Newark.

There will also be a meeting of the New Jersey School Librarians' Association at the

Atlantic City High School at Pacific and Ohio Avenues on Saturday at 2 p. m., and at 2:30 p. m., at the Hotel Chelsea, corner conferences of the New Jersey Library Association.

Rates: One person in a room without bath, \$6 a day; two persons in a room without bath, each \$5.50 a day. One person in a room with bath, \$8 a day; two persons in a room with bath, each \$6.50 a day.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL OF THE A. L. A.

THE organization meeting of the St. Louis Local of the American Library Association was held at the St. Louis Public Library on March 22. The general plan and purpose of this local were outlined by the Organization Committee. No great attention is to be paid to drawing up a Constitution. Instead all agreed upon the following course of action:

"Four regular meetings are to be held in the period from October to May and there will be no meetings from June to September. Special meetings may be called at any time at the discretion of the Committee in charge.

At each regular meeting the committee in charge announces the appointment of a new committee, by naming the chairman and two other members. Each committee makes arrangements for the meeting of which it has charge, including place, date, subjects of discussion, etc.

A secretary chosen by vote at the meeting of the 22d of March, 1921, is to serve until May, 1922, or until his successor be chosen. The secretary shall keep a brief record of each meeting; shall prepare reports, when desirable for publication in library periodicals, and shall make all necessary announcements of meetings at the direction of the committee in charge."

James A. McMillen, Library of Washington University was elected secretary, and the Committee appointed to take charge of the May meeting is composed of Misses Dowd, Fisse and Ludwig, all of the St. Louis Public Library.

After the permanent organization had been determined upon the rest of the hour was spent in the discussion of recent books. The books treated were Chesterton's "The New Jerusalem," Marriott's "Modern Movements in Painting," Macaulay's "Potterism," Gibbs' "People of Destiny," and Luttig's "Journal of a Fur-Trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-1813," a book recently published by the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, and edited by the Librarian of the Society, Stella M. Drumm, a member of the local A. L. A. organization.

JAMES A. McMILLEN,
Secretary.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The Free Public Library of Philadelphia with its branches circulated 3,419,181 volumes during the year 1919, and in the same period 1,900,352 persons used the reading rooms. The number of volumes in the system at the end of the year was 579,125, in addition to 313,740 pamphlets in the Department of Public Documents, and in the Municipal Reference and Pamphlet Divisions. The Main Library contained 125,008 volumes in actual use on December 31, 1919, with 14,050 volumes in the branches and 6,776 in the Department of Traveling Libraries. 1,403,593 volumes were borrowed for home use from the Children's Rooms in the Main Library and branch buildings. Traveling Libraries circulated 34,597 volumes. A new branch, the Kingsessing Branch Building, on Fifty-first Street between Chester and Kingsessing Avenue, was opened to the public on November 29, 1919. 71,578 borrowers were registered, bringing the total to 195,206.

The total receipts were \$500,926; the disbursements \$442,919. For salaries \$264,057 was paid and \$61,508 for books and periodicals for the Library and Branches together. For binding \$22,184 was expended.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. The Delaware State Legislature has passed an Act authorizing the City of Wilmington to raise \$200,000 by bond issue to enable the Wilmington Institute Free Library to erect the new building for which plans have been ready since 1918. This sum will be added to the \$300,000 already in hand. Under the terms of the Act, the Wilmington Institute, which is a private corporation, will deed its new site to the city and in return the city will give a perpetual lease of the building.

MICHIGAN

Jackson. The publishing of a ten year (1910-1920) comparison of library statistics has brought very satisfactory results to the Jackson Public Library.

Last September when the 1921 budget was passed, no increases in salary were allowed as the City Commission believed that the decreasing cost in living would more than make up for the usual increase. The library staff was not satisfied with this decision and compiled the following statistics to support their claim for better salaries and increased facilities for doing their work.

	1910	1920	Percent Gain	Total 1910-20
Budget	\$13,238	\$17,929	35.4	\$ 132,181
Staff	7 full time	9 full time	28.5	
	2 part "	2 part "		
Volumes	33,962	48,637	43.5	
Borrowers	5,165	11,235	117.5	
Total Circulation ..	90,477	205,891	127.5	1,597,507
Useful arts Circulation	31,433	48,374	53.9	
Juvenile Circulation ..	21,109	62,472	195.9	474,475
Population Circulation	31,434	48,373	53.9	

This table not only brought the desired salary increases, but moved the City Commission to pass the following salary classifications:

Assistants with high school training	\$ 720—\$ 960
Assistants with normal, college or library school training	1200— 1600
Librarian	2500— 3000

Furthermore, the sum of \$3,000 was granted for the finishing of a new room for the children. This room will be about 30x60 feet, and with the window seats will accommodate 100. It is hoped to make the room equal to any Children's Department in the state, outside of Detroit.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The St. Louis Public Library is conducting a weekly reading of extracts from recent literature, in the Assembly Room of the Central Library. Each reading is conducted by some member of the staff who volunteers for the purpose, and the public is invited. At the close of the reading those present are invited to take out the books for home use and they are charged on the spot.

These meetings are an experiment in utilizing response to oral stimulus in interesting readers as a supplement to the visual stimulus thru written and printed lists that is now depended on for this purpose.

A. E. B.

CALIFORNIA

The report of Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian of California, to the trustees of the California State Library covers the biennial period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920. During that period the Library fund has remained at the level set by the Legislature of 1917 (\$250,000), and as this is not adequate under present conditions an increase is asked of the Legislature.

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The Library finds difficulty in housing its collection since the building of the Capitol Extension buildings still remains at deadlock, due to the increase in construction costs and the difficulty of selling four per cent bonds, and several thousand volumes have been removed from rooms in the Capitol, as the girders supporting the floors over the senate and assembly chambers were beginning to buckle under the load.

The main library including Law and California departments, contained 219,718 volumes at the end of the year, which with the 11,600 volumes in the library for the blind and the Sutro collection in San Francisco of 79,310 made a grand total of 310,628 volumes as against 284,873 in 1918. 18,252 books were cataloged; 187,071 cards were received and filed in the union catalog, and 27,918 cards typed and filed in the official catalog.

The circulation of books for the blind grew from 27,390 in 1918 to 43,475 in 1920, an increase attributed partly to the efforts of home teachers and to interest in the new uniform type—Revised Braille grade one and a half. At the request of the Federal Board for Vocational Education the home teachers found and helped several blinded soldiers.

Three county libraries were put into operation: Amador, Napa, and San Luis Obispo. The latter two were established as long ago as 1916 and 1915 respectively, but had not appointed a librarian or begun to circulate books to any extent. Orange county was again obliged to appeal for help in reorganization. El Dorado and Placer counties remain comparatively inactive, and Shasta and Sonoma altogether so. Forty-four counties have adopted the county library system in the last ten years, and forty-one have it operating. The total income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was \$718,984 as against \$539,458 two years ago; the book accumulations were 1,519,331 volumes as against 945,856; the branches, 3,584 as against 2,890; the school branches, 1,982 as against 1,549.

The total income of the State Library was \$260,493, and the expenditures \$255,908. Administrative expenses were \$48,422; general expenses \$124,886; and \$16,702 was expended on the Law and Legislative Reference Department and \$18,328 on the Sutro Branch.

FRANCE

Strassburg. The University of Strassburg is to receive from the Carnegie Foundation the gift of a collection of books dealing with American literature, art, history, political and economic affairs, similar to that recently presented to the University of Paris.

This gift is due largely to the initiative of Dr. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University and Director of the Oriental Division of the New York Public Library, who is at present an exchange professor at Strassburg, and to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Paris. The collection of books and manuscripts dealing with the world war at the Musée de la Guerre already amounts to more than 100,000 volumes and almost as many pamphlets. A considerable amount of this material has been received as gifts.

Paris. The Comédie Française has been authorized to accept the donation made by Auguste Rondel of Marseilles, consisting of a library of about 100,000 volumes and pamphlets on the theatre and the history of the theatre.

GERMANY

Berlin. The American Institute in Berlin, founded in 1910 for the promotion of scientific interests of America and Germany, occupies a suite of rooms in the State Library at 8 Universität-Strasse. Of these, five are devoted to the distribution of material interchanged between America and Germany, such as the Smithsonian exchanges, and four to the library, which now numbers about 15,000 volumes relating mainly to economic, social and political conditions in the United States. It is the aim of the library to make its collection informally and easily available and to supplement the resources of other Berlin libraries.

"The funds required to start the Institute were turned over by the Ministry of Education from money left at its disposal for general educational purposes by the late Jacob Schiff of New York City and by James Speyer. There is no state appropriation, the Institute is dependent on private contributions for its current expenses," says *Transatlantic Trade*.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 29-30. At Atlantic City.

Twenty-fifth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club and meeting of the American Library Institute.

May 6. In Cincinnati.

Southwestern Section of the Ohio Library Association, followed by a visit to the Cincinnati Public Library on Saturday the 7th.

June 20-27. At Swampscott, Mass. Headquarters at the New Ocean House.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ARMSTRONG, Hazel E., Wis. 1917, is supervisor of branches, Fairbanks Memorial Library, Terre Haute (Ind.).

ARMSTRONG, Emma G., of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at 1270 Broadway, formerly of the Bureau of Information and librarian, has been transferred to the Bureau of Publicity.

BAKER, Adaline M., 1902 I., appointed head cataloger of the Newberry Library, succeeding Linn R. Blanchard. Miss Baker has been at the Newberry Library since 1916, and was previously cataloger at Northwestern University and Kansas State Agricultural College.

BOWMAN, Frances E., was wrongly described in our issue of March 15, as "formerly head of the Children's Department in the St. Louis Public Library." Her position was children's librarian in the Central Library building.

BROWN, Mabel, librarian of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, has resigned, and is succeeded by Dorothy E. Morrison.

CALKINS, Ruth H., formerly assistant librarian of the Montague Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y., is now head of the General Reference Division of the Seattle Public Library.

CHAFFIN, Isabelle, S. 1915, appointed librarian of the new Public Library of Dearborn, Mich., April 1st.

DICKEY, Philena A., 1914-16 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, has resigned, and will take a six months' rest before again taking up library work.

EASTMAN, Mary, formerly with the New Jersey Zinc Co., is now in charge of the Reference Department of the Kansas City Public Library.

GRIFFIN, Martin U., Parliamentary librarian of the Canadian House of Commons since 1885, died in Ottawa, March 20th, aged 74.

HARWOOD, Annie E., is cataloging an engineering collection for the Cleveland Public Library.

JOHNSON, Esther C., librarian of the Wellesley Free Library, has been appointed to succeed Medora J. Simpson who has retired on pension after fifty-one years' service as librarian of the Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library.

LANG, Nan, 1911 Wis., children's librarian at the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, has organized a Story-Tellers' League in that city.

LEITCH, Harriet, recently librarian of the Lakeside Hospital at Cleveland, and formerly librarian of the Yesler Branch of the Seattle Public Library, has returned to Seattle as head of the Deposit Station Division.

MELDEN, Angie, librarian of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York City, resigned March 1st to be married.

REELY, Mary Katharine, managing editor of the *Book Review Digest* since 1917, has just entered on a year's leave of absence, and is replaced by Marion A. Knight, 1900 N. Y. S.

SHEARER, Edith, is now librarian of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at 195 Broadway, New York.

SMITH, Edward Robinson, artist and formerly librarian of the Henry O. Avery Memorial Architectural Library at Columbia University, died at his home in Stamford, Conn., March 22nd, aged 67.

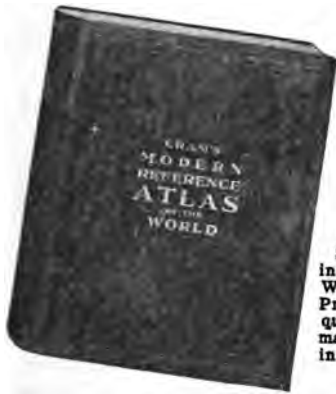
SMITH, Thomas H., assistant librarian and chief of the cataloging department of the New Haven (Conn.) Public Library, died March 13th after a short illness. Mr. Smith had been connected with the library since its foundation in 1887.

TAFEL, Leonore A., 1914 D., 1917-18 N. Y. P. L., of the American Cotton Oil Co., edits a house organ for that corporation.

WALLACE, Eugenia, formerly a librarian and recently head of the Employment Bureau of the Y. W. C. A., has resigned to become assistant director of the Gibbs Secretarial Schools.

ZACHERT, Adeline B., supervisor of School Libraries for the State of Pennsylvania should be addressed at the Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa., and not at the State Normal School at Bloomsburg.

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The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for librarian to fill a vacancy at the United States

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The newly established house organ of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library is *Staff Stuff*.

A catalog of the collection of paintings, drawings, and engravings by John Gadsby Chapman and his son, Conrad Wise Chapman, in the Virginia State Library occupies a delayed issue of the Library's *Bulletin*, dated July, October 1919. A well-known work of the elder Chapman is the "Baptism of Pocahontas" which is in the rotunda in the Capitol at Washington.

In response to many requests for lists of books of special interest to colored readers, the Louisville Free Public Library has prepared an attractively printed list of books and pamphlets, music, magazines and newspapers by negro writers, composers and editors. The compilers are Thomas F. Blue, head of the colored department, and Rachel D. Harris, who is in charge of the school and extension work for colored readers.

A third and revised edition of "How to Appreciate Prints" by Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the Prints Division of the New York Public Library, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is the seventh printing (the first was in 1908, when the work was published by Moffat, Yard & Co.) and, as on the occasion of each reprinting of the work, various corrections and additions have been made.

Librarians may find useful the following reference sent by C. G. Abbott, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to Charlotte A. Baker, librarian of the Colorado State Agricultural College:

"Referring to footnote 1 on page 54 of Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, vol. 60, No. 23, I beg to advise you that the complete reference is as follows: Bull. 175, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904, page 235."

"News Notes of the Boston Public Library" forms a part of Bulletin 14 (March 15th) of the *News Notes on Government Publications*, published for the staff of the Library. This first installment of Boston news notes is devoted to the Vocational Information Service, which is an important recent addition to the facilities of the information office of the library. Established by the Association of Col-

legiate Alumni with the co-operation of the Woman's Municipal League, the Y. W. C. A. and the Girls' Trade Education League, it aims to make accessible the latest available information on the various vocations.

"Under the title of *Library Windows*, the Syracuse Public Library continues the periodical bulletin which has been issued by the library for the past fourteen years. What architects call fenestration is what we are after," says the library in the February number (v. 14, no. 1), "providing a convenient and well designed opening whereby those in the library can reach out and those outside can see in." The first number of the new series is a business students' number.

"The Subject Index to Periodicals," 1917-1919, Part F, has been issued by the Library Association from Stapley House, 33 Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1.

This part is devoted to Education and Child Welfare, and the scope of the list has been extended by the inclusion of material on the rehabilitation of the disabled, etc., hitherto included in the list on "Historical . . . Sciences." There are 2154 entries selected from 242 English and foreign periodicals.

The annual publication of the class lists is resumed this year.

"The Guide to Serial Publications Founded Prior to 1918 and Now or Recently Current in Boston, and Cambridge and Vicinity" has progressed to the point of having five hundred titles in type in galley proof.

This catalog, tho much of it is still in crude condition from the publication point of view, has for several years been helpful to research workers and others, and is valuable for free consultation by those who, either personally or by letter apply to the editor and compiler, Thomas J. Homer (in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Boston Public Library).

The collection, it is believed, consists of more than 21,000 titles and is steadily growing.

There is a separate section for publications founded in 1918 or later, and hence, too recent to be within the scope of the printed work.

Incidentally, many other resources have been assembled, including catalogs published in various parts of the world and several specimens of serial publications which are scarce.

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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:

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OEDIPUS COMPLEX. See **STRINDBERG, AUGUST.**

ORGANS. See **PIPE-ORGAN.**

PANAMA CANAL

United States. Supt. of Documents. Panama canal: Canal zone, republic of Panama, Colombia treaty, Suez canal, Nicaragua route; publications for sale by the Supt. of Documents. (*Price List* 61, 5th ed.)

PAPER

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Government paper bibliography. [A reference list of government documents on pulp and paper pub. by the Govt. Prtg. Off.] T. J. Keenan, Secretary, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York.

West, Clarence J., *comp.* Paper making materials. [Concluded]. *Paper Trade Journal*, March 3, 1921. p. 48-56.

PIANISTS. See **SCOTT, CYRIL.**

PILGRIM FATHERS

Brockton (Mass.) Public Library. The Pilgrims, a selected list of books dealing with the history of the Pilgrims in England, Holland, and New England. *Quarterly Bulletin*, Oct.-Dec., 1920. p. 25-29.

Lynn, (Mass.) Public Library. The Pilgrims and old Plymouth. *Bulletin*, November, 1920.

PIPE-ORGAN

Walker, Kenneth C., *comp.* The pipe organ: a bibliography. part IV. Boston: F. W. Faxon. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, Sept.-Dec., 1920 (issued Jan. 28, 1921). p. 43-47.

PLAYS

Koch, Frederick Henry, and Elizabeth A. Lay, *comps.* Plays for amateurs; A bibliography. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina. 67 p. O. 25c. (Extension ser. no. 36, Community drama service).

PLEBISCITES

Mattern, Johannes. The employment of the plebiscite in the determination of Sovereignty. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press. 4 p. bibl. O. pap. \$1.50. (Studies in history and political science, series 83, no. 3.)

POTASH

Hicks, W. B. Potash resources of Nebraska. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 1 p. bibl. O. (Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, bull. 715—I).

Hicks, W. B., and M. R. Nourse. Potash in 1919.

Washington, D. C., Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 5 p. bibl. pap.

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Stoddard, B. H. Gems and precious stones in 1919. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off., Supt. of Documents. 2 p. bibl. O. (Dept. of the Interior. U. S. Geological Survey).

PRIMARIES

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on primary election laws. 10 mim. p. November 22, 1920.

PRINTING

Ross, James, *comp.* A select bibliography of the art of printing to 1640. Part I: A select annotated list of books. . . pub. before 1640, arr. chronologically with author index. *The Librarian and Book World*, October, 1920. p. 28-31.

PROHIBITION

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement. 8 typew. p. August 19, 1920. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

PSYCHOANALYSIS. See **STRINDBERG, AUGUST.**

PULP INDUSTRY. See **PAPER.**

RECONSTRUCTION. See **SOUTH CAROLINA.**

REFORMATION

Smith, Preserved. The age of the reformation. New York: Holt. 66 p. bibl. O. \$6 n. (American historical ser.)

RELIGIOUS BOOKS

McAfee, Cleland B., *comp.* 100 religious books worth reading. *The Continent*, January 27, 1921. p. 90.

— — — Religious books that have helped our readers. *The Continent*, January 27, 1921. p. 93.

SCIENCE

H. Z. and H. C. S. *Bibliotheca chemico-mathematica*: catalogue of works in many tongues on exact and applied science, with a subject-index. London: Henry Sotheran. 2 vols. £3. 3s. [Listed from prospectus].

SCOTT, CYRIL.

Hull, Arthur Eaglefield. Cyril Scott; composer and philosopher. 2nd ed. New York: Dutton. Bibl. D. \$2.25 n. (Library of music and musicians).

SHORT STORIES

O'Brien, Edward Joseph Harrington, *comp.* The best short stories of 1920; and the yearbook of the American short story. Boston: Small. Maynard. 11 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

SLAVS IN THE UNITED STATES

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on Slavs in America (supplementary to list of books on immigration, 1907). 8 mim. p. November 16, 1920.

SOUTH CAROLINA

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on reconstruction in South Carolina (general works are not included). 4 typew. p. August 17, 1920. 30 p. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SPEECH

Bolenius, Emma Miller. The teaching of oral English; 3d. ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott.. 11 p. bibl. D. \$1.40 n.

STRINDBERG, AUGUST

Uppval, Axel Johan. August Strindberg; a psychoanalytic study; with special reference to the

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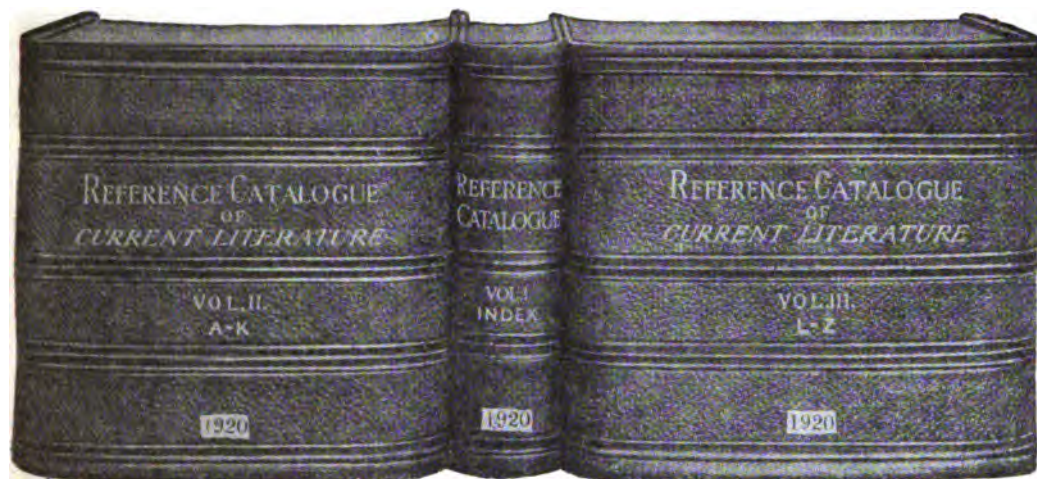
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- WOOD.** See **TIMBER**
- ZIRCONIUM.** See **THORIUM**

ERRATA

In our number for April 1 (p. 311), Mr. Fredel's book is listed as "Training in Librarianship," instead of "Training for Librarianship" and Miss Laura Thompson's talk to the District of Columbia Library Association is promised to readers of the JOURNAL instead of the paper read by Miss Mary G. Lacy at the same meeting of the Association (p. 320).

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

MAY 1, 1921

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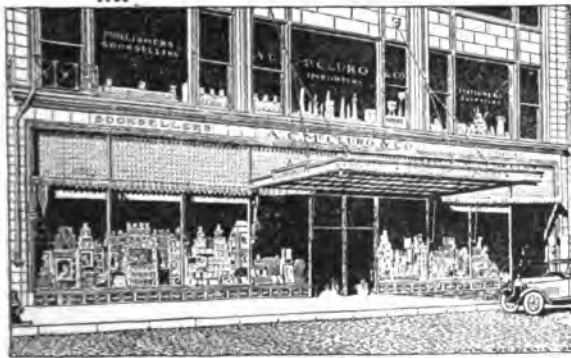
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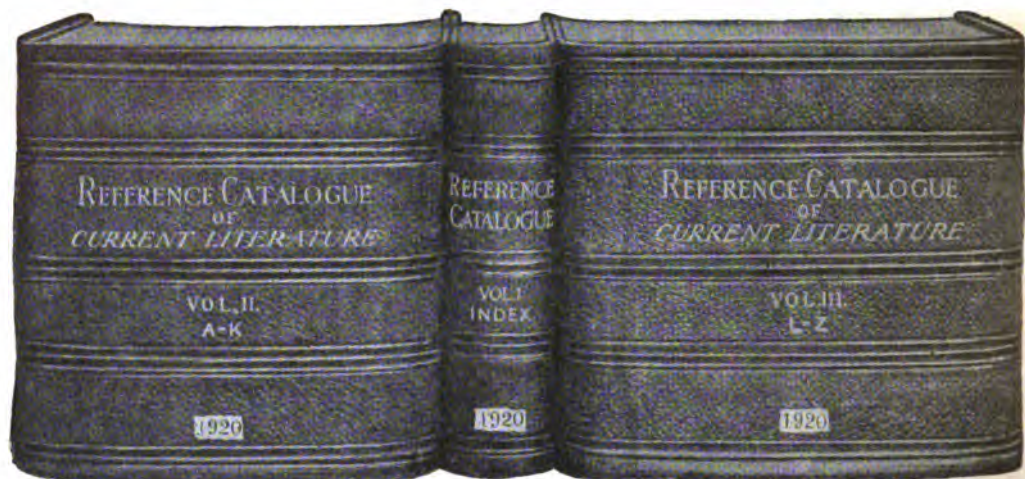
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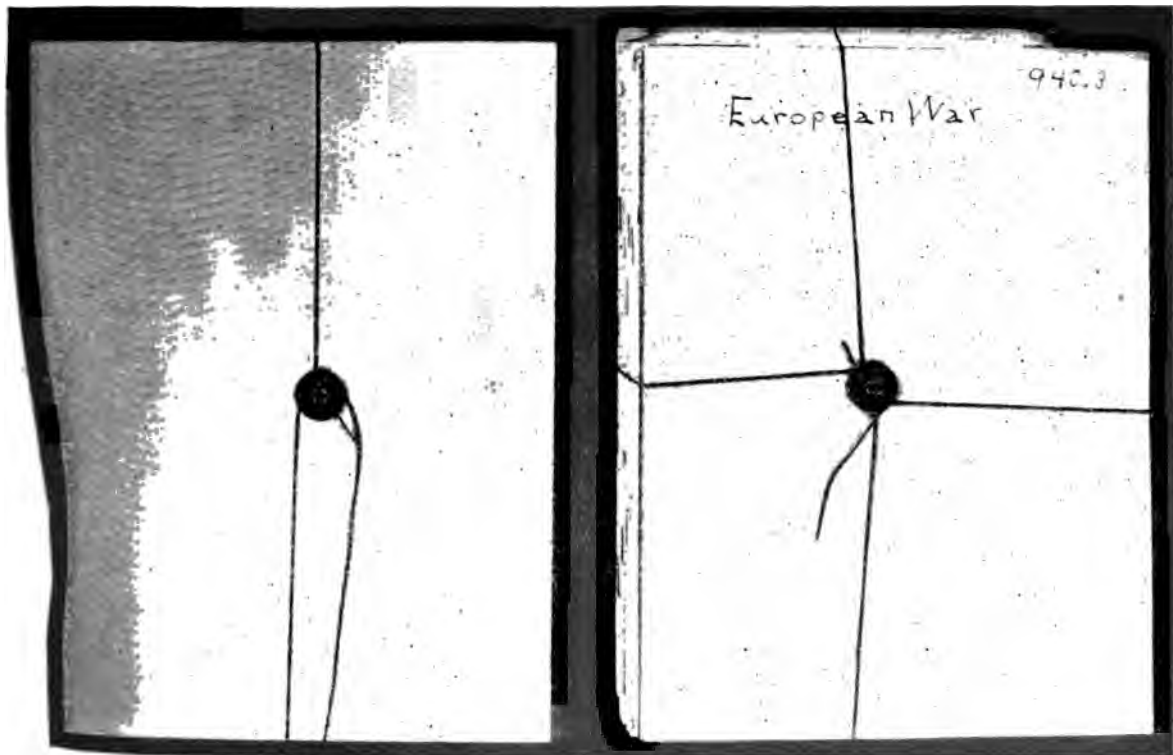
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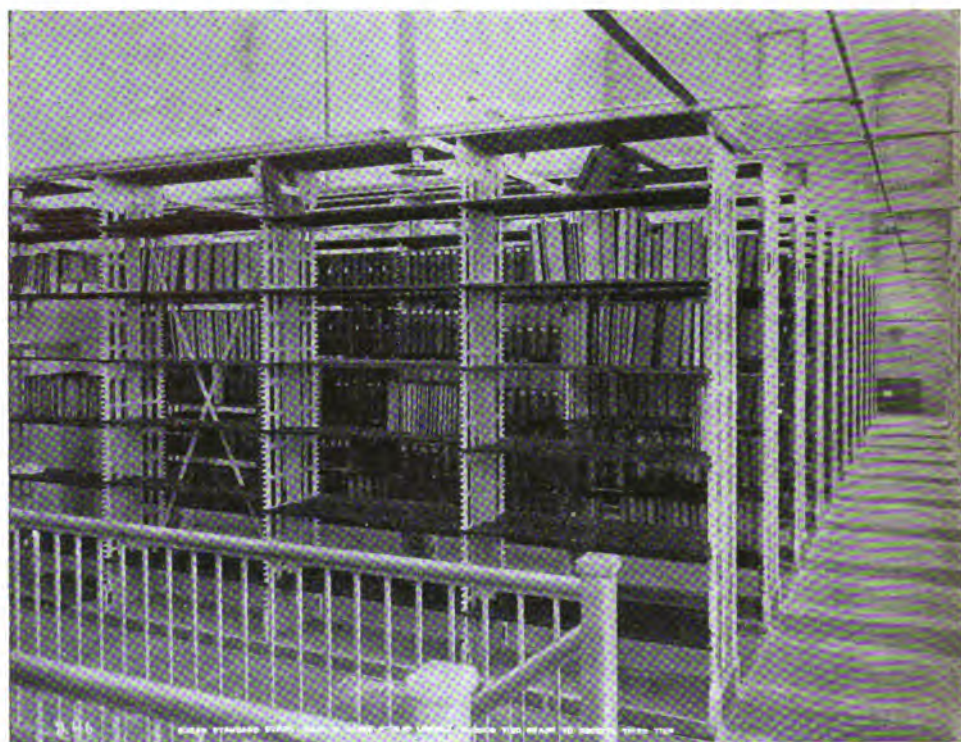
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1921



What Is a Special Library*?

By CARLOS C. HOUGHTON

Librarian, Poor's Publishing Company, New York.

MISS DONNELLY has asked me to give a talk this morning which will outline clearly just what is a Special Library.

Definitions do not help much. We memorize them only to forget them. This morning I am going to appeal to your imagination rather than your memory. If I leave with each and every one of you a clear picture of yourself conducting a special library, I shall be satisfied. If in addition to this I say anything here this morning which you will later actually apply I shall be more than satisfied.

Is a library almost entirely devoted to finance a special library? The answer to this question is *yes* and *no*. It may or may not be. I am going to ask you to build right here with me a financial library as you would build it if you were given the task to-day. Then let's burn it and rebuild it as you would do after you finish Miss Donnelly's course.

We are all familiar with Moody's Manual—published by Poor's Publishing Company. It just so happens that I am engaged to build for this firm a special library on corporate information and finance. Why not take an actual case when the opportunity affords?

Of course, it will be impossible for me to mention all the important tasks undertaken by a special librarian in building such a library. I shall here name a few as examples and trust that in so doing I shall fire your imagination to picture many more. Just so with books. I shall mention a very few, just enough to get my thought across.

Now then, are we ready to start this library for Poor's Publishing Company?

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is subscribed for. As near a complete set as possible is secured. Subscriptions are also placed

for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Boston News Bureau*, *Philadelphia News Bureau*, the leading economic journals and also certain trade journals. We also place subscriptions for the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, the *Industrial Arts Index* and other reference tools. Having our periodicals ordered we next buy some books. We select the best books on finance and, of course, include a good dictionary, an encyclopedia, an atlas, an almanac, etc. Our books are classified and cataloged. Our collection is kept up-to-date and we soon are able to say we have one of the most complete financial libraries in the United States. Now let's fire this library, for if we do not we, as librarians, will be fired, for spending a lot of money in building up a collection of books and material which could be easily borrowed or consulted elsewhere.

Now we will appoint ourselves Special Librarian of Poor's Publishing Company. We spend the first month in studying the company. What does it do and how does it do it? When our study is completed we know as much about all the different departments as any other one employee. This is the secret of success as a special librarian. We next look around and see what collections are available to either employees of the Company or us as librarians of the Company. The public library facilities are noted as are those of other financial libraries in the vicinity. We immediately join the local Special Libraries Association. If there isn't one we organize one. By becoming conversant with other collections we can now decide what books and periodicals it will be necessary for us to acquire. We subscribe to the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for that is the backbone of any financial library. We only buy such books as will be in almost continual use and books which cannot be borrowed from other libraries. These books are minutely analyzed. Fifty en-

*Opening lecture of the Special Libraries Course for 1921 at Simmons College School of Library Science.

tries in the catalog for one book will not be uncommon. Books of interest to us not in our library but available elsewhere are noted on yellow cards and these cards filed in the catalog. Specially strong collections on subjects of interest to us are also noted on yellow cards and filed in the catalog under the proper subject. Indexes to periodicals are very poor and appear late so we make note of items of interest as they appear on green catalog cards and file them in the catalog.

Magazines and newspapers containing such articles are stamped: "Articles on following pages cataloged ———." Magazines which are thus stamped are not later destroyed until these articles are clipped. These clipped articles are filed in our subject file which contains material of an ephemeral nature on articles which taken alone are not worth cataloging. For instance, we notice a short statistical table in a magazine giving the imports into Great Britain from Germany for February. This one table is not important but it is filed in the subject file under "Germany—industry and commerce" in the hope that in time other statistics of the same nature will be brought together under that heading. When a subject is started in the subject file a cross reference is made to it in the catalog.

I mentioned throwing away magazines. "Throwing away" is one of the best little things a business librarian does. He must make a decision what is needed and what is not. He must lay down policies and follow them. For instance, do our needs require a continuous set of Thomas' Register? Do we need the back numbers of Dockham's Textile Directory? We decide we need only the last two issues and it is so noted on our shelf list card and when 1921 is received 1919 is discarded. I cannot lay too great stress on the importance of not allowing a business library to grow larger than necessary.

Two desks are used instead of one. Our chair is between them and we can swing from one to the other. We choose two desks in preference to a desk and a table because we need the drawer space in which to house our many card bibliographies, and other compilations which are ever in the making. Under the glass on our desk we have a list of these compilations and thus are reminded of them continually. We read in the *Journal of Commerce* a quotation from a house organ of the American Bottle Co. The quotation is of no consequence to us but here is another house organ to add to our card list. *Do it now!* We read some statistics on crop conditions in California and notice that credit for the statistics is given to a news let-

ter published by a bank in San Francisco. Ah—another bank letter to add to our list. *Do it now!* In this way we build up with little effort and hardly any extra time answers to future questions for surely we shall some day be asked for the names of banks which issue news letters or the names of corporations which publish house organs.

By our study of the organization we know that certain of the employees analyze business conditions. We know they will be interested in what others think so we start a series of envelopes of views of prominent men on various subjects; such, for instance, as: The foreign trade, the money market, business outlook, labor conditions, the tariff, etc. As speeches, interviews, articles, etc., are seen they are either clipped and filed in the proper envelope or a card is placed in the proper envelope referring to the particular viewpoint in question.

We also have learned by our study that certain subjects are of special interest to certain departments of the organization. In addition to paying special attention to these subjects when securing books and cataloging we place and order with one of the press clipping bureaus for all news items published on those subjects. Views of prominent men might well be included in this order, as might items regarding the opening of new banks, bond and investment houses. It is well worth the time of any business librarian to make a comparative study of the press clipping bureaus and of what service they can offer.

For instance, I am just now starting a card list arranged by subjects of sponsors of various kinds of knowledge. I expect to be furnished with a great many items by such bureaus citing a certain person as an authority on this or that subject. The very next best thing to giving a complete answer to a question is to tell the inquirer who can give him the information.

To come back to the special subjects to which we have decided to pay particular attention, we subscribe to all Library of Congress cards on these subjects. This brings all new books to our attention should we have otherwise missed noting their appearance. It also enables us to build up a complete catalog on these subjects even tho we often decide not to purchase the book.

We saw by our study that the company is continually being called upon to give opinions on the advisability of investing in particular corporations, or that it is being asked all kinds of questions concerning particular corporations. For this reason and also for the reason that the Manual which it publishes traces the control of one company over others, we find it neces-

sary to maintain a file of corporate information. A folder for each company into which we file everything published concerning that company.

We also start a card system of directors of corporations. True, there are about ten local directories of directors published but they do not give the business connections of men no matter in what part of the country they reside. Every time we note a man is chosen director of a corporation we go to this file and if we find a card in the file for him we add the name of this new company. If there is no card we put one in immediately. In time we shall have an extremely valuable file which will show the interlocking of directors—an all-important factor in the world of finance.

After we get things well under way we are able to act less like a machine and are on the alert for ideas which will make the library of greater service to the organization. We now notice that so many people in looking over our shelves say, "My, I wish I had known there was a pamphlet on this subject," or, in looking thru a trade journal, exclaim, "Just the statistics I could have used yesterday." Why not issue an office letter, we ask ourselves? On looking into the matter we find we can easily issue three one-page letters a week. These mimeographed letters will contain digests of articles in newspapers and periodicals. Books, pamphlets, etc., recently added to the library will be described. Features of the library will be written up from time to time and lists of important questions answered will be included. A little general office news, such as resignations, appointments, etc., might well be included. If such a letter is edited correctly it is sure to almost double the usefulness of the library.

If an organization has salesmen a large field of usefulness is opened up to the special librarian. He can be of great service to them and they in turn can be of service to him. It so happens that the organization for which we are building this library has a corps of salesmen. What shall we do for them? We classify the Manual published by the company which our salesmen are selling. The Manual I suppose you all know is a set of four volumes containing all the information of interest to investors and corporation officials concerning industrial, railroads and public utility corporations.

We find that one hundred iron and steel companies are included. We also find on consulting the list of subscribers that of these sixty subscribe for the Manual. Of course they have all been sent general letters, but we write the salesman in Chicago, for instance, and give him a list of ten such companies and tell him to use

the argument that if sixty companies similar to his find the Manual useful, surely his will, and that as these sixty companies have all this information about his company, surely he should want similar information about theirs.

We next classify our list of subscribers. We find that eight out of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks subscribe. What an argument for the salesman in Cleveland to use in securing a subscription from the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland!

We also find that companies in certain industries seem to find our Manual more useful than companies in other industries. We have built up a library of corporate information, so we, of course, have Thomas' Register, Hendrick's Commercial Register, Trow's Co-partnership Directory, a full line of trade directories, all of Donnelley's classified telephone books, state reports containing lists and reports of corporations, all the directories of directors, etc. We, then, compile lists of companies in these industries from which the Manual has received the most orders and send them to the salesmen. We invite each salesman to send in lists of companies he considers prospects and we will look up and furnish him with the names of the officers, a fact always helpful in making a sale.

We remind our salesman that he is ever running against information which we want. A new investment company starting business in his territory. A new state law which makes it necessary for banks to change a certain method—or what not. We urge him to send on those news items to us, in order that we may make use of them at home.

It might not be out of place to read here a paragraph or two from an address I recently made before the Bond Men's Club of Philadelphia on the Sources of Information. You will be surprised when I tell you that altho I mentioned the most common sources for financial information all were evidently very new to them for I am still receiving requests for copies of that address or for the exact references to these sources.

"But collecting this information alone is not enough. It must be made to work for the concern; it must be made to produce results. Herein lies the real work of the information department. One way we can do this is to co-operate closely with the salesman and fortify him with all the necessary information to sell bonds. If this is properly done, the salesman should be in a position to anticipate the objections of a possible buyer. Think how weak a salesman's position is made, when he goes in to sell a bond of a certain company and is told right off the bat by the prospect that he wouldn't buy a bond from that company because it is under fire by the Federal Trade Commission. His ignorance of this fact is fatal. Had the information department been on the job and secured this information at once,

compiled immediately arguments to offset it, dispatched the same to the salesman, in what a different position this salesman would have found himself! He could have anticipated the prospect's argument and turned what seemed to be a point against, into a talking point for the bond. For instance, he could have said: 'Why, this company has so enriched its trade mark of a certain silk, its 'would-be' competitors have become so jealous they have appealed to the Federal Trade Commission to try at least temporarily, to force this company to abandon this trade mark. He could then explain that any company can complain against another company to the Commission and if it appears in the public interest, a complaint is issued. Following this up with the fact that, therefore, a very large percentage of these complaints are dismissed, as there is every reason to believe this one will be.

"It is a splendid practice to have the salesmen meet every so often with the staff of the information and statistical departments. Such meetings should take the form of 'experience meetings,' each salesman in his turn telling the arguments he is up against and his troubles in meeting them, and giving his ideas as to the best way the department can be of help to him.

"It is my duty to collect information which will steer the company, assist the executives in forming opinions and shaping policies, answering the numerous and often very complex questions and problems put to us by our clients and last but not least, assisting our salesmen to make sales. I get out and sell every once in a while in order that I may get first hand the problems of both our clients and salesmen.

"Bond salesmen have a wonderful opportunity to help their organizations in so many ways. It isn't only the actual sales which count. The best salesman to whom I ever gave an order stopped me twice when I was talking to him, and jotted down notes in his little book, saying: 'I'll answer you the best I can in a minute. I want to get your thought down before I lose it, so that I can give it to our Information Department to work on.' He was alive to the needs of his organization and it wasn't surprising to me to learn later he was called in and given charge of an important branch office.

"This world is a magnet—charged with information. Some salesmen are like pieces of straw. They, by the very nature of their work, come into contact with this magnet at every point but are not affected one iota by the information current, while others are like pieces of steel—not only attracted by the current of information, but hold on to it until released either by force or a negative current, the negative current being conviction of the non-practicability of the idea—force being the adoption of that idea.

"The good salesman doesn't only report the sale. In the course of the selling he gathers information about the buyer of interest to his organization. He reports that also. He remembers the hardest customer is one who is purchasing his first bond. A purchaser of one bond is a good future prospect and a good salesman advises his house as to the best way it can be of assistance to this customer. In our business, probably more so than in yours, it is just as important to keep rendering service to a client as it is to sell him in the first place. Dissatisfied customers are worse than no customers. I can usually estimate the degree of efficiency of an information department by the number of cancellations received in the organization. In your business, I should say, by the number of repeat sales and the average length of time a man is held on your active customer list.

"When the day arrives, and in my opinion it is now dawning, that the straw type of salesmen are in the

minority and Information Departments are ever turning their labor into money getting arguments—the money for such work will be considered an investment and not a necessary expense and special librarians will no longer have to fight each year for a meager budget."

With these and similar points in mind I went on to state the various sources of information of interest to bankers and "bond" houses.

As a rule Government documents, both Federal and State, are used more extensively in a business than a public library. The *Monthly List of Public Documents* issued by the Superintendent of Documents and the *Monthly List of State Documents* compiled by the Library of Congress are checked thoroly for documents of interest. A business man who was once declaring to me that a library would not pay for itself in his organization made the remark that, "Maybe government documents don't cost much but it costs to have them cataloged and shelved and even if this cost be slight it is money wasted, as Government documents were valueless if for no other reason than that they are out of date by the time they are published." He should have stopped here but he didn't. He went on to say, "Now, if special librarians were also good statisticians and good executives I could use one. For instance, he could take charge of an investigation I want made. I have occasion frequently to send gravel to various cities. I want a number of docks in each of these cities described. Would you say that the usual special librarian could conduct such an investigation for me at the smallest expense." I said, "Well, if I were your librarian I could but I wouldn't; I'd spend \$1.25 of your money and furnish you with one of those worthless documents of which you were just speaking. This one is published by the Engineers' Division of the War Department and contains over 800 pages of descriptive matter on the various docks and wharves of all navigable rivers in the United States. It cost the government thousands of dollars to gather—its yours for \$1.25, your investigation is unnecessary." I later presented him with a copy of this document altho it was very scarce and told him any special librarian would have dug up the document even had he not known of it when the proposition was first put to him. He thanked me by offering me a position, the duties of which would be to build up a business library.

As this library which we are building is to be especially strong on corporate information we make a study of various papers in order to determine which ones contain the most news concerning the corporations of the country. After this study we would place subscriptions for the following: *New York Times*, *New York Tribune*, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*,

Iron Age, Financial America, Journal of Commerce, Wall Street Journal, Oil and Gas Journal, Manufacturers Record, Boston News Bureau, New York Commercial, New York Herald, Philadelphia News Bureau, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Railway Age, Electric Railway Journal.

I do not mean to say that these are all the newspapers and trade journals we should regularly receive, but these would be received and gone over carefully for corporate news.

It is important for any business librarian to watch legislation. The very best medium for this is the *Weekly and Monthly Compendium* published by Roy Loomis of the House Document Room. It gives the number of the bill, the subject, latest action taken of both the House and Senate. It also gives the gist of Committee hearings before both houses. It lists regularly Presidential approval or veto of all bills. But I am digressing when I describe "reference tools" and books of special use to business libraries. Miss Donnelly will have the pleasure of making you familiar with them. It is my object to mention only a few in order to make you visualize the duties of a business librarian.

I could go on and enumerate many things I have in mind to do for Poor's Publishing Company but I have stated enough to show along what lines a business librarian should work.

Business librarians are growing in number but not as fast as they should. Too many corporations engage inexperienced and untrained librarians to organize and run a library for them. They are later disappointed and discredit the whole movement. A great deal of trouble lies in the fact that when a business library is just starting only one librarian is necessary, and so it happens that people who should start in the field as assistants are given immediate charge of the library.

I am glad that Simmons College is offering a Special Library Course. I hope it will be successful and each year the course made longer and harder. Your course is a short one but if you are at its conclusion sufficiently interested to enter the business library field take my advice and look for a place as assistant under a successful business librarian and remain with him or her long enough to master his or her method of procedure or until you find yourself suggesting things to be done before he or she has thought of them. Then when you do become librarian of a business concern you will have a future before you; for a business house is unlike a city government in that it pays according to what it receives in return.

There is a big future for the experienced and

trained librarian in this field—but above all else initiative and originality are necessary.

The Village Library

COMPARATIVELY few villages have libraries accessible to the general public, say W. S. Deffenbaugh and J. C. Muerman in their bulletin "Administration and Supervision of Village Schools" (U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1919, no. 86, published 1920.) They go on to quote Harlan Douglass, who states, "The library itself as a public institution is not existent in most of the little towns. There are less than 2000 in the entire United States, and four-fifths of their readers live in the North Atlantic and North Central States." In many villages there are a few books in the school building for the use of the pupils, but as a rule these books are inferior, not adapted to the age of the pupils, and seldom used. In many village communities the churches formerly had Sunday school libraries, but this plan proved a failure in most instances from the fact that the books were poorly selected. The real depository of the village library is the public school, but if the school is to serve the community, there should be a library room full of books not only for children but for adults. There should be children's stories, fiction, history, biography, books of travel, and books on farming and other vocations. If the principal of schools is appointed for the entire year, as he should be, he could act as librarian several times a week.

The authors suggest that the first money raised for a library should be expended for books to read rather than for encyclopædias, compendiums, and books of useful facts. Reference books should be provided out of regular school funds, and most school boards can be induced to purchase such books, while it is rather difficult to persuade them to purchase story books and other reading material that appeal to children.

ON THE CARE OF PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS

"Pamphlets and Clippings in a Business Library" by Virginia Fairfax, librarian of the Carnation Milk Products Company of Chicago, is published by the *Journal of Electricity and Western Industries*, San Francisco. This little book is a reprint of the series of articles by Miss Fairfax in the *Journal of Electricity*, based on the course of instruction given at the Library Service School, Riverside, Calif.

The Content of Dust in Libraries*

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Answering a number of correspondents concerning the bacterium content of dust accumulations in libraries—floors, shelves, stacks and air—specimens for examination would better be sent to the city or the county bacteriologist and not to this laboratory.

With reference to the various species of micro-organisms of indoor dust, I fear I cannot answer the question, except to say that any forms which occur in street dust will be found within the library; and the micro-organisms of specific contagious diseases may be found possibly on books that have been kept in rooms where contagious diseases exist. In such cases the books should be destroyed. Sterilization is too uncertain.

During damp, warm weather scores of species of micro-organisms may be found both in the floating dust of the air in public buildings, and in the dust which has settled. A few only are pathogenic or disease-breeding.

The bacilli of anthrax and of tetanus, or lock-jaw, are rarely found; and inasmuch as they possess but little resistance to sunlight and dry air the danger of infection is very slight. I cannot find any case of infection on record where the disease came from the dust of a public building.

The colon bacillus is quite apt to be present in indoor dust and the dust of a public library is not an exception. It is derived from horse dung and therefore is an intestinal product. When it is a part of dust content it is harmless. When found in drinking water it points to the possibility that the water may also contain the germs of typhoid fever.

The micro-organism of diphtheria is very rarely found outside of a dwelling in which the disease occurs. In a dozen or more instances books and toys handled by diphtheria patients have communicated the disease to others after periods of time exceeding six months. In one instance a picture book communicated diphtheria after a period of a little more than a year. The book had been the companion of a child who had died of diphtheria. After the lapse of

a year it was given to another child and this child likewise died of the disease. The micro-organism of diphtheria is very resistant; it may survive in books, clothing and toys for a long time. It is very rarely found in dust.

The bacillus of tuberculosis is very common in dust. I have never failed to find it in the ordinary accumulations of street dust and house dust when I looked for it; I usually find it when I do not. Tubercle bacilli are fairly resistant and will retain their virulence for several months if the air is moist. It seems highly probable that the persistence of tuberculosis so evenly spread over the eastern half of the United States is due in part, at least, to the constant presence of tubercle bacilli in wind-blown street dust. Tuberculosis is essentially a disease of modern civilization.

In one city public library two of the assistants were affected with tuberculosis. One remained at the desk until she collapsed. She was sent to a sanitarium where she died a few months afterward. The other assistant resigned before the disease had progressed to a critical stage. She died a few years afterward and tuberculosis was the cause of her death. I have a complete history of this case because of a suspicion that she might have contracted the disease from the assistant whose case is previously noted. She did not, however; she contracted it while sitting at the same desk with a tuberculous pupil, in an ill-ventilated school room.

Whether or not either of the assistants communicated the disease to others is not a matter of record. The points to be noted are two in number:

Tubercle bacilli cannot be kept out of a library building so long as they occur in the dust of adjacent streets.

They can be prevented from flying into the air by keeping them on the floors. And if the floors are properly oiled they will not get into the air.

JACQUES W. REDWAY.

*Meteorological Laboratory,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

IN MAINE

By the will of Annie Louise Cary, the Village of Wayne receives a bequest of ten thousand dollars for the Public Library, and the Public Library at Scarborough is to receive the income from a trust fund of five thousand dollars.

*A paper on "The Dust Problem in Libraries" was contributed to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 15, 1920 by Dr. Redway, a physiological meteorologist, who is director of the Meteorological Laboratory at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and who was for many years interested in library work in the West.—ED. L. J.

Libraries and Labor Education

WORKERS' education is young and cannot be said to have a library policy. But it has, of course, its problems of book administration. This account aims to tell what workers' education is and its relation to libraries.

The first National conference on trade union education was held at the New School for Social Research, New York, on the second and third of April. It was attended by over two hundred people including twelve labor officials, thirty-four trade unionists and other workers, fifty-two teachers and six librarians. The chief work of the conference consisted in the formation of the Workers' Education Bureau of America. The object of the Bureau is to act as an information center; a publicity organization; a teachers' agency; a laboratory for teaching methods and preparing texts. Its chairman is James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and its executive secretary, Spencer Miller, Jr., of Columbia University.

A report submitted by Abraham Epstein, who with Fannia Cohn was largely responsible for the organization of the conference, gave a detailed survey of workers' education. It covered twenty-three experiments—excluding the Rand School and United Labor Education Committee which had not replied to the questionnaire which served as a basis of the survey. These schools are located in twenty-two cities. Most of the labor colleges have been started within the last two years. There were only three schools previous to 1918. Three more were organized in 1919, thirteen in 1920, and four during the first three months of this year. Sixteen of the twenty-three schools reporting are entirely under trade union control and financed by union contributions. Classes meet in labor halls in fifteen cities, in public schools in seven, and one class in Minneapolis meets in a room of a public library. The total enrollment of the twenty-three colleges was 4670. Outside of the clothing workers' union classes in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities where young women take part, the attendance, especially in classes in smaller towns, consists largely of mature men.

Arthur Gleason, in his booklet on Workers' Education¹ has put its spirit and aims in the following words: "This is the heart of workers' education—the class financed on trade union money, the teacher a comrade, the method discussion, the subject the social sciences, the aim an understanding of life and the remoulding of the scheme of things. Where that dream of a better world is absent, adult workers' education will fade away in the loneliness and rigor of the effort."

Specific aims fall into three groups: (1) The training of leaders; (2) giving the more eager of the rank and file a social or civic education; (3) reaching the masses thru "semi-entertainment with a cultural slant." The method for the first two groups will be intensive study in small classes over a period of years. In the last "three-quarters of the time will be used in attracting people. The other quarter will contain some bit of information."

The trade unions have doubled in membership within the last few years. Bulk and motion are worth little without directing intelligence and a statesman-like program. Labor education is grouping toward definition of issues and clarifying of aims. This involves a careful study of the economic and historical background of the worker's job and a mastery of the technique of management and production.

The library experience of the schools has been limited. In 1918 the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had a library room in Public School 40, Manhattan. Some of the books were purchased by the Union, but most of them were loaned by the New York Public Library. A reading circle was held in connection with this library. A plan was mapped out for placing selected collections in each school where union classes were held. This has not been pushed. The public libraries have cooperated with the Pennsylvania Labor Education Committee in supplying readings in the social sciences needed by labor colleges. Paul Blanshard of the Rochester Labor College has placed a box of books supplied by the public library beside the window where union dues are paid. The Rand School has its own library used by its students and by the research department in compiling the American Labor Year Book. The New Brookwood School at Katonah, N. Y., has a collection of three thousand select books which will soon be enlarged to eight thousand. Experiments carried on in evening high schools such as Washington Irving should count on the libraries in the buildings to meet their wants. The classes at Amherst and Bryn Mawr have the university libraries to draw upon.

The Workers' Education Bureau itself has special library problems. The technique to be used will not differ greatly from that of the business library as outlined by Miss Krause.² The Bureau has the rudiments of a clipping and

¹ Arthur Gleason. *Workers' Education; American and foreign experiments.* New York: Bureau of Industrial Research. 1921. 62 p.

² Louise B. Krause. *The Business Library.* San Francisco: Technical Publishing Co. rev. ed. 1921.

pamphlet collection on labor education in various countries, with programs and announcements of schools and a bibliographic index covering the literature of the field. A book collection is planned which will include the few books giving information about workers' education, teaching methods and a collection of texts and readings recommended for use in labor colleges.

A survey will no doubt be made of the resources of various collections strong in the social sciences; source material for trade union studies at Johns Hopkins University, Wisconsin and Columbia; and the economic collections of the New York Public Library, the John Crerar, and the Library of Congress. There are dozens of jobs calling: such things as making a union list of trade union, socialist and other labor periodicals; preparation of reading lists; and the listing of sponsors for information about the various schools.

Within the last few years there have come into existence several labor research bureaus which can be counted upon to give aid to the Workers' Education Bureau. Some of these are the Bureau of Applied Economics, Washington, D. C., the Bureau of Industrial Research, New York City, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City.

The older movement for workers' education in Great Britain has made great use of the lending libraries. The Fabian Society which Arthur Gleason calls the "foster parent" of the movement in England has long circulated library boxes. Its experience is given by Edward R. Pease¹:

"We had started a lending library in boxes for our local societies, and as these died away we offered the use of it to working-class organizations, and indeed to any organization of readers or students. Books were purchased from special funds, a collection of some five thousand volumes was ultimately formed, and for the last twenty years the Society has kept in circulation anything up to two hundred boxes of books on socialism, economics, history and social problems, which are lent for ten shillings a year to Co-operative Societies, Trade Unions, Socialist Societies, and miscellaneous organizations. The books are intended to be educational rather than directly propagandist, and each box is made up to suit the taste, expressed or inferred, of the subscriber. Quarterly exchanges are allowed, but the twenty or thirty books in a box usually last a society for a year. It is a remarkable fact that altho boxes are lent freely to such slight organizations as reading classes, and are sent even to remote mining villages in Wales or Scotland, not a single box has ever been lost. Delays are frequent: books of course are often missing, but sooner or later every box sent out has been returned to the Society.

"Another method of securing the circulation of good books on social subjects has been frequently used. We prepare a list of recent and important publications treating of social problems and request each member

to report how many of them are in the public library of his district, and further to apply for the purchase of such as are absent."

The National Guilds League, which is a rebellious child of the Fabian Society, has its traveling library. Its workings are described in *The Guildsman*²:

"Members of Trade Union Branches, Trades Councils, Professional Organizations, Socialist Societies and other recognized Labor bodies may borrow any book on the following list for a period of one month on payment of 6d. per volume to cover postage. Applications should be addressed to the National Guilds League, 39, Cursitor Street, London, E. C. 4, and must come thru and be signed by the Secretary of the organization of which the borrower is a member. The organization will be held responsible for the return of the book.

"Gifts to the Lending Library will be very heartily welcomed."

The Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain, of which our Workers' Education Bureau of America is a humble counterpart, describes its library work in its *Year Book*³:

"Another great difficulty which has always confronted the Tutorial Class movement is that of the supply of books. The majority of Joint Committees have traveling libraries, but they are not nearly adequate to the demand. The W. E. A. started a small library in co-operation with Toynbee Hall in 1912, and by this means was able to give considerable help to classes, but the urgency of the problem became so obvious that in 1915, thru its honorary secretary, the Central Joint Advisory Committee made representations to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees for a grant to initiate a central library for students. A grant to allow of an experiment for five years was given by the Trustees, and the Central Library for Students was then launched as an entirely new and separate body. Its aim is to ensure that bonafide students coming under its notice shall be helped in their studies if they are unable to obtain the use of the necessary books elsewhere, and also 'to stimulate and develop higher study on the part of those, for the most part isolated students, who owing to the lack of facilities and of guidance in reading have been content with a lower level of knowledge than they are capable of acquiring.' The library, therefore, confines itself as much as possible to the purchase of the dearer books of reference which cannot easily be obtained thru any other channel. Altho the library has only recently issued its first annual report, the demand for books and the support it has received show that its conception as a library to meet the needs of every kind of student is the right one, and that it fills a long-felt want. If it continues to grow as it has done during its few months of existence the book problem will in a short time be approaching a solution."

These examples of the library undertakings of long established overseas work may serve as an indication of what may be undertaken in America. But it is to be expected that the

¹ Edward R. Pease. *History of the Fabian Society*. London: A. C. Fifield. 1916. p. 120-121.

² *Lending Library*. (In: *The Guildsman*. London. no. 51. p. 11. March, 1921.)

³ Winifred Beaton. *Tutorial Class Movement*. (In: *Workers' Educational Association*. W. E. A. *Education Year Book*. 1918. p. 258.)

movement will build up its own practise based on its inheritance from that of American public libraries and labor research bureaus.

For those who wish to know what texts and readings the labor colleges use, a selected list of twenty-five titles will be sent on application to the Bureau of Industrial Research, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The day has not come when all the workers are storming the doors of public libraries in their eagerness for books. But with the growth of labor education the libraries can count on an increase of earnest readers of substantial works on trade unions, economics, and sociology.

FRANK AND RACHEL ANDERSON.
New York City.

An Inexpensive Binding for Magazines

A DESIRABLE binding for magazines at a low cost, is something all librarians are looking for, especially those in the smaller libraries. A few years ago, after a casual inventory of our collection of bound magazines, I found fully 10,000 of them on the shelves. The great majority of the volumes are never used, consequently they are not worth the cost of binding. I have had the opportunity to visit many small libraries and have always observed a fine array of bound magazines, representing a cost far out of proportion to the modest income of the average library of its size. Upon inquiry the librarian usually replies that "it has always been the custom to bind our magazines." No other more satisfactory reply being received, I have become convinced that the reason is simply "because."

Three years ago I decided to cut my binding bills by not sending the magazines to the binders, but to bind them myself—i. e., those we wished to preserve. As a result we began sewing the volumes together with strong twine, using a heavy kraft paper for an outside cover, the volume then being lettered and numbered on the back in the regular way and then shelved ready for use.

The sewing process is quite simple. First we remove all advertising matter and then drill five holes thru each magazine, the hole being about half an inch from the edge. These holes are two inches apart on magazines the size of *Harper's*, and are, of course, of equal distance apart on the larger size magazines. The sewing is simple, just in and out and finally back to the starting point, and securely tied. The outer edges of the cover are cut about an inch wider than the magazine, and are turned over and a half inch strip of cardboard placed between the two thicknesses of paper and all clamped with a stapling machine. This gives the edges a stiffness that prevents curling, and

also helps to keep the volume in better condition on the shelves.

The first question asked is naturally the cost, and then the material used, and who does the work?

We have been doing this work, as I said, for about three years, and it is done by a regular desk assistant during her unscheduled time, and by the apprentices, and high school girls who come in as messengers, or runners. The cost of the material, after the tools have been purchased, is about six cents per volume for magazines the size of *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, etc. For larger magazines, say the size of the *Literary Digest* and *Scientific American*, it might be well to estimate the cost at about eight cents per volume. It takes an ordinary assistant about one hour to prepare and cover a volume of *Harper's* or *Scribner's*. This includes the time taken to remove the staples and advertising matter, and doing everything necessary before the volume can be sent to the accession and catalog department.

The time was kept from the moment the assistant was relieved from desk duty until she had finished the job and put all tools and material away. No effort was made to establish a record, or to make a fine showing. The material used for covering is known as Kraft paper, 80 or 90 pounds to the ream of standard size, namely, 24 x 36 inches. Paper dealers inform me that Kraft paper is by far the cheapest and best and more durable than the red manilla rope paper that has been so commonly used, and in addition to this it is much more attractive in color, being a light brown.

Kraft paper can be obtained in heavier quality and I think that a grade weighing about 100 pounds to the ream would be even more satisfactory than the 80-pound quality, which we have been using. The price would, of course, be proportionately higher. The prices given are those furnished me in October when these

covers were discussed by the Massachusetts Library Club. Kraft paper was then selling for 17 cents a pound.

We also use it for covering the current number of magazines which are circulated. Those prepared for circulation take about ten minutes to cover and make ready. The advertising matter is not removed, only the front cover is taken off, and the title and volume which is on the back. These are re-pasted on the new cover to give individuality to the magazine, and this also identifies the magazine to the borrower.

The sewing is done with Belfast twine no. 533. The only other material necessary is a good needle, Acme stapling machine no. 2, recommended, in preference to a smaller size, with no. 18 staples, a twist drill, or Gaylord Brothers magazine drill, Success binder three-quarters of an inch wide, to line the seam of back of cover where the paper is shaped to cover. This reinforces the back and should extend over the side enough to re-inforce the sewing. Standard size Kraft paper is twenty-four by thirty-six inches, cut in single sheets, but a sheet this size has some waste for the average size magazine, such as *Harper's* for which a sheet twenty-one by thirty-six inches will cut four covers exactly, and the dealers tell me that sheets will be cut any size if orders are received for five hundred pounds or more at one time. An order of that size suggests the advisability of co-operative ordering. Several small libraries might send their order in to a single jobber and have him order the size most suitable from the mills, and then it will be cut as wanted. I suppose Kraft paper can be purchased from any paper dealer.

The cost for binding a volume of *Harper's Magazine* is:

Assistant's time, one hour.....	\$.35
Kraft paper .....	.012
Success binder, about .....	.04
Belfast twine no. 533, about 2 yards (cost about 21c. a ball)	
Paste (see Brooklyn receipt)	
Staples, about four to a magazine (cost \$2.00 for 5000)	

Total

\$.402

In this locality the binders are charging about \$1.25 for a volume of this size. As an additional offset, we saved the time lost (*by having volumes at bindery six weeks*), and the returns on the advertising matter sold, which

is about two to three pounds to each magazine.

The Brooklyn receipt for making paste:

Add a tablespoonful of powdered alum to a quart of water and set to boil. Make a cream of half a pint of sifted flour and cold water (use egg beater and do a good job). Be sure that the cream contains no lumps. When the water boils stir in the cream and cook in double boiler twenty minutes. Strain carefully and add about twenty drops of oil of clove. A little carbolic will also help to preserve the paste.

HERBERT FISON, *Librarian.*

Malden (Mass.) *Public Library.*

To Library Trustees

Frank Hervey Pettingell of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, Los Angeles, California, chairman of the Trustees Section of the A. L. A., is arranging for a meeting of this Section at Swampscott. It will probably be held on Friday evening, June 24th.

The Trustees Section welcomes to its meetings members of public library boards, members of library committees in universities and colleges, and also business and educational executives who have library departments under their supervision.

Mr. Pettingell wishes to get in touch with library trustees who contemplate attending the Swampscott Conference, in order that he may secure their co-operation in making the meeting of the Trustees Section a success.

To Americanization Workers

"Sven-Duuva Nuarempi," the story of Sven Duuva, "the greenest rookie in the Finnish Army," has been published by John E. Rantamaki, who served overseas with the 336th Field Artillery. This novel, which is written in Finnish, is designed to aid in the Americanization of Finnish citizens. The publication price was one dollar, but libraries may obtain it for twenty-five cents from the author at 197 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

In response to a request from the New York Public Library, a royal order was issued on March 1st directing the Spanish Ministries of Finance, Public Works, Labor and Industry to prepare statistics and other information relative to the imports, exports and other commerce of Spain, and to forward them to the United States for reference by traders desirous of consulting them. *New York Evening Post*, March 1.

The Question of Importations

Reparations and the Libraries

"That 50 per cent of what is due for German goods or such percentage as the Treasury may prescribe, shall be paid, not to Germany, but to the Treasury thru the Customs on account of German reparation."

So, according to the *Board of Trade Journal*, March 17, 1921, runs the initial clause of a bill then at second reading in Commons and since become law effective April 1. There is a similar enactment in force in France, and this is the program of Belgium and Italy also.

It will be noted that each of these Allied countries make the collection only on its own importations and at its own Customs. The policy does not, therefore, affect American libraries unless they purchase German publications thru English, French, Belgian or Italian agents. The steady counsel of this Committee, to buy directly, gets added strength from this circumstance, since nothing is surer than an attempt by the Germans to pass this levy on to the purchaser by a corresponding advance in prices.

But while the effect of these taxes can thus be obviated by American importers, the same cannot be said of the proposed 12% export duty decreed at the Paris Conference and not cancelled at the London deadlock. Levy in this case would be laid at the German boundary on all exports. The result in the booktrade would probably be a re-imposition of the Teuerungszuschlag to such amount. May 1 is the day set for this provision to go into effect. By the time these lines appear in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, we shall know whether the expected adjustment has been made.

A new schedule of foreign rates effective February 1 has been published by the Börsenverein. For the chief countries the following are the percentages to be added to the domestic price: For Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, 110%; for Greece, Italy and Portugal, 125%; for Belgium, France and Spain, 150%; for Denmark, England and colonies, Holland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and Mexico, 185%. The intended effect of this schedule, as of its predecessor for January, is to give the Mark here a value of five cents. This schedule was, of course, promulgated before the developments above outlined.

As usual, periodicals and antiquarian items are a law to themselves. Exemption of the former has now come to be a matter of practical importance to us, for, while heretofore the publishers of nearly all the journals taken by libraries chose to apply the Börsenverein rates anyhow, there are now many sold abroad at rates substantially below the schedule.

Thus, new German publications, including periodicals, can be had now *delivered* at five cents per Mark of the domestic price, antiquarian ones at about 1.6 cents, "plus transportation" and many items at figures between these two. But these prices will be secured only by those who do their own importing and do it directly.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Further Word from Dr. Raney

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I rise at once to your editorial of April 15th.

What is your defence for essaying to enter judgment till the case is all in? I made a concrete proposal to the publishers. It would bring English editions to New York at about twenty-two cents to the shilling. Before the publishers have even a chance to read the proposal you virtually advise its rejection by saying that thirty to forty cents is fair. Now for your own enlightenment let me say that this proposal was not formulated by me, but by one of the greatest of American publishing houses, which is already using it with success.

Be consistent now and advise the libraries to abandon also the course which brings them German publications at from two to five cents a Mark in favor of one costing eight to twelve cents, for no other reason, forsooth, than that the other fellow cannot afford to do any better!

"Rent, salaries, accounting, etc." Yes, yes, and again, yes. Let me whisper you something ever so new. This is a case of selling goods from one side of a house to the other. What in the name of common sense is the enormous discount granted in such a shift good for except to cover that sacred trinity of "rent, salaries, accounting, etc."?

No "One Hundred Per Cent," let alone "Plus," you say. Suppose we admit that the title squints and change it to read One Hundred Per Cent Tax Plus. That makes you think in terms of the assessed, rather than the assessor. I must crave your pardon for having fallen into this old habit these past four years. Of course, there is no single office that gets double profit, but there is a fellow that pays it, when a ten-shilling book is sold to a library for \$3.60, or to an individual for \$4.60, for there was already a profit on the ten shillings. Keep your eye on the payer and stop counting the collectors. Otherwise scrap the system.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY.

*Library of the Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.*

"Wholesome tho Spectacular Publicity" in Chicago

THE Chicago Public Library has been forced to close nineteen of its forty-five branches, reduce the staff by one hundred and fifteen persons, shorten hours and effect other retrenchments in order to meet an inadequate appropriation. The plight of the Library has brought forth many evidences of interest from the public, not all by way of protest and complaint. The School Board has been forced by the emphatic demands of the high school faculties to take over the salaries and maintenance of the seven high school libraries, retaining the Public Library staff, and in two of the park districts similar arrangements were undertaken by the park boards to prevent closing of the branches in park field houses.

Most striking and unique among the 'unsolicited testimonials' to the place of the Library in community regard, was the reaction of the residents of Sheridan Park, a prosperous residence section, to the announcement that Sheridan Park Branch, with an annual circulation of two hundred thousand volumes, would be closed because of the exorbitant rental asked for the quarters occupied. Under the leader-

ship of the Kiwanis Club, (the local business men's organization) the sum of \$5,300 was raised at one luncheon meeting and offered to the Board, together with a new and much superior location. Acceptance of this offer was followed by the tender of moving vans and crews by five transfer concerns for the removal of the Branch on April 11th. The Kiwanis Club and the upper grade pupils of the neighboring public school turned out in force, and the 12,000 books, with furniture and equipment, were moved to the new quarters in less than three hours. The school children formed in procession and transferred 3,000 volumes by armfuls in two forced marches, while three motion picture machines recorded the scene for exhibition in the sumptuous movie palaces for which the district is famous, and a battery of newspaper cameras kept up a steady bombardment. Besides much wholesome tho spectacular publicity, the affair carried with it an altogether exceptional tribute to the esteem in which Sheridan Branch and its staff are held by its large constituency, roused to effective community action in its determination to keep its library.

Books Most in Demand in March

THE six fiction titles most in demand at the public libraries during March, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list in the *May Bookman*, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.

Edith Wharton. *The Age of Innocence*. Appleton.

Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider*. Harper.

Floyd Dell. *Moon Calf*. Knopf.

Rose Macaulay. *Potterism*. Boni.

Gertrude Atherton. *The Sisters-in-Law*. Stokes.

The general books most in demand were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.

Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography*. Doran.

Frederick O'Brien. *White Shadows in the South Seas*. Century.

Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. Scribner.

Harry A. Franck. *Roaming Through the West Indies*. Century.

Philip Gibbs. *Now It Can Be Told*. Harper.

During the same month the six best sellers in fiction, according to reports from seventy-one booksellers in fifty-two cities sent to *Books of the Month* for May, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.

Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider*. Harper.

William J. Locke. *The Mountebank*. Lane.

Gertrude Atherton. *The Sisters-in-Law*. Stokes.

Edith Wharton. *The Age of Innocence*. Appleton.

Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup*. Harcourt.

And the six best sellers in general literature were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.

Frederick O'Brien. *White Shadows in the South Seas*. Century.

Robert Lansing. *The Peace Negotiations*. Houghton.

Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography*. Doran.

Philip Gibbs. *Now It Can Be Told*. Harper.

Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. Scribner.

The section of the A. L. A. papers and proceedings, omitted by accident, will be mailed to all members within a short time.



Detroit's New Main Library

THE architectural beauty of Detroit's new Public Library building, both as to exterior and interior, is the first thing that absorbs the attention of the visitor. The pure and lovely proportions of the structure as seen from the outside have met with the unqualified approval of the passerby and have made the city impatient for the time when admittance could be gained and book service initiated within.

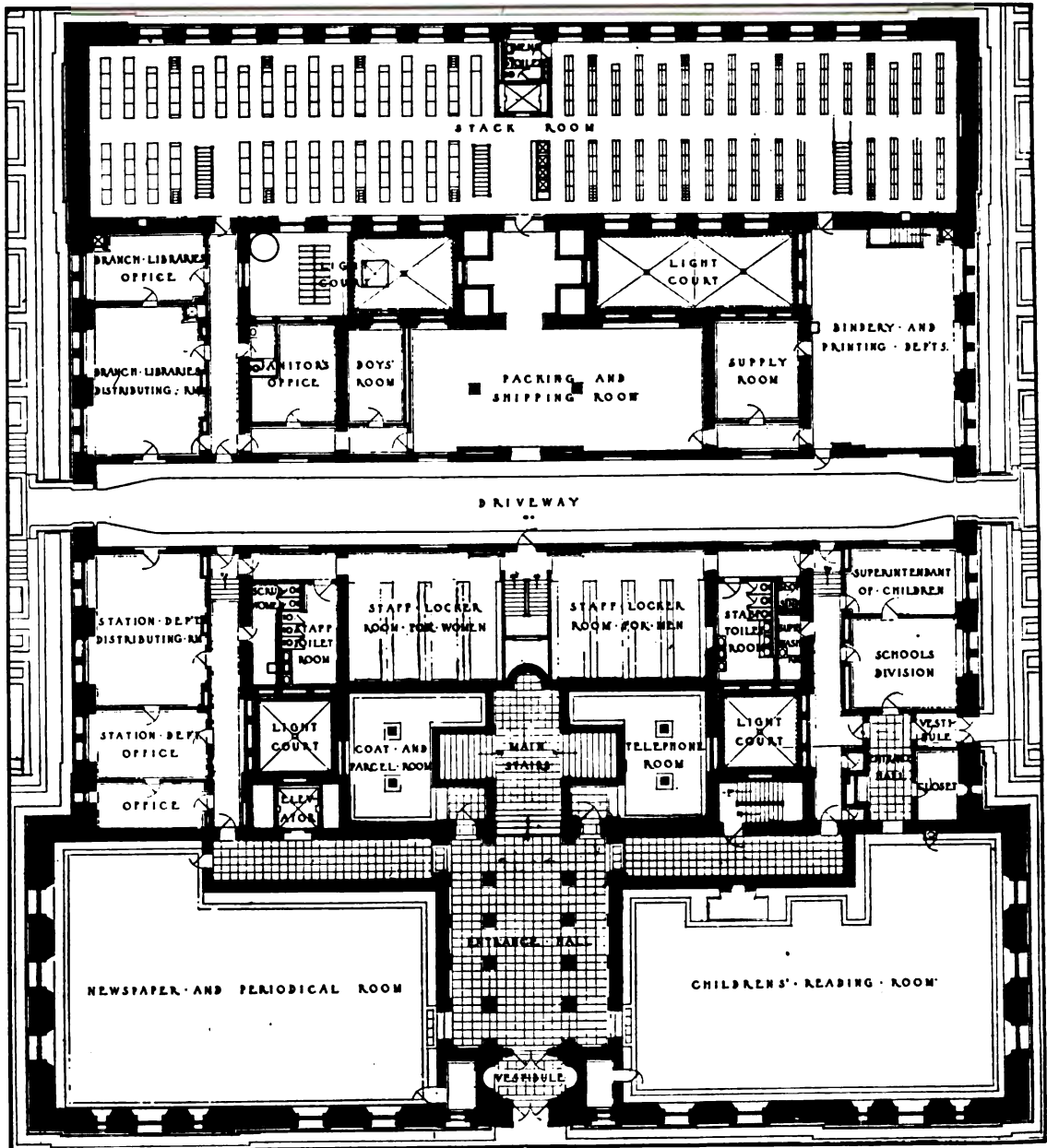
The service departments were opened to the public March 29th after two weeks of hard labor on the part of the staff in transferring the books from the old building into the new. The interior decorations are not completed yet and will not be for some time, for they are of the nature of genuine art work, wrought with care, so as to blend color and line in a harmonious arrangement that will rest and please the eye.

The mural paintings by Edwin H. Blashfield and Gari Melchers will be the crowning features of a scheme of interior decoration which is designed to correspond with the marble beauty and purity of the outside.

On the ground floor at the front of the building is the Children's Room. The most striking thing about this room is the fireplace. The designs of the tiling are scenes from favorite tales, showing characters beloved by children. The tiling and designs were made in the Pewabic pottery, a Detroit art industry. Seats are grouped around the fireplace, together with bookshelves and a rack for picture books, so that this becomes the central point of the room. In the Schools division, at the back of the Children's Room, is kept a selection of children's books, representing the best of children's literature, for parents and teachers to examine.



THE CHILDREN'S ROOM SHOWING THE PEWABIC TILED FIREPLACE



Reproduced by courtesy of Cass Gilbert, architect.

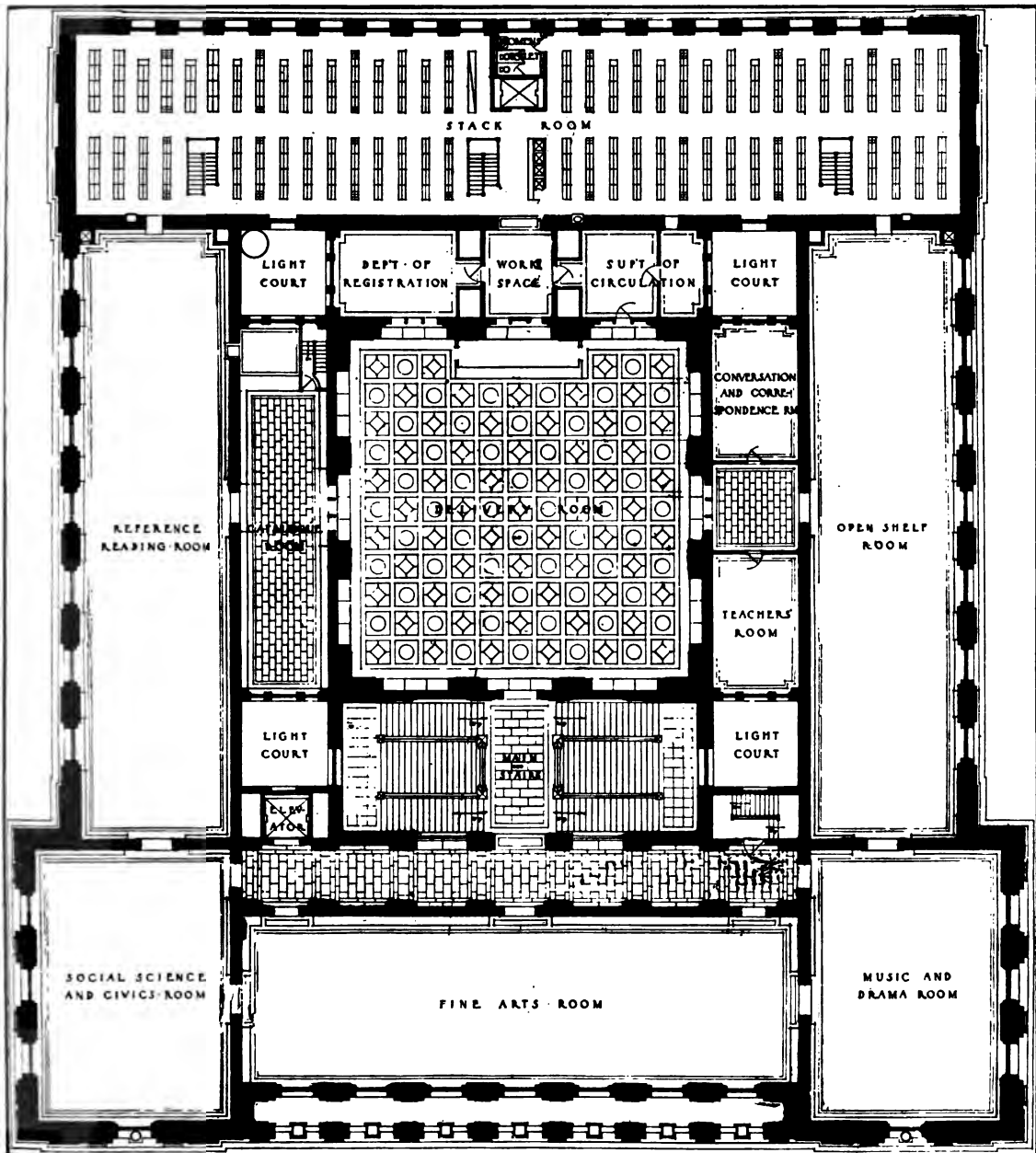
GROUND FLOOR PLAN. MINOR ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF ROOMS ON THIS FLOOR

Across the hall from the Children's Room is the Periodical Room, commodious and convenient, and behind this extends the Extension department, divided into office, staff room, and shipping room for the Sub-branches division; a sorting room for branch deliveries, and office for the branch executive. The county librarian carries on her work from here also.

A driveway runs thru the building so as to provide entrance for delivery of books and supplies and shipments to and from branch li-

braries. The elevator in the stack-room is near the door of the shipping room, so that it can be conveniently used for freight purposes.

A passenger elevator leads to the upper floors. The Delivery Hall is a room with a lofty ceiling, richly ornamented and decorated. Around this are grouped the service departments in a series of connected rooms, each with its own decorative scheme. Passing thru a doorway framed and grilled with ornamental bronze, you enter a room containing the public catalog. Catalog



Reproduced by courtesy of Cass Gilbert, architect.

THE FIRST (MAIN) FLOOR

assistants are detailed here, one at a time, to aid in the use of the catalog and explain it to the uninitiated. Beyond the public catalog is the Reference Room, and opening from it is the Civics Room. Across the front of the building is the Art Room, from which entrance is afforded to the loggia. The mosaic ceiling of the loggia, depicting Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, excites much admiration and local pride, as it was designed by a Detroit man, and made in the city in the Pewabic pottery. The

Music and Drama Room is being equipped to keep pace with the growing interest in music, aroused by a symphony orchestra under skilled and intelligent leadership. A memorial alcove for a special collection of letters and books pertaining to the drama and famous actors distinguishes this room.

Prominent among the decorative features of the Delivery Hall is the bronze grill work which was contracted for from the John Polachek Bronze and Iron Co. of Long Island City. They

also furnished the ornamental iron work around the windows of the Delivery Hall and the handsome bronze doors of the passenger elevator. All the furniture and wood trim is of quartered oak except in the Delivery Hall where it is of American walnut.

In the Open Shelf Room, a plan of having special advisers as to the best books on subjects called for, who will assemble and make available book information to guide the reader in the direction of the more worthy and reliable books will be tried. Two members of the staff are preparing themselves to give this service.

The offices of the Librarian and the business offices, the Order and Catalog departments, and

rooms for the training class are located on a mezzanine floor between the ground floor and first floor.

Ample grounds surround the building. Work will be begun on a new building for the Art Museum just across the street this spring, and thus the civic art center will be well under way.

The old building about whose passing as the library center old residents lamented, remembering its traditions and associations, is being operated as a down town annex of the new building.

EDNA G. MOORE,

Chief of Publicity Division.

Summer Course in Library Training

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE University of Illinois will conduct the usual courses in Library Science during the Summer Session of 1921 beginning Monday, June 20th. Last year the attendance was forty-three, twenty-five of whom were from Illinois.

Courses of the two year Library School curriculum are offered to college graduates, and are accepted toward the B. L. S. degree; these courses extend over eight weeks. Experience as a librarian or an assistant is desirable but not required. An application blank for admission must be secured and returned to the University before the beginning of the session. These courses taken together constitute half of the first semester's work in the Library School.

The usual six weeks courses for high school graduates who are librarians, library assistants or are under appointment to these positions will also be given; applicants who have completed one full year of study in an approved college or normal school may, with the consent of the Director, be admitted to these courses whether or not they are employed in a library. These courses taken together occupy the full time of the student. An application blank should be returned to the school before registration day.

The fee is \$12; students from Illinois libraries who can matriculate, pay no fee.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE twentieth course of the Indiana Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians will be held from June 15th to July 28th at the Shortridge High School, Indian-

apolis. Only those are admitted who are filling or who are under definite appointment to permanent library positions.

High school diplomas will be required of all candidates for a certificate. In rare cases individuals having the equivalent of a high school education will be accepted as special students, but will not be granted the certificate. Those who have had no library experience must serve at least four weeks in a well organized library before taking the course, unless excused by the director of the School.

Instruction will be given by William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Commission, Harriet T. Root and Mayme C. Snipes, of the Commission staff, Carrie E. Scott and Cerene Ohr of the Indianapolis Public Library. The curriculum consists of: Cataloging, 20 lessons; classification, 12; book selection, 10; administration, 8; miscellaneous, 18. Other general lectures will be given by visiting librarians.

The needs of the regular college students at the summer season of Butler College have led the college authorities to retain the residence this year for these students. On this account the Commission School will be conducted in Indianapolis one block away from the Indianapolis Public Library. Arrangements have been made to house about thirty students at the Y. W. C. A. building, and lists of rooms will be available for those desiring another location.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ASUMMER course in library methods will be given from June 20th to July 30th. The course is designed as an introduction to certain phases of library work, and will be available chiefly to those having some experience in this work. Persons not holding library positions or not actually under appointment are advised

not to apply. A limited number only can be admitted, and in order that selection may be made sufficiently early to allow accepted applicants necessary time for preparation, applications must be filed not later than May 15th. Applicants will be notified of the result of the selection not later than May 30th.

The courses offered are: Classification and cataloging, including accessioning and shelf listing, 33 periods; reference work, 18 periods; current fiction, 6 periods; loan systems, 2 periods; the California library plan, 2 periods; binding and repairing of books, 1 period.

Application forms will be furnished upon request by the State Librarian, Sacramento, Calif.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE twenty-first annual session of the Chautauqua School for Librarians will be held from July 4th-August 12th.

As in the past four years, students' records are cumulated and filed from year to year, so that those who attend four full sessions may be granted the certificate of the School.

The freshman class has regular courses in cataloging, classification, reference work and organization. Courses of the sophomore group include history of libraries and book-making, book binding, advance cataloging, classification and reference work. Classification and general reference work are finished in the second summer. The juniors have courses in subject bibliography, school and children's work, types of libraries, and elective studies in literature and history. Work of the senior class includes cataloging and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration and work with high school, normal school and college libraries. Apart from these courses there will be special lectures given before the classes in joint session.

Only those are accepted who are already in library work or definitely appointed to positions. Application for admission should be made as early as possible to Mary E. Downey, Chautauqua, New York.

The instructors are Mary Elizabeth Downey, Library Secretary and organizer of Salt Lake City, Utah; Polly Fenton, California State Library; Edna M. Hall, Warren, (O.) Junior High School Library; Mary Belle Nethercut, Rockford College Library, Rockford, Ill.; Mae Byerley, Long Branch, New York; Mary T. Brown, Conneaut (O.) Public Library; and Grace Backus, Warren, O.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

THE summer session will be held during the six weeks from June 20th to July 30th. For

the whole course the fee is \$30; for any one subject or a selection of subjects the fee will be quoted on request.

The subjects are:

Bookbinding, repair and library handcraft. Week of June 20. Mable F. Faulkner, in charge of the Lending Department at Riverside.

Cataloging and classification. Four weeks beginning June 27. Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of the Cataloging Department of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

Book criticism. Weeks of July 25. Joseph F. Daniels, director of the School.

Story telling. Week of July 25. Mrs. Faulkner and Mr. Daniels.

Reference and documents. Three weeks beginning June 20. Lillian L. Dickson, reference librarian at Riverside.

Work with young people. Week of July 11. Instructor to be announced.

High school library. Two weeks beginning July 18. Alice M. Butterfield, formerly of Riverside Girls' High School.

County library, finance and business. Three weeks beginning June 20. Mr. Daniels.

Periodicals and serials. Week of July 11. Mrs. Faulkner.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE regular session will be held from Monday, July 4th, to Saturday, July 30th.

The instruction will be given by Gerhard R. Lomer, librarian of the University and director of the School; Harriett Peck, 1904 N. Y. S., librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; and Katharine M. Christopher, 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., librarian, Julia Richman High School, New York City. Special lecturers will be Jean Cameron, assistant university librarian; Mary S. Saxe, librarian, Westmount (P. Q.) Public Library, and Charlotte Houston, librarian of the High School, Montreal.

The technical courses are: Cataloging, classification, book numbers, accessioning, shelf listing, binding and repairs, alphabeting, filing and indexing.

The bibliographical group includes: Reference work; book selection and subject bibliography; trade bibliography; history of books and printing; and periodicals and serials.

In the administrative group are: Library routine; administration; buildings, equipment, supplies; printed forms and printing; loan work.

The fee for the course is \$40. As the number of students is limited, application for admission should be made early to the University Librarian, 65 McTavish Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Statistics of City Libraries for 1919

ANALYSIS of the United States Census Bureau Financial statistics of cities for 1919, just published, shows that the expenditures of the 227 largest cities for libraries amounted to \$9,842,384, or 1.3 per cent of their total expenditure; among cities of over 500,000, 1.2 per cent, the highest being Cleveland, 2.7 per cent, the lowest, Philadelphia, .8 per cent; among cities of 300,000 to 500,000, 1.3 per cent, the highest being Minneapolis, 2.2 per cent, the lowest, Washington and New Orleans, .8 per cent; among cities of 100,000 to 300,000, 1.4 per cent, the highest being Grand Rapids, 2.7 per cent, the lowest being Akron and Norfolk, .5 per cent; among cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 1.3 per cent, the highest being Berkeley, Cal., 2.5 per cent, the lowest Chester, Pa., and Macon, Ga., .2 per cent; among cities of 30,000 to 50,000, 1.4 per cent, the highest being Gary, Ind., 3.5 per cent, the lowest Highland Park, Mich., Shreveport, La., Columbia, S. C., .1 per cent.

The average per capita expenditures for libraries was 28 cents; among cities of over 500,000 population, 32 cents, the highest being in Boston, 69 cents, the lowest, in Baltimore 16 cents; among cities of 300,000 to 500,000, 32 cents, the highest being in Seattle, 56 cents, the lowest in New Orleans, 10 cents; among cities of 100,000 to 300,000, 26 cents, the highest being in Portland, Ore., 55 cents, the lowest in Akron, 6 cents; among cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 21 cents, the highest being in Berkeley, 52 cents, the lowest, in Augusta, Ga., 1 cent; among cities of 30,000 to 50,000, 24 cents, the highest being in Pasadena, 87 cents, the lowest, in Fresno, Cal., Highland Park, Mich., and Portsmouth, Va., 1 cent.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

Recent A. L. A. Publications

Recent publications issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board are:

Booklist Books, 1920, continuing the series begun by Booklist Books, 1919. Price 35c.

A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy. Three chapters revised, viz:

Chapter 4. The College and University Library, by James I. Wyer, Jr. Edition 2. 15c.

Chapter 9. Library Legislation, by William F. Yust. Edition 2. 15c.

Chapter 13. Training for Librarianship, by Mary W. Plummer. Edition 2, revised by Frank Keller Walter. 15c.

The New Voter, a list of manuals for voters and books on citizenship, originally issued by the Cleveland Public Library. 100 copies, \$1.50; 1000 copies, \$12.

A County Library, an illustrated leaflet suitable for sending out with the imprint of the individual library. 30 copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$3; 500 copies, \$12; 1000 copies, \$20; 5000 copies \$70.

A. L. A. Bookbinding Exhibit

The A. L. A. Bookbinding exhibits have been carefully revised and freshened for the spring and summer appointments. The demand thru the winter and spring has been steady, with little loss of time between assignments. Already several requests are on file for summer library schools and institutes.

Requests for the loan of these exhibits should be addressed to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa, stating date desired.

Round Table on Library Buildings

A Round Table discussion on Library Buildings will probably be held at Swampscott on Tuesday afternoon, June 21st. All who are interested in attending such a conference should communicate with Mr. Willis K. Stetson, librarian Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

To Hospital Librarians

E. Kathleen Jones, of the Committee on Institutional Libraries, is preparing an exhibit for Swampscott Conference on Hospital Libraries. She will be glad to receive information from any libraries which are carrying on Hospital Library Service.

The hospital librarians are planning a "Get-together" meeting of some sort at the Conference—a dinner if nothing more. All hospital librarians or others interested in such a meeting are asked to write to Miss E. Kathleen Jones, care of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, Division of Public Libraries, State House, Boston, Mass.

Señor Vale, who came to Washington two years ago in connection with the Honduras boundary question, has since given much time to bibliographical research, especially in the Library of Congress and in that of the Pan-American Union, and has already got together a bibliography on Latin America of something like 20,000 titles. He is now proposing a sojourn in Mexico continuing his labors. This bibliography will be greatly to the credit of Latin America, and, with the current bibliography supplied by the excellent *Revista Bibliografica*, published by the Chile National Library, will present a remarkable approximation to completeness in dealing with early and current literature regarding Latin America.

New York Public Library's Report for 1920

THE Central Building of the New York Public Library supplied 976,164 readers with 2,243,131 books during the year 1920, the increase in readers over the previous year being 83,866, or nine per cent. The loss of about one twentieth of one per cent in the number of volumes used was more apparent than real, and was chiefly due to the rearrangement of the Divisions of Economics and of Science and Technology. Readers in the Economics Division might have accounted for about 30,000 more volumes if they had been obliged to file slips for them, and users of volumes of patents for 154,000. The total number of visitors to the building was 2,696,609, an increase of 217,976 over 1919. A large proportion of these were attracted by the public exhibitions, the exhibition of War Photographs of the Signal Service Corps drawing 71,991 visitors during the first two months of the year. 37,655 attended the Washington Irving Exhibition, and 12,216 the Pilgrim Tercentary Exhibition.

The number of volumes issued for home use by the Circulation Department thru the 43 branch libraries, the Extension Division, including six sub-branches, and the Library for the Blind, was 9,658,977, a loss of 233,671 as compared with 1919. The chief factor contributing to this loss was the impoverishment of the book stocks in the branches, where 186,713 volumes were withdrawn or discarded as worn out, as opposed to 166,231 added, leaving a net loss of 20,482. The branches need at least 175,000 books during the coming year if the damage is not to become impossible to remedy, but the reduction by the city of book appropriations by one-third will prevent the addition of more than half that number.

In both the Reference and Circulation Departments staff conditions seemed more stable at the end of the year, in spite of a shortage of children's librarians. This was largely due to increases in salary by the trustees on one hand and the city on the other. In August the staff of the Circulation Department were included in the general salary increases granted to city employees including institutions supported by the city.

The number of employees was 1215, of whom 508 were in the Reference Department, 696 in the Circulation Department, and 11 in the Municipal Reference Library. At the Central Building the Trustees determined to adopt the budget of \$984,000 in spite of its entailing a deficit of \$251,000 to provide for increases that would maintain the efficiency of the staff. Two-

thirds of the deficit has been made up by a gift of \$1,000,000 from Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, constituting a part of the Library's endowment funds, while certain of the trustees voluntarily contributed \$115,000 to continue the reduction.

At the end of the year there were in the Reference Department 1,469,521 books and pamphlets, which with the 1,157,414 books in the Circulation Department made a grand total of 2,626,935 volumes. The Reference Department added 11,929 volumes and 7570 pamphlets by purchase, and received by gift 72,948 volumes and 60,950 pamphlets. The largest as well as the most unique gift was that of 44,869 volumes from the Mercantile Library Association of New York City on the occasion of its moving to other quarters in the same building it now occupies. In the nearly 22,000 volumes of bound periodicals were found about 400 volumes indexed in Poole which the Library had never before been able to obtain, besides 2500 volumes of other periodicals previously lacking in the Library. The Circulation Department received by gift 9563 volumes and 2163 pamphlets.

The disbursements of the Reference Department amounted to \$930,170. The main items were salaries, \$555,192; books and periodicals, \$44,059; Central Building maintenance and repairs, \$55,000; books for Central Circulation Branch, \$10,100; binding, \$3028. The last item reflects the severe economy imposed by increase in wages and increased price of materials. The normal binding demands of the Reference Department require fully 75,000 volumes, whereas it has been possible to bind little more than 20,000 volumes a year, leaving the remaining 50,000 to be withheld from use entirely or used in discreditable condition. The receipts of the Circulation Department were \$1,112,621, of which \$654,796 was disbursed for salaries and wages; \$127,453 for books and periodicals, and \$78,750 for binding. Salaries and wages for the Municipal Reference Branch totaled \$15,415, with \$1601 for books and periodicals.

The Divisions of the Reference Department that draw the largest number of readers and answer the greatest diversity of questions, such as the Divisions of Economics, Science and Technology, Genealogy and Local History, and the Newspaper Division almost without exception report increases in both respects. Important users of the Research Room in the Economics Division included the statistician and other members of the National Bureau of Economic

Research, workers from the Division of Analysis and Research of the Federal Reserve Board, and employees of the New York Edison Company. Interest has shifted from foreign commerce to the financial and economic situation in foreign states and cities, which is apparently the result of the large amount of securities floated in this country by European governments. A daily average of 346 readers registered at Science and Technology, and their studies showed paramount interest in the natural resources of the United States and other countries, especially petroleum and other minerals. Statistics of production and distribution as well as technical descriptions of processes were in great demand. Growing interest in the revolutionary theories of Einstein prompted a demand for mathematical knowledge and new developments in physical science. The interest in patents is shown by the fact that fully fifty per cent of the photostat work of the Library is confined to the copying of patent records.

The Genealogical Division is used by readers for practical purposes as well as for genealogical study and compilation, and a notable feature of the registration of readers is that a large percentage are residents of other cities and states who have heard of the Library's resources and have come to avail themselves of material difficult to find elsewhere. In the American History Division a number of the authors and staff assistants connected with the "Chronicles of America" series have been at work many months, as have members of the staff engaged on a revision of Larned's "History for Ready Reference." The following subjects were frequently represented in the books called for: Early American history and travel; Hispanic-American history and travel; American colonial and State archives; history of the Pilgrims; the Japanese question; and westward expansion and communication. In the Newspaper Room 139,838 readers were recorded, representing a daily average of 383, and consulted 170,902 volumes, an average of 468 daily.

Assistants in the Arts and Prints Division found that interest in peasant art had increased and that batik was popular. Some silversmiths showed interest in early American craftsmanship. Information about war memorials has been in demand. The stage furnished the Division more readers than the architectural profession.

The accessions of the Slavonic Division included a valuable collection of about three hundred books and magazines, mostly in Russian, dealing in the main with Siberia and the Russian prison system, which came as the gift of George

Kennan. Another gift of about one hundred pamphlets and books published in Moscow and Petrograd in 1918 and 1919 is fairly representative of the publishing activities of the Soviets. The Jewish Division, now containing about 26,300 volumes and pamphlets, received \$25,000 by the will of Jacob H. Schiff, who was interested in the Division from its beginnings. The Oriental Division had 4,802 readers, a far larger number than in any previous year.

The Manuscript Division was used by 482 readers, who consulted 817 volumes, 181 boxes, and 239 single pieces of manuscript for material for biographies and histories. The photostat has been of particular use to this division in reproducing the handwriting of famous personages for advertising purposes, as well as portraits and autographs of the members of the Constitutional Convention. Dealers consulted manuscripts to verify their own autographic specimens. The Music Division registered 19,454 readers, and the rather inadequate collection was strengthened as much by gifts as by purchases.

The Interbranch Loan Office sent out 94,591 books in response to requests from branches, an increase of 15,043 over 1919, and also loaned 1,185 volumes to fifty libraries throughout the United States, as far west as Arizona and as far south as Texas. Numerous special lists were compiled. The Children's Room was again the object of interested observation by foreign visitors, one of whom, an English clergyman, commented "The principles of utility and beauty which these American children's library rooms represent, may well be worked out in other countries." The total circulation of books to children from the children's rooms and thru the Extension Division for the year was 3,882,799.

The Library for the Blind reports a decrease in circulation on account of inadequate page service, altho the number of active readers for the year, 1,124, represented a slight increase.

Special attention was given to the development of the 135th Street Branch, chiefly used by the colored population of New York, as already described by Miss Rose in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15.

The Municipal Reference Library noted a steady increase in attendance and use, readers numbering 35,198 as compared with 31,224 in 1919, and 12,500 inquiries coming in by telephone and letter. A new edition of the "Municipal Yearbook" has been prepared.

A reprint of the fifth edition of Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres," which has long been out of print, has been issued by Fraenkel & Co., Berlin.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1921



"AMERICA'S MAKING" is the theme which is to be emphasized in the latter part of October thru New York State at the suggestion of the State Board of Education, in school work and in libraries, and it is proposed to hold in New York City an extensive exhibition illustrating the contributions made by different nations of immigrants to our national life. The idea has been so well received in the New York schools that libraries are already finding themselves besieged for books by immigrants, or illustrating the work of immigrants in our communities, or describing the countries from which they came. It is a scheme which might well be nationalized by all public libraries at the same time. The plan should mean the bringing to the front during that period of books written by immigrant authors and calling upon the several nationalities represented in the local community to co-operate in such exhibits and become interested also in the general work of the local library. Such books as "The Americanization of Edward Bok" and "The Making of an American" by Jacob Riis exemplify one class of books which should be brought to the front, while Madame Yeziarska "Hungry Hearts," which has been one of the popular books of the day, illustrates another. Whatever may be the wisdom or unwisdom of restricting immigration under present circumstances, there ought to be increasing appreciation of the elements of value which one nationality after another has brought to the making of America.

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THE Brooklyn Public Library recently advertised in several leading newspapers for candidates of high school age and training for its apprentice class, with gratifying results. Two score applications were received, most of which proved acceptable, so that the library has now an apprentice class of forty-nine, the largest in its experience, which promises substantial relief from the dearth of library workers that has embarrassed most of our library systems in the last few years. It is also sending out one of its staff to the women's colleges in nearby states for the purpose of explaining to the graduating

classes the possibilities and enticements of the library profession. This plan has been pursued with success by several library schools, and it would be well for other leading libraries to profit by this example. With the passing of recent conditions, there should be an increasing supply of library workers, for whom the demand will also be increasing. The high salaries in other callings which induced many to enter other fields, are not likely to continue, but it may be noted that library salaries were not raised to such a point that there is margin for decrease in them. In many quarters salaries have been made fairly adequate, but in no instance extravagant. In the national field, it may be added, the last Congress did not provide for the reclassification in which the library workers were to be included, but in the present Congress two bills are already on the calendar, both of which cover such provision. It is to be hoped that the better of these reclassification bills may become law, and that rivalry between the two will not endanger the success of one or the other.

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IT was just twenty years ago that Charles McCarthy, who had taken his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, became the legislative reference librarian at Madison, initiating a branch of library service which has had very wide development since his original work in this important field. His death, before his energetic life had completed its half century, is a loss to the library profession and to sound legislation, for most of the states as well as the national Congress owe to him the prevention of much waste of time and effort arising from the duplication of measures to the same purport or from ill considered phrasing of legislative measures, which it is the purpose of a bill drafting division to prevent. From another point of view, the legislative reference librarian contributes to the value of legislative work by furnishing legislators with the information which they need for due deliberation and wise action. It is a pity, indeed, that so important a life should have come so early to a close.

FOR the most part librarians show better longevity, and it is gratifying to note that another librarian, William E. Foster, who also has been an inventor of library methods and an originator in the library field, completes his seventh decade and is still doing his work in the Providence Public Library, which may almost be called his creation. Mr. Foster is one of the eight or nine survivors of the initial A.

L. A. Conference of 1876, forty-five years ago, and it is to be hoped that he and others of this "saving remnant" may still be with us when the A. L. A. celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in 1926. The recent death of Miss Rule, after half a century of useful service at Lynn, leaves Mrs. Melvil Dewey the sole survivor of the three women who attended the 1876 conference.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

LIBRARY MEETINGS IN KENTUCKY

LIBRARIANS from Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois met at Paducah on Wednesday, March 9th, for an all day conference.

Harriet Boswell, librarian at Paducah, opened the meeting with an address of welcome, after which Kentucky's new county library law was explained in detail by Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Following, Anna May Price, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, spoke on loan desk routine, and Effie Lansden, president of the Illinois Library Association, discussed the relation of the librarian to the state association, also our professional periodicals. General discussion followed a talk by Miss Price on recent books which are of value and popular with the public this year.

In the afternoon Miss Boswell spoke on "Training the Schools to Use the Library," Mary Hiss, assistant, Kentucky Library Commission, discussed "Making the Most of Magazines," and Miss Rawson, book mending.

At luncheon, the librarians were guests of the Carnegie Library Board at the Woman's Club, Mrs. E. M. Post, board member and chairman of the book committee, presiding.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE College Section of the Ohio Library Association held its fourth annual spring meeting in conjunction with the Ohio College Association, March 25th, 1921, in the Ohio State University Library, Marguerite Mitchell, associate librarian of Ohio Wesleyan University, presiding.

Mary Louise Mark, of the faculty of the Sociology Department of Ohio State University, read a paper on "The Ohio State University Library from the Standpoint of the Student." This paper was based upon the answers to a questionnaire submitted to students in Miss Mark's classes in Sociology and brought up many prob-

lems of interest not only to the Ohio State University Library but to other college libraries as well. These problems were later taken up in the round table discussion.

Charles Orr of the bookbinding firm, Beck and Orr, Columbus, talked informally on "The Advisability of a Co-operative Bindery for Ohio College Libraries." Mr. Orr was of the opinion that by owning their own plant and standardizing the materials used, the various libraries would be able to have their binding done more cheaply and efficiently than by depending upon commercial binderies. A committee of three, Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College Library, chairman; Olive Jones, Ohio State University Library; and Russell B. Miller, Ohio Wesleyan University Library, was appointed to look into the matter further and to make a report at the fall meeting of the College and Reference Section of the Association. Mr. Orr kindly offered his aid to the committee.

The question as to whether the College Section should continue to hold a spring meeting in connection with the Ohio College Association was again discussed and the meeting was of the opinion that the question should be held over until the regular fall meeting of the College and Reference Section.

The following libraries were represented at the meeting: Ohio State University, Columbus; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Otterbein University, Westerville; University of Akron, Akron; Muskingum College, New Concord; Adelbert College, Cleveland.

HELEN M. BEALE, *Secretary.*

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Florida Library Association was held in Ocala, April 13 and 14, 1921.

The most important question under discussion at the meeting was the bill now before the state legislature creating a State Library Commission for Florida. The feeling was very strong among

those present that a state library commission would do more for library work in Florida than could be accomplished in any other way. There are many small libraries in the state and a commission would be of great assistance to them. With the organization of a state library commission the work of traveling libraries for the entire state could be started. This would mean much to the people of the small towns and the rural communities.

Joseph F. Marron took for the subject of his presidential address "Recruiting for Library Service," and stressed the need of more people, particularly the right kind of people for library work. Mrs. Ford H. Rogers outlined the field of traveling libraries and told of the work the Ocala library is doing for Marion county in the matter of sending out traveling libraries. The discussion by Helen V. Stelle of "Library Conditions and needs in Florida" emphasized even more fully the need of a state library commission. Miss Dodgen discussed the "Library Work with Children." Miss Bailey of the Palatka Public Library conducted a round table on library problems which brought out many valuable suggestions.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Stelle, Tampa Public Library; first vice-president, Miss Gamsby, Ocala Public Library; second vice-president,

Mr. Green, Bartow Public Library; secretary, Miss Bailey, Palatka Public Library; treasurer, Mr. Marron, Jacksonville Public Library.

CORA MILTIMORE, *Secretary*.

SAN ANTONIO LIBRARY CLUB

THE San Antonio Library Club of Southern California held its regular mid-winter meeting at Chaffey Union High School Library, Ontario, Cal., on February 19th. Helena Curtis, Librarian of Azusa Public Library gave reviews of memoirs of very different types. The charm and intimacy of Mrs. Aldrich's "Crowding Memories" and the vivid though somewhat inflammatory character of Mrs. O'Shaughnessey's "Intimate Pages of Mexican History" were delightfully brought out by the reviewer. Edna Hester, Librarian of Pomona High School Library, gave a well thought out talk on co-operation among libraries. She spoke of the urgent need of co-operation between the high school and the public library in stimulating an interest in wholesome reading among young people. This same subject was discussed in the Round Table conducted by Ruth Bishop of Pomona Public Library. After lunch the program was completed by an interesting talk by Miss Plant of Chaffey Union High School on the one act play.

MARION J. EWING, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS WANTED

Normal school graduate, holding certificates in reference work, cataloging, classification, bibliography, government documents, administration and typewriting, desires a library position by June 15th, preferably in a town in Virginia, Maryland or North Carolina. Address, Miss F. M. Hill, Venter, Va.

Librarian with ten years experience in charge of a library in a city of about 30,000 would like position in New York, New Jersey or Connecticut. Address: M. H. 9, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A thoroly equipped cataloger, with extended experience in college work, good linguist, would like a position in the East. Address: A. U. 9, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, for a college library of 40,000 volumes situated in the Southwest, a reference and accession assistant. Salary \$1500. Address: C. L. 9, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a Research Reference Assistant on May 25th in the Bureau of Mines for duty at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, salary \$1600 to \$2200 a year. The subjects are: library economy, cataloging, classification and bibliography, 20 weights; French or German, 10 weights; thesis, 30 weights; education and experience, 40 weights. Applicants should apply at once for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination (Research Reference Assistant) to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for librarian to fill a vacancy at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., at \$3,000 a year. Applicants should at once apply for

Form 2118, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications should be filed with the Commission on May 17.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Syracuse. Salary schedule for the Public Library staff adopted March 17th provides that the minimum for lowest grade will be \$70 a month, increased automatically to \$75 at the end of the first year of service; and minimum salary for department heads and branch librarians \$1200.

Buffalo. The Gibbs-Borkowski bill authorizing the city of Buffalo to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds for improvement of the Grosvenor Library has been signed by Governor Miller.

Buffalo. In 1920 the Buffalo Public Library circulated 1,838,195 books, of which 1,058,806 were fiction, to 147,000 borrowers, an increase of 38,667 over the figures of 1919. The number of borrowers on January 1, 1921, was 108,870, or 147,000 if the number of pupils registered in grammar schools in which class-room libraries are placed are added. Forty-three of these libraries were installed, but no other new distributing agencies were opened, altho several districts of the city are asking for library facilities and some of the present branches have outgrown their quarters. The reading rooms of the Main Building also have only standing room to offer on many days.

There was 286,386 books circulated from the Loan Desk; 272,255 from the Open Shelf Room, and 112,358 from the Children's Room, or a total of 670,999 books borrowed directly from the Main Building. The library contained 406,630 books on the first of January, 1921, of which 12,759 represented the net increase for the year. The Binding and Mending Department bound 9394 and reinforced 16,304 books. Payments for maintenance included \$39,018 for books, \$2423 for periodicals, \$7376 for binding, with \$101,281 for library salaries and \$13,390 for janitor service. Total maintenance cost \$194,316, leaving an unexpended balance of \$13,629.

All of the new members of the staff who have not had the benefit of similar work elsewhere have been enrolled as members of the Library Training Course of the University of Buffalo. These students have been transferred from one department of the Library to another to meet

the practice work requirements of the University as part of this course.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind added 107 new borrowers during 1920, making a total of 736 active borrowers of whom 292 are in Philadelphia, 225 in Pennsylvania, and 219 in other states. Forty-two titles were added to the library, making the total collection 1334. Thirty bound volumes and 25 unbound magazines and pamphlets were sent to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with which the Free Library of Philadelphia continues to co-operate in distributing embossed books, all expenses of sending them outside the city being met by the Society. The Society urges these readers who desire to read a dotted type to learn Revised Braille, grade one and one half, which is English Braille with fewer contractions and a different capital sign, but believes that the Moon type is the best and easiest for those who have become sightless in adult life, from its resemblance to the Roman letter with every unnecessary line eliminated. One of the books published in Moon type from a special fund was Roosevelt's "Letters to His Children."

GEORGIA

Atlanta. There was a gratifying response to the open series of lectures offered by the Library School during the week of March 28th. Ten librarians of small public or club libraries took the full course of lectures while five other libraries were represented at one or more of the lectures, making in all fifteen libraries represented. The highest attendance at any one of the lectures was nineteen, this being at Miss Titcomb's lecture on the County library.

The course consisted of six lectures by Margaret Carnegie of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, on phases of library work with children; five lectures by Mary E. Ensign of Chicago, on the mending and repair of books; five lectures by Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the George Library Commission, on the administrative problems of a small library; and two

by Mary L. Titcomb of Washington County Free Library, Maryland, on County library work and making the library felt in the community. A valuable part of the course was the opportunity given during the first hour of each day for individual conferences and interviews.

This was the first experiment of the school in offering an open course of lectures and the response was such that it would seem worthwhile to arrange similar courses from year to year with the untrained librarian of the small public library in mind.

T. D. B.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. The Training Class of the Indianapolis Public Library completed its six months' course in March. The thirteen students taking the examinations, all of whom have been assigned to staff positions, are as follows: Edna Bernstein, Grace Greene, Margaret Harlan, Leah Henry, Bessie Hereth, Alice Mary Johnson, Mary Kellner, Edna Levey, Mary McBride, Dorothy Phillips, Isabel Russell, Flora Shattuck, and Ione Wilson. The course included two hundred and thirty-six lecture hours and an equal amount of practice work for each student.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Four libraries of safety research are allied with that of the National Safety Council, says Mary Bostwick Day in the December *National Safety News*. These are the libraries of the Safety Institute of America, the National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, the Independence Bureau, and the Pennsylvania Rating Bureau. "These five libraries have a 'round robin' system of circulating literature on accident prevention and kindred problems. Through this co-operative plan each of the five libraries receives all the material accumulated by the other four, and none of them misses any new suggestions, new safety literature, unusual articles, reports, etc., which are of interest.

The National Safety Council library is also linked up with the American Library Association, and with the Special Libraries Association whose membership includes some three hundred industrial librarians of the country.

Within a stone's throw of the National Safety Council headquarters is located the library center of the Middle West. . . . Within a few weeks the John Crerar Library. . . will occupy twelve floors. . . next door to the Council's headquarters. Around the corner. . . is the Chicago Public Library. . . . The American Library Association Headquarters are in the Public Library building, and that organization renders valuable assistance to all libraries, including that of the Council. . . . Some 10,

000 volumes are available thru the Western Society of Engineers. . . a few blocks away."

MISSOURI

The fourteenth annual report of the Missouri Library Commission shows a growth of interest in books and reading in the southern part of the state, which has been a difficult section to reach on account of poor railroad facilities. 15,955 volumes were loaned by the Traveling Library Department. Only two counties were not represented by borrowers, Mercer on the northern boundary, and Maries, an unrailed county, in the central part of the state. The Department has carried on the work inaugurated by the A. L. A. of supplying vocational books to American soldiers. Missouri's quota of books from Library War Service amounted to 7000 volumes, which were added to the Traveling Library collection, now numbering 25,027 books. The collection is divided into three fixed groups, the first containing fifty books of a general character for general community reading; thirty to fifty books in the school groups intended to supplement a collection already in the school library; and third, special groups of books on one subject. The remainder make up the open shelf or general loan collection.

New Carnegie libraries were put into operation at Aurora and Marceline. A new library building at Hamilton will soon be ready for use. Chillicothe is taking steps towards a county library. There are in all sixty public libraries in Missouri, thirty-one of which are tax supported. Seventy-three counties have no public libraries within their borders, and there are seven towns of more than 5000 population without libraries. Up to the present the Commission has been unable to employ an organizer to supervise the organization of new libraries.

The Commission asks an appropriation of \$62,875 for the year 1921-1922.

Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Commission since its foundation, resigned a year ago; the work was temporarily in charge of Inez Benedict until September, when Irving R. Bundy took up the secretaryship.

St. Louis. A series of conferences on library work has been conducted this year, by the students, one of whom presides at each conference, choosing the subject for the hour and assigning the phases to be reported upon by her assistants.

At a luncheon held at the Hotel Jefferson on Thursday, April 7th, the St. Louis Library School and Training Class Alumni Association was organized and the following officers elected for the coming year: Margaret Donan, president; Phyllis Casey, vice-president; Annalil Huning, secretary.

Columbia. The Library of the University of Missouri recently acquired the valuable private library of the late Professor G. Jacques Flach of Paris. He was a French jurist, historian, and professor of comparative legislation, 1884-1919, in the College de France, and of comparative law in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques from 1877 to 1919. To qualify himself for these positions he studied the most varied civilizations, including Russia, Japan, and the antiquities of Babylon and other Asiatic countries. His chief efforts were concentrated on the history of ancient French law, and his principal work was *Origines de l'Ancienne France*, in three volumes. The collection is rich in legal antiquities, history of Alsace-Lorraine, of early France and her antiquities, including local departments such as Languedoc, and of Germany and Austro-Hungary. The library consists of 6000 volumes; 1300 of which deal with legal antiquities, comparative law, ordinances of kings of France; 400 with the history and antiquities of Alsace-Lorraine; 500 volumes with French antiquities and history and there are 150 volumes of cartularies and diplomatics. The collection contains many early printed books including a Froben, a Stephens of Paris, an incunabula, a Manuscript, several Elzevirs, a first edition of Beaumarchais's *Figaro*, and several fine bindings with the signatures of the binders.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. A valuable little collection of autographed books, being the most part gifts of the respective authors to the late Ruth McEnery Stuart, has been presented to the Howard Memorial Library by Mrs. Stuart's sister, Sarah McEnery.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. With the assistance of the Amherst H. Wilder Charity, the service of the St. Paul Public Library to the hospitals of the city is being greatly extended. Perrie Jones, who has been employed by the Wilder Charity to take charge of this work, is a graduate of Smith College, and had library training in the University of Minnesota summer school and in the New York Public Library School and had five years of experience in library work in Minnesota and New York City.

The Library's plans for this service have received the endorsement of the Academy of Medicine and Ramsey County Medical Association; a successful campaign for books for this service has just been concluded, and arrangements are now being made for semi-weekly visits to each of the eleven hospitals in the city.

Minneapolis. The request of the Public Library for a two-mill tax levy in place of the

one mill has been endorsed by the Charter Commission and the Board of Estimate and Taxation. An intensive campaign is planned for the six weeks preceding the municipal elections on June 13th. Requests for information on the situation are coming in from many sources such as the League of Women Voters, Woman's Community Council, Kiwanis Club, etc.

The Library Board is not making any move with regard to the new building at present; building will probably be deferred until the cost has decreased.

MONTANA

Billings. A recent report of the Librarian of the Parmly Billings Memorial Library covers the three years beginning January 1, 1918, and shows a healthy growth from a circulation of 51,510 volumes in 1915 to 95,433 in 1920, the book stock numbering 25,206 volumes at the end of 1920. The collection of bulletins, reports and other publications of the U. S. Geological Survey has been much used since the library found itself in the midst of an oil center.

Work with high schools was prosecuted successfully, and an outline of a course in library training to become a part of the school curriculum has been presented to them for consideration.

OREGON

Salem. The Salem Public Library contained 15,518 volumes on the first of the year, about double the number of books ten years ago before the library moved into a Carnegie building. The circulation also doubled, numbering approximately 60,000 loans during 1920. The methods employed in library publicity have been various, ranging from weekly lists and occasional articles for each daily newspaper and slides for the picture houses to the maintenance of two bulletin boards in the windows of the Salem Electric Company and Miller Mercantile Company to advertise new books and other library resources. Five classes came from Willamette University for instruction in the use of reference books, and the school libraries loaned 14,737 books.

The nine county libraries of Oregon serve 383,809 people. The population of towns having free public libraries not in county systems is 119,204, making a total of 508,013 having access to some sort of library, but leaving 280,272 people dependent upon the State Library for book service, which is furnished by 768 traveling library stations and by the mailing or lending department. The Oregon State Library loans books to any citizen of Oregon who requests them without the formality of an application signed by property owner or taxpayer,

and without any limit as to number. Of the 45,836 books loaned from the mail order department in the year ending September 30, 1920, but 117 volumes and clippings were lost, the total value being \$92.80, and only \$2.08 was not refunded out of \$576.63 advanced for postage during the year 1919. The number of books sent out to individuals, branches and libraries during the biennium ending September 30, 1920, was 155,581, a gain of 20,534 over the last biennium.

Library service was extended to organizations with the help of county agricultural agents, the State Board for Vocational Education, the Loyal Legion, county nurses, women's clubs, the Y. M. C. A., Monmouth Normal School, the private and independent colleges; to the various workers thru the conventions of plumbers, blacksmiths, ministers and teachers; to the lighthouse and coast guard stations thru their supervisors, and to the forest service and ships at sea.

Exclusive of periodicals, bound and unbound, the Library has approximately 190,000 volumes, or a cataloged total of 179,619 volumes on October 1. The general lending collection has 59,321 volumes, of which 27,995 are in the traveling libraries. Library War Service books to the number of 2539 were given various libraries thruout the state, while others are still held awaiting the establishment of county libraries. The annual purchase of school library books from the county school library fund amounted to \$16,085 in 1919, and \$16,371 in 1920. The legislative appropriation of \$50,000 for the biennium was divided into \$24,000 for salaries and for wages of part-time help; general maintenance, \$4700; replacements, repairs and equipment, \$2700; and books, periodicals and binding, \$18,600. The Board of Trustees requests \$79,660 for the coming biennium, which is regarded as a modest proposal when the \$262,888 appropriated by Multnomah County (which includes Portland) for library purposes for the year 1921 is considered.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco. The Presidio Carnegie Branch of the San Francisco Public Library is now open to the public. The building, which is situated on a plot having a frontage of 137½ feet on two streets and a depth of 255 feet, is a fire-proof construction faced with terra-cotta. The cost was \$85,000 and it provides accommodation for 15,000 volumes.

Riverside. The Dorothy Daniels Memorial collection of books at the Public Library is entitled "Books for Children of Today and Those

of Long Ago." The basis of the collection now contains about two hundred and fifty volumes of illustrated books for children: modern publications, and a collection of toy books, horn books, chap books and books for children of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It contains also some monographs and treatises on books of that character. A portrait book-plate will be used. Contributions to an endowment fund have been received.

Berkeley. On Commencement Day, May 11, the following students will graduate from the Library Science courses:

Marion Anderson, Bertha Olga Biernath, Josephine Carrol Brown, Dorothy Deming, Helen Downs, Esther Dahl Hahn, Lois Chambers Howe, Mina Elizabeth Keller, Anna Pauline Kennedy, Deborah King, Helen Sullivan Lacy, Rachel Graffis Look, Mrs. Beulah Van Engelin Lucas, Ivander MacIver, Florence Anita Rhein, Dorothy Grace Squires, Mary Helen Sterrett, Nellie Lucile Stiles, Mrs. Evangeline W. Thurber, Katherine Ray Wickson.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The extent of the library zeal in Czecho-Slovakia is shown by the fact that the sums voted by the cities are in many cases far in advance of the sums required by the Library Law of 1919: Vitkovice (the city of the famous iron works) has appropriated 60,000 crowns instead of 16,205; Kladno (coal mines), 27,800 crowns instead of 11,551; Brandys n. o., 13,000 crowns instead of 3660; Novy Bydzov, 8000 crowns instead of 4567; Hloubetin, 25,500 crowns instead of 1603; Libusin, 14,000 crowns instead of 2450; Breclava, 39,000 crowns instead of 4258; Plzen (the well known Pilsen), 149,105 crowns instead of 64,352; and Prague, 550,000 crowns instead of 183,389.

Detailed statistics are in preparation regarding the workings of the libraries under the first year of the law, and we hope shortly to give an abstract of these reports. The Czecho-Slovak Ministry of National Defense appropriated 220,000 Czech Crowns for general culture work among the soldiers for the year 1920. The sum of 262,000 Czech Crowns, collected by voluntary contributions from the soldiers themselves, to supplement this appropriation, is witness to the appreciation which this work has met. The 358 army libraries contained in August, 1920, a total of 106,530 carefully selected volumes which have been cataloged and classified. There are in addition 250 reading rooms which subscribe to 5000 periodicals. During the three months of May, June and July of last year 53% of the army borrowed from these libraries 186,894 volumes.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

CHAPIN, Artna H., 1897 Armour, former librarian of the Redlands (Calif.) Public Library, appointed director of circulation at the Youngstown (O.) Public Library.

COLLINS, Lillian, 1914, Wash., appointed librarian of the Aberdeen (Wash.) Public Library.

DIGBY, Adele (Burnham), 1912-13 N. Y. S., died at her home in Ann Arbor, Mich., on February 28 of heart trouble resulting from an attack of influenza.

HARDY, Mary, 1910-11 S. spec., appointed librarian of the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Van Wert, Ohio.

HILL, Grace, 1912 N. Y. S., will be one of the instructors in the Summer Session of the Simmons College School of Library Science, Boston.

JOHNSON, Ellen A., 1921 N. Y. S., appointed head of the Children's Department in the main library and instructor in work with children in the library school of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

KELLOW, Ethel, 1912 C. P. cert., appointed children's librarian, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

LUCAS, Mary R., 1919 C. P. dip. in work with children, has resigned the children's librarianship at Duluth, Minn., to become first assistant in the Children's Department of St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library.

McMULLEN, Elizabeth, 1915-16 N. Y. S., resigned her position with the Iowa State Agricultural College Library to become assistant in the Reference Department of the Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.

RULE, Elizabeth Elkins, for more than fifty years connected with the Lynn Public Library,

died April 19. Born at Nantucket in March 1849, Miss Rule went to Lynn at the age of nine. She was educated in the Lynn High School and prepared for a teachers' career at the Salem Normal School. She never taught but instead entered the service of the Lynn Public Library as a part-time assistant in 1867. Two years later, she was given a regular position, and in 1873, the position of assistant librarian was established which she filled until she retired on a pension in March 1919. During her long period of service, Miss Rule saw the Lynn Public Library grow from a collection of 8,000 books in a small building occupied by retail stores to the present system of a Central Library and four Branches, housing a collection of nearly 120,000 volumes. She was known to a wide circle of librarians thru her many years of membership in the A. L. A., in whose first conference she was one of the three women members, and the Massachusetts Library Club.

SIBLEY, Eleanor, 1916 C. P. cert., appointed assistant instructor in story-telling in the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

TARR, Anna M., 1910 N. Y. S. former librarian at Clinton, Ia., and since 1919 director of circulation at the Youngstown Public Library, appointed acting librarian of the Youngstown (O.) Public Library during the leave of absence of the librarian.

TICHENOR, Barcus, 1919 N. Y. P. L., has resigned her position in the Catalog Department of the Indianapolis Public Library to become librarian of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie, Ind.

THROOP, George R., Assistant Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, has resigned to become assistant to the Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis. He is succeeded by Charles H. Compton, Chief Reference Librarian of the Public Library in Seattle, Washington.

WALLACE, Lucie, appointed associate editor for the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* and the *International Index to Periodicals* (formerly *Readers' Guide Supplement*).

WALLACE, Ruth, 1915 N. Y. S., has returned to the Indianapolis Public Library as head of the Catalog Department after a year's leave of absence.

WHEELER, Joseph L., 1909 N. Y. S., librarian of the Youngstown (O.) Public Library, has been granted a year's leave of absence beginning May 1st, and will spend this time on a farm in Vermont. His address is Fairhaven, Vt.

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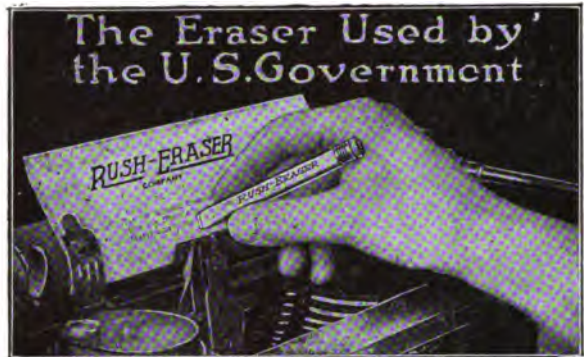
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Woolf, Leonard. *Mandates and empire*. 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S. W. 1: League of Nations Union. Bibl. 1 s.

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MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA. *See* SANTA BARBARA

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

National Municipal League. *Story of the city-manager plan: the most democratic form of municipal government*. 261 Broadway, New York. Bibl. 10 c. *See also* GARBAGE DISPOSAL

MUSIC. *See* ORCHESTRATION

NATIONALISM

Gooch, George Peabody. *Nationalism*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1. (Handbooks on international relations.)

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OCCULTISM

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OLIVES. *See* BACTERIOLOGY

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RAILROADS—CUBA

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RECREATION

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Ashley, Percy. Modern tariff history: Germany, United States, France. 3d ed. London: Murray. Bibl. 16 s.

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WRITING

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

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Southwestern Section of the Ohio Library Association, followed by a visit to the Cincinnati Public Library on Saturday the 7th.

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Economics of Library Architecture*

By CLEMENT W. ANDREWS

Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago

THE paper which I am to present was prepared for the Chicago Literary Club. In revising it, chiefly by elision, much of the original wording has been left. This will explain, and perhaps excuse, a somewhat lighter tone, and the inclusion of some matter which might have been taken for granted in addressing a professional audience.

Still it will have the advantage of novelty, even to you. While several books have been written on library architecture and some papers on the economical aspects of certain details, there has been, so far as I know, no general presentation of the subject.

Perhaps the complexity and variability of the conditions have prevented such a presentation, for these are complex and varied to such a bewildering degree that an ideal and truly scientific solution would require the use of higher mathematics than I have at command or you the patience to follow, even if the room had sufficient wall space for the development of the equations.

A comprehensive survey must take into account, among many other items, the expenditure of money for the construction of the building; for its maintenance, after construction; the expenditure of time by the staff in the service of the library, which is of course an expenditure of money; of effort by the staff, which is in most cases time and therefore money; and the expenditure of time and effort by the readers, which may be money to them and certainly is a factor in determining the economic return to the library for its expenditure.

These economic considerations apply to every part of the Library's service; to its circulation department; to its general and special reference work; to the routine of classification and cata-

logging; to care of readers and staff; to its systems of heating, lighting and ventilation. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a single item of library work which is not affected in some degree by the plan of the building.

Then there are the distinctions to be drawn between the various classes of readers, and these distinctions sometimes require the balancing of directly contrary forces. Thus the time of children and of those who frequent the newspaper room cannot be considered as valuable as that of older and more serious readers; yet it has been found advisable, in the modern public library, to provide for these classes space near the entrance. For the children this is desirable because they cannot be and perhaps ought not to be forced to the quiet behavior of older persons, and they would inevitably cause confusion if they circulated in large numbers thru the main portion of the building. As to the newspaper room habitués, a visit to that room in almost any public library will convince one, on the evidence of more senses than one, of the undesirability of their permeating the building.

In the same way and for equally obvious, tho very different reasons, separate provision must be made for the use of medical collections, of music collections, of maps, by investigators requiring special desk facilities or wanting to consult a large number of books at one time, and by those readers who want to consult quickly a dictionary, directory, or other reference work. It is evident that the work of arranging the rooms to secure the maximum result from the minimum expenditure of money, time, and effort is like marriage in that it is not to be entered upon lightly or unadvisedly.

Again, while some of these factors have been determined with sufficient accuracy, others have been determined only approximately, and still others are not known at all or vary greatly at different times.

Thus of major factors the minimum width of aisles in the book stacks and the maximum

* Paper read at Atlantic City, April 30, before members of the American Library Institute, the New Jersey Library Association, and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

length of shelves, factors which determine the most economical spacing of the columns, are known fairly accurately, the minimum space to be allotted each reader at the tables with somewhat less accuracy, but almost nothing is known of the relative economic value of the time of the individual readers, except that it cannot be taken at their own valuation and that it necessarily varies under different circumstances. For instance, a library built for peace conditions would naturally favor the convenience of a physician engaged in saving life over that of a chemist at work on a perfume to sweeten it. But in time of war the preference would be given to the chemist at work on a new poison gas to kill by the hundred thousand over that of the physician who could hope to save only by the score. Even then an exact solution would not be possible; for there is not on record any determination of the relative mental quickness of the chemist and physician, to decide the amount of preference to be given the one or the other in order to secure the maximum total result.

In smaller matters the same holds true. The time of the elevator run, the number of seconds required to open and close the gates, and to load and unload the car are known with sufficient accuracy to enable the architect to decide just how many elevators will give the most economical service. The service between the book stacks and the delivery desk is much less accurately known, tho in most libraries it is the more important factor. Every library has to determine the limiting conditions. No American library could follow the German plan by which the books are asked for one day and delivered the next; nor give an average service of an hour, as in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris; nor even the twenty minute service of the British Museum. The fifteen minute service of the Boston Public Library did not secure it from complaints, but I have not heard of any in regard to the ten minute service of the New York Public Library, nor that of five minutes at the John Crerar. The average service at the Chicago Public Library should be considerably less than five minutes, and one Scotch library has succeeded in bringing it down to one minute. Such rapidity of service, however, as that last mentioned, would require special arrangements which would hamper the work of a reference library too much.

Of course the time of service is not dependent solely on the means of communication between the stacks and the delivery desk. The number of attendants, their interest in the work, their age, sex, pedestrian ability and other qualifications, the number of miles of shelving which each has to cover, the number of calls which

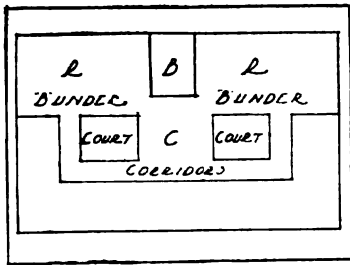
each has to fill, the number to be filled in a given time, all affect the service and must equally affect the plan of the stacks, the number and location of the attendants' stations, the arrangement of the corridors, and other architectural features.

To all these causes of variation in library plans must be added the great differences in the financial conditions of the institutions and in the character of the sites. Where no marked differences on all these points exist, as in the case of the public libraries in small towns, built by Carnegie gifts, there is a general agreement as to the principal features of the plan. There may be noted, I think, a similar tendency toward a type in the newer university libraries, and to a less degree in the public libraries of cities of medium size. But for the larger libraries of the country there has been no uniformity in the conditions as well as great differences in the attitude of the architects toward them.

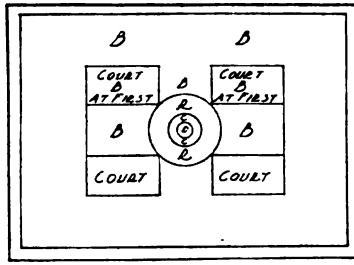
Turning now to the consideration of details, the first question is as to size, or of the time for which provision is to be made. Here it is obvious that a compromise must be found which will make provision for a considerable time, and yet not lock up too much money in space not needed at first. Even if a satisfactory Globe-Wernicke style of library architecture could be evolved, the problem would remain; for this method of construction, like the book cases, would necessarily be more expensive than the usual one. Architects estimate that the construction of a building in two portions would add at least ten per cent to the total cost.

The ground plan of the library is less likely to be considered from the economic standpoint. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the economic conditions affecting it are more likely to be overlooked. When libraries were used chiefly or solely in the day time or when the use of artificial light had to be kept at a minimum, either because of its injurious effect on the books or because of its cost, then the ground plan was naturally chosen so as to secure the maximum of daylight in all parts of the building. These plans have been followed long after the conditions indicating them have ceased to exist. There is now, however, a more general recognition of the change in conditions and a strong tendency toward the solid rectangle advocated by Melvil Dewey years ago.

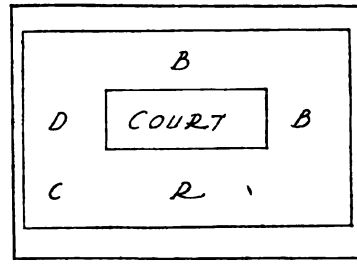
A comparison of the economic advantages of the different ground plans of some of the larger libraries may be of interest. One of the oldest is the hollow square. It is common in Europe, but the Boston Public Library is the only conspicuous example in this country. It furnishes nearly a maximum of well lighted space for a given area, but as it has eight facades it is



NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

B-book space; C-catalog; D-delivery; R-readers

expensive to build, maintain, and heat. Still worse, it gives the maximum dislocation of books, readers, and staff. (See Diagram.) It has been said that the farthest book on the regular shelves of the Chicago Public Library is nearer the delivery desk than the nearest in the Boston Library and it is evident that in the most unfavorable case the supply of a reader and the return may involve a combined journey of book and reader twice around the building.

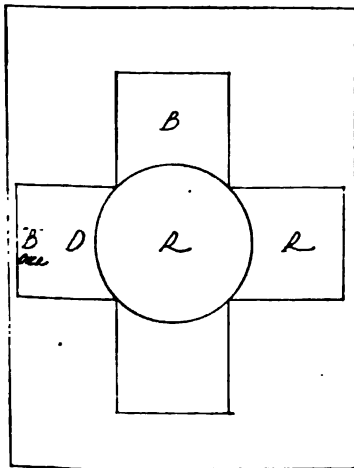
Another ground plan, exemplified in the Columbia University Library and some other university libraries, is the Greek cross. (See Diagram.) It is even more expensive to build and heat and dislocates the work of the staff fully as much and the storage of the books even more, requiring, therefore, a proportionately large staff. Its only economic advantage seems to be in providing a large number of study rooms, but Harvard, with a larger library, and California, with a smaller one, have met this need in connection with a solid stack.

A less expensive plan is a Greek cross inside a hollow square, as in Library of Congress as first built. (See Diagram.) The New York

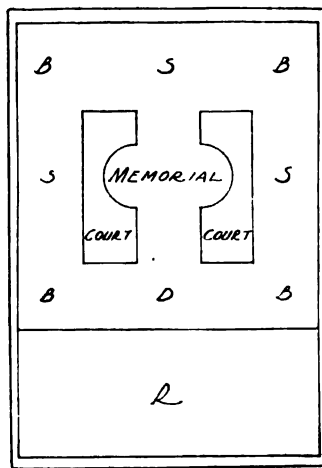
Public Library when extended will have this form. As the open spaces are not large, they do not require elaborate ornamentation and the cost of heating also is less than for the hollow square. The passages thru the arms greatly facilitate the movements of readers and staff, and the storage of books can be made convenient or even central to the delivery desk, and the catalog can be placed in the best position.

The same advantages apply in even a larger degree to a rectangle with only two light wells. In its present form the New York Public Library has such a plan, also St. Louis and Cleveland, and it seems to be the best for public libraries in larger cities. Some of the newer university libraries have adopted the same plan but with a different arrangement of the reading rooms. (See Diagrams.)

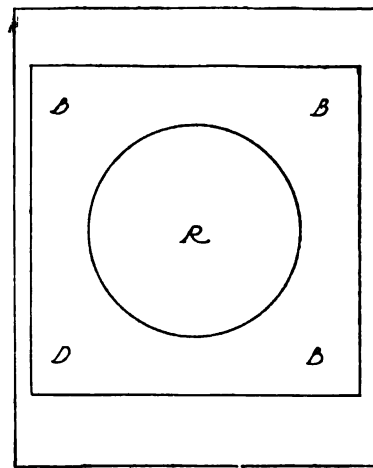
Several other forms have been used. There is a circular one at Oxford, the T shape of the old Harvard Library after the addition of 1876; and of very many small libraries; the L shape of many others; one or two triangular buildings, notably that of the Brooklyn Public Li-



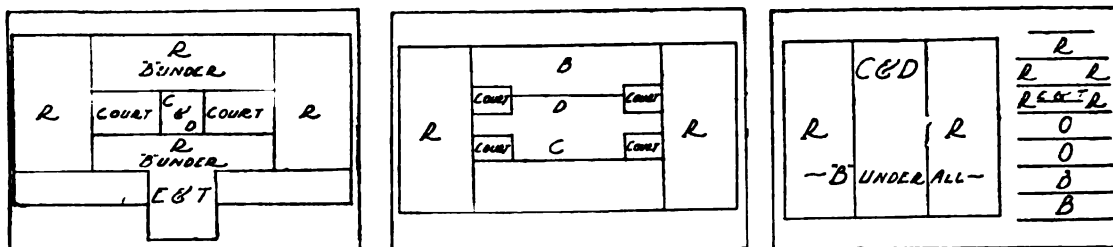
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



HARVARD



MASSACHUSETTS "TECH"



JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY
(GRANT PARK)

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY
(PRESENT SITE)

brary; and some of irregular shapes conditioned by the sites.

Finally, there is the solid rectangle, with a large variation in the proportion of the sides from a square to a narrow oblong. This was the form of the old Boston Public Library, the first large public library building in the country; of Gore Hall at Harvard; of the Astor; and of many others. As used in these libraries, with a lofty central hall and alcoves at the sides for the books, the dislocation of the books was very great, and the space available for them too small for the increase of the collections. These considerations led Harvard in 1876 to adopt the stack system in which the books are housed compactly in rooms used for this purpose alone. By placing these stacks in a rectangle at right angles to the reading room, a very convenient arrangement was secured. Indeed, it varies from the general plan of the modern university library only in not having study rooms around the stacks. This addition could not have been made in 1876, when gas was the only available illuminant, and the library closed at sunset.

This form gives the minimum of cost of construction and maintenance, and a maximum of compactness and accessibility. I have selected two representatives, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology because of its oddity, and the John Crerar for other reasons. (See Diagrams.)

The next factor, logically, is the height. The clear height of the stack floors is determined by the reach of the average attendant at not over $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and if the service floors are in contact with the stacks they should communicate on a level at every second or third floor of the stack. Personally, I would prefer every second floor, carrying the floors thru the stack, if at every floor there would not be sufficient light and ventilation for the staff, while every third floor would be unnecessarily high, causing loss of space and excessive vertical travel. The reading rooms require a greater height for proper lighting and ventilation and in addition permit closer seating without the feeling of being crowded.

A more important item is the number and arrangement of the rooms. Errors here may affect very seriously the number of attendants required and thus increase the maintenance charge. The number and position of the reading rooms is especially important. Some division is necessary, as has been pointed out already. Such divisions, however, are costly and should be avoided as far as possible. The experience of the Newberry Library on this point is enlightening. Its original plan provided for a series of departmental reading rooms, each containing the books on a given subject, and served by attendants having expert knowledge of the subject. From time to time the system has been curtailed until now there is one central reading room and one other for the genealogical collection. The objections to a multiplicity of reading rooms are now felt so generally that most large libraries would refuse a gift which would require the establishment of a separate room, unless with an endowment sufficient to compensate for the disadvantages.

Except that the salaries involved are smaller the same may be said of the arrangement of the stacks. A dispersal of these requires more attendants and lengthens the time of service and so is uneconomical.

Under this head falls also an item which may be of considerable influence on the cost of the building and its maintenance. This is the space devoted to halls and corridors. These should give ready and ample access to such rooms as require this, but anything more, at least in a northern climate, is wholly an evil from the economic standpoint. That the maintenance charge of the New York Public Library is increased considerably by the extent of its halls and corridors is evident to any one who has been in the building. That the loss of time to readers and staff is also considerable is equally certain, tho perhaps not so obvious.

In the matter of lighting, as may be inferred from what has been said, there is a conflict of forces. The more compact building will require more artificial light, and also by permitting more work require more supplies. On the

other hand, electricity is the one item of library expense which has not increased materially in cost in the last six years. Moreover, the introduction of the semi-indirect system has secured much better results than the direct for only a comparatively slight increase in the amount of current and almost as good results as the indirect for a considerable diminution in the current.

In ventilation, however, there is room for improvement. The usual method, where an artificial system is used, is to provide one sufficient for the whole building and requiring to be run as a whole. Yet this is evidently uneconomical, for the needs of different parts of the building vary greatly both as to quantity and duration.

In concluding this part of the paper let me refer briefly to a phase of the subject which on first thought might not seem to belong to it at all. This is the aesthetics of library architecture. Yet it is certain that the adoption of a style which is expensive to construct may impose too heavy a burden on the funds of the

library, that one with much ornamentation will be more expensive to maintain, that one will give more available or better lighted space than another; and on the other hand that bad architecture or an absolutely plain building in the factory style will almost certainly cost the institution the respect and perhaps the good will of all who see it and use it. In economic terms this may well mean the loss of financial support from the community either in taxes or gifts, a loss of efficiency on the part of the staff thru lack of pride in the institution, and a disregard for its property and regulations on the part of the readers.

Speaking under correction as a layman, I do not think that simplicity and unity of plan are incompatible with dignity of style, beauty of design, or suitability of material.

Does not Polonius' advice fit exactly? "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but not expressed in fancy." Would not Laertes have erred equally had he bought for his studies at the university either the full dress of a courtier or the overalls of a workman?

The Catalog of the Future

THE catalog of the future—what is it to be? The catalog of the present has been developed thru many experiments to a completeness that leaves little to be desired. A librarian whose privilege it was to succeed to a school library where had just been installed a new catalog with a well-nigh perfect list of author, title, subject, analytic and cross reference cards was enthusiastic over the opportunity for inducting Junior High School pupils into its use, fore-tasting the pleasure of accustoming all those growing minds to the use of the tool that was to make them at home in any library.

Time after time she explained to individuals and to groups the use of the cards only to find them after many days starting to read the catalog thru to find a needed book or looking in the last drawer for Burns' poems or complaining there was nothing about Longfellow because the drawer chanced to read "KIP-MAN." Gradually it dawned upon her that they lacked a working knowledge of the alphabet; many of them lacked any knowledge of it. A few who were "alphabet-minded" quickly learned the order of letters and the encyclopedic sequences. But many who had come up thru the "modified Gary system" seemed powerless to grasp it and turned in discouragement from any attempt to use the catalog. The trouble was sharply

brought out when a bright boy between eight and ten years of age asked for his reader's card. In the noise of a passing class the librarian was uncertain as to the name and asked "Does it begin with B or P?" "I don't know" he replied. Thinking he had misunderstood, she said "Spell it." A look of puzzled helplessness passed over his face; then he brightened and said "I can't spell it but I can write it." Given pencil and paper he wrote in a firm clear hand "Harry Puder."

Such experiences make librarians wonder what is to become of tools based on fundamentals no longer taught in schools? Must the catalog of the future be oral (or aural) constructed on sounds not letters? Will a trained ear listen at the "SH" phone till "Shakespeare" sounds and then press a button which will click into view an indication of the location of the volume sought? Or will it be piano board style where manipulation of the keys will bring as accurate and instantaneous service as a cash register?

Whatever the new system devised to keep up with modern educational methods, there would seem to be more trouble ahead for librarians and library schools.

MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG.

Michigan's State Library Service*

AT present Michigan's State Library** is under a Board of Library Commissioners which has five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The state librarian is a member of the board and its secretary.

It is recommended:

1. That the library service be considered part of the State's educational service and placed in the Department of Education.
2. That the library board be abolished.
3. That officers responsible for promoting the State's library work, including the state librarian, be appointed by the state superintendent of public instruction or commissioner of education.

The proposal to make the library service a part of the State's larger program for public education is based upon a double desire to increase and improve library service and to strengthen the schools. Even if the State's library program were far more extensive, it is believed that association with the State's other education would do more for libraries than any independent board, no matter how competent, can easily do.

The larger part of the work of the State library service is and always will be primarily in rural and semi-urban districts, where the schools stand a better chance of receiving adequate support than does a library. There is a growing belief that the natural center for community interest is the public school building. This is true even in cities where there are more occasions for community gatherings in local schools than in a library. To combine the interest of school and library promises more for rural and semi-urban localities, even for smaller cities, than does separation of the two. Even in larger cities progressive librarians try to establish branches at public schools. No place in Michigan is rich enough to tolerate lack of cooperation between public school and public library. No school is either rich enough or poor enough to be without both a well supported public school and an adequate library accessible to the public. To make sure that neither school nor library will suffer, it is recommended:

That Michigan attempt to build up the libraries which its rural districts sadly need by increasing the responsibility of the public school system for library development.

If this recommendation is not followed, an alternative is recommended:

That central responsibility be secured by abolishing the library board and placing the obligation for promoting library service upon a library director who shall be accountable to the governor.

The reasons for substituting a single-headed officer for a board of five have been given repeatedly under other headings.

For this proposal it is believed that even library leaders can be won if the matter is taken up with them and the probabilities considered for development looking to conditions ahead in rural and semi-urban districts for the next ten and twenty years. There would still remain all that the volunteer association of library workers can do to keep a state library up to a maximum program. Stronger than any outside pressure will be the inside appeal of districts centering in the schools of the state for adequate library facilities. A stronger direction can be obtained thru pooling the library interests with education than can in all probability be obtained by trying to secure a separate salary and separate maintenance.

There will be those who believe that merging the library and educational services will jeopardize the library and make it a sort of neglected step-sister unless the law specifies a certain millage to be allowed each year for library development. That is a plausible argument that friends of various movements frequently urge. Experience shows, however, that there is a tendency on the part of public officers who are insured a certain statutory millage, to cut their program to fit that allowance instead of telling the whole of their story and expecting communities and the state to make appropriations which will fit newly seen needs. It is believed that all friends of library extension in Michigan will be more keenly alive to the possibilities of this work and will do far more to help the public see the need for it, if it is incorporated as one of the State's educational services to be supported out of special appropriations for supervision and for State grants. There are very few educational services that ever have suffered or ever will suffer because of the necessity of coming back to the people's representatives once every two years with proof that money has been well spent and that more money is needed.

* Summary of report on the analysis of Michigan's State Government Organization. Prepared by Committee to Promote Reorganization of Michigan's State Government. Chapter 26, page 146.

** The State Library itself is not in charge of this board which has jurisdiction otherwise in the library affairs of the State.—Ed. L. J.

The "Morgue" as a Factor in Journalism*

By JOSEPH F. KWAPIL

Librarian, Public Ledger Company, Philadelphia

THE "Morgue," when conducted on a modern basis, is an indispensable department of any well-regulated newspaper. It bears the same relation to the editorial force of a newspaper as the accounting department has to that of a large corporation. Instead of accounts it is responsible for items of news, biographical and prepared obituary sketches, zinc etchings, photographs, reference books, etc.

The greatness of the morgue is demonstrated to the best advantage at times when there are happenings of great importance. There may be a great shipping disaster, a mine explosion, a bomb outrage, a sensational murder, or a great conflagration. It is prepared for just such emergencies as these in which the details are often meagre. It can supply a great variety of detailed information, photographs, maps and charts to illustrate it; making it possible to "play the story" for its full value from the news standpoint. Rival newspapers, which have not developed their morgue department sufficiently to possess this material are at very much of a disadvantage.

By way of illustration: a fairly prominent person dies unexpectedly, there has been no time to prepare an obituary sketch in advance. The editor sends for all the available material. He receives an envelope of clippings, a book containing a biographical sketch, numerous photographs, and quite likely an envelope containing several cuts. From the data supplied the rewrite man is able to prepare a quite satisfactory sketch for the next edition, altho he may have had just a few minutes in which to do this. Within a half hour from the time that the message came into the office the newspaper is on the street, giving full details, which include a sketch of his life and that of his family, embellished with a good late portrait. This kind of incident is of practically everyday occurrence. While on the subject of obituaries, the well-equipped morgue has many thousands of up-to-date obituary sketches and cuts of people of local, national and international importance in its files for such an emergency, and those of special importance are prepared in advance, set in type and kept corrected up to date. These are given a number in the "galley" and the proofs are filed in the morgue.

Newspaper reporters are constantly changing from one office to another. Why this should be

it is not easy to explain. They change so frequently that it is almost impossible to be familiar with all their names. As a consequence it is often necessary to assign a new reporter to a story that has been covered on previous occasions by other members of the reportorial staff. Altho he is unfamiliar with the details or history of his story, he can get the envelope on that particular subject, study what has been previously written, and he is thus enabled to write intelligently and in accord with the policy of the paper on this particular subject.

The editorial writers use the morgue freely to ascertain and verify facts. They consult it when they are about to quote someone and want the exact wording of what he said and the occasion on which he said it. It is invaluable when it is necessary to secure the text of certain bills pending in Congress or the state legislatures, and the facts and statistics that have been used in connection with such bills.

The Sunday department is dependent to a great degree on the morgue for data and photographs to illustrate the magazine section of the paper. A high percentage of the articles used in this section is based on the material supplied by this department.

There is an important tuberculosis or cancer discovery announced in Paris. The City Editor wants to give the story a local angle, and wishes to obtain the opinions of resident specialists on this new discovery. The morgue is called upon to supply the names of such specialists and is able to do so from the news clippings filed, in which they are quoted on that subject.

The promotion branch of the Advertising Department has a request from a prospective advertiser who wants facts about automobiles, for instance. He may want the number of passenger cars, motor trucks, accessory dealers, etc., in the city. The morgue should be able to supply these facts.

The Circulation Department every day receives many letters with enclosed stamps, asking for a paper that had such and such an article, the date of which the enquirer does not recall. These inquiries are all referred to the morgue, which supplies the dates with little trouble, by means of the news index, a daily chronicle of the contents of the newspaper.

The newspaper is looked upon as a kind of public institution, and is expected to answer questions that cover almost every subject imaginable. The public looks upon it as an obligation

* Paper read before the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City, April 30, 1920.

on the part of the newspaper, rather than a courtesy. These requests for information come in the form of letters, telephone calls and personal visits. The morgue has a special department called the Information Bureau where all queries are submitted. On some days the telephone rings incessantly and the calls run into the hundreds.

The success of a newspaper morgue depends a great deal on the librarian in charge. He must be a man who is wide awake to his position and responsibilities. He must be a student of events and happenings so as to select the material to be filed. He must possess a mind for detail and organization and be able to reduce lost motion to a minimum. He must act as the connecting link between the past, the present and the future. He must be historian of contemporary events, and is supposed to have everything that has happened in the last fifty years at his finger tips. He must be thoroly familiar with persons local, national and international. To use a slang baseball expression, he is the "pinch hitter" in almost every crisis.

When a big news story "breaks," the order runs: "Get the morgue on the 'phone quick," and the morgue man is expected to be "on the job" like a fire horse. He must be persistent and determined with the tenacity of a bulldog. No task is too great or too difficult for him to tackle. The harder the task, the more he glories in it. He takes a keen pride in the department, and is most jealous of its reputation, and when it fails, even tho thru no fault of his own, he feels the humiliation deeply.

When he does the reading for the material to be filed, the whole world is as a panorama to him, he clips an item here and there with the finesse of a surgeon doing a delicate operation. By being familiar with events and happenings everywhere, from day to day, he finds it unnecessary to read this material thoroly. He has developed a fine sense of news value, and is able to judge quickly as to whether the matter is worth saving. His reading averages about one hundred newspapers daily, and every week he handles thousands of news clippings, and yet by means of his finely developed system he can lay his hand on any clipping almost instantly. Such a librarian can make his work rank with the most important in the newspaper office, while on the other hand if he lacks vision and initiative, he can keep it on the level of that of an average file clerk.

According to the modern standards of journalism, the *Public Ledger* has an excellent example of the up-to-date newspaper morgue. Several years ago when the Curtis interests purchased it, it was discovered that the morgue was

the weakest department of the whole newspaper plant. It was decided, therefore, to reorganize this department which was thus enabled to adopt the best features of the several great newspaper morgues. Where other newspapers had their material scattered in several different departments, the *Public Ledger* merged them into one central department, concentrating all authority under one head who was responsible directly to the general manager of the paper. This effected a tremendous saving in overhead expense, and at the same time speeded up the entire machine.

Vertical filing equipment was adopted in preference to the open shelf system, the vertical file being more sanitary and saving at least fifty per cent on floor area necessary for aisle space where shelving is used.

Some newspapers file their photographs and clippings together. This necessitates the use of a large manila envelope to file small clippings, and owing to the fact that the clippings far outnumber the photographs, it causes an enormous waste of drawer or shelf space. To avoid this the *Ledger Morgue* adopted a six by four inch envelope made of strong thin paper. One thousand of these envelopes measure eighteen inches. The same number made of manila paper of the kind generally used, would measure thirty inches. This saving of twelve inches of drawer space for every thousand envelopes is very important, in view of the fact that the number of envelopes runs into the hundreds of thousands. With the use of the larger envelope there is also a tendency to put too much material under one broad classification, thus causing a great waste of time at the critical moment in locating some specific material. In contrast, the smaller envelope system lends itself to more definite and direct classification, and allows subdivision of the material as occasion demands. For photographs a ten by twelve inch manila envelope is used, allowing an envelope to every person and subject filed. Before being filed every photograph is stripped and trimmed of every vestige of surplus material so as to keep down the bulk. Fully ninety-eight per cent of the photographs can be filed in this size envelope.

Many morgues use the same size of envelope to hold both one and two column cuts. But the one column cuts outnumber the two column cuts by about six to one. To save space, therefore, the *Ledger* adopted a three by five inch envelope for the one column cuts, and a five by eight inch size for those taking two columns. By doing this it is possible to file twelve thousand one column cuts in the space which would otherwise accommodate only forty-eight hundred cuts.

Very few newspapers keep a daily index of their papers, and are compelled to depend on

their clipping files to trace facts published in their paper. This involves the filing of a great deal of material of only temporary value which in a few months "clutters up" the files and lessens the value of the permanent material. To avoid this the *Ledger* established a daily index. The records are typewritten on special ruled sheets, and show the month, day, edition, page and column on which each story appeared. At the end of the year the sheets are bound in a loose leaf ledger and serve as a permanent index to the bound files for that particular year. This involves about five hours' work daily, and proves a great time saver.

By doing away with the card index for the clipping and photograph files, and by making the envelopes containing the material serve the same purpose, it was made possible to reduce almost by half the work of filing, and greatly to facilitate the quick collection of material.

For keeping record of books, negatives and cuts, the card file has certain advantages. The cards used for this purpose have special forms, each most suitable to the purpose for which it is intended. This arrangement has worked out wonderfully well and could not be improved upon.

In regard to the system of classification, it was found advantageous to subdivide the material into three main divisions: personal, geographical and general. The personal division has by far the greatest amount of material, fully sixty per cent of the material being in this division. For this five thousand subdivision guides are used. The material is filed strictly alphabetically. When there is a great deal of material on an individual, it is subdivided as required. To illustrate, the subdivisions for President Harding are as follows:

Anecdotes	Masons
Ancestry	Merchant Marine
Anglo-American relations	Messages to Congress
Appointments	Music, favorite
Armor plate trust	Nomination to presidency
Army	Obituary
Boyhood days	Presidential campaign
Cabinet	(addresses arranged chronologically)
Disarmament	Presidency
Election to presidency	Prohibition
Foreign policies	Railroads
Germany	Religious views
Golf	Recreation
Hobbies	Senatorial record
Inaugural	Signature
Ireland	Sketches
Labor	Soldiers' bonus
League of Nations	Summer home
Liberty bonds	Woman suffrage
Tariff	

Roughly estimated, there are at present about two thousand clippings on President Harding. To find some special material by this method is a simple matter. For example, we want a certain statement he made in reference to the Irish question. All that is necessary is to go to the Warren G. Harding division of clippings, run down the alphabet until we come to the "Ireland" envelope. In it will be found clippings containing parts of speeches, interviews, etc., relative to President Harding and the Irish question.

Every time a prominent person in public life delivers an address or gives an interview, the full text is filed and a duplicate is carefully read and clipped. This article may contain statements regarding the League of Nations, the Japanese question, the tariff, and, possibly, a half dozen other vital subjects. In each case the part bearing on that particular subject is filed under that subdivision under the speaker's name.

Material other than personal is filed geographically as far as possible. In this division, the major subdivisions are the countries arranged alphabetically. The system of classification is so standardized that guides are suitable to almost any country or city. As an example let us take England. The classifications read:

Army	Foreign Re-	Parliament
Aviation	lations	Railroads
Bolshevism	Labor	Strikes
Cabinet	Liquor	Tariff
Elections	Lords, House	Treaties
Estates	of	Woman suf-
Finances	Navy	rage

These subjects are subdivided again according to the material; thus, there may be under any one main head as many as fifty subdivisions. When the subjects of national importance have run the alphabet, the cities are arranged alphabetically, and the material on the cities is subdivided something like this:

Apartments	Historic	Population
Art galleries	Hotels	Prisons
Bridges	Industries	Residences
Buildings	Lighting	Schools
Charities	Libraries	Statues
Churches	Monuments	Street cleaning
Clubs	Museum	Street railways
Fires	Newspapers	Streets
Fire department	Parks	Theaters
Gas	Police	Water
		Waterfront, etc

The classification for cities varies according to the material field. For large cities there are more subdivisions than for smaller cities.

For example, there may be material on three hundred different churches. There is an envelope for each church, and these are arranged alphabetically so that there is only one place to look for material on a certain church and one can tell instantly whether there be material on it.

The general division is for material such as cannot be filed according to any geographical point. For instance, some of the subdivisions selected from the A section are: Abdications; absinthe; accidents; acetylene; acidosis; acrobats, famous; actors; actors, Equity Association; adding machines; adenoids; advertising; aeroplanes, *see* aviation; age; agriculture; air.

These, too, are subdivided according to the extent of the material filed; the subdivisions of the heading "alien," for example, being as follows: Arrests, Austrians, deportations, enemies, hoarding of money, passports, population, property, slackers, etc. In some cases there may be as many as thirty subdivisions, the material being constantly re-classified as occasion demands.

The same system of classification is used for clippings, photographs, cuts and negatives. Thus, a person familiar with the clipping files can apply his knowledge to the other branches of the department.

In the *Ledger* morgue there are six persons employed. The head librarian reads and clips newspapers and magazines, supervises the department, interviews visitors and passes judgment on material of doubtful value for filing. The assistant librarian assists with the clipping; marks and classifies the clippings to be filed, answers queries, and gets out material called for by the different departments of the newspaper. The second assistant does all the filing of photographs, cuts, clippings and negatives, assists in looking up material in the files, and waits on the public which comes to the library for information. The night librarian indexes the morning *Public Ledger*, answers queries, and gets out material as wanted by the night staff. There is another indexer who indexes the *Evening Public Ledger*, and handles some of the telephone queries during the daytime. An apprentice keeps record of the material taken out and returned, goes to the different departments of the newspaper and collects material borrowed, strips the photographs from the mounts, enters the captions, dates, etc., and does other mechanical work.

The scope of activities of the *Public Ledger* morgue are broader than that of any similar department in the country. It is responsible for the clipping, photograph, cut, negatives, and advertisement drawing files. It keeps a news

index to two papers, has charge of the reference library, the information bureau, and the exchanges. It handles about three thousand clippings, twelve hundred photographs, five hundred negatives and two hundred drawings weekly. The service calls on the department often reach three hundred daily. The department supplies material to the *Evening Public Ledger*, *Public Ledger*, *Retail Public Ledger*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Country Gentleman*.

In the files there are at present about eight hundred thousand envelopes of clipping material, of photographs about five hundred thousand, about eighty thousand negatives, and forty thousand cuts. The library consists of about ten thousand volumes. It would be difficult to estimate the value of such a department in money, as most of the material, if lost, could not be replaced.

The morgue is a big factor in modern journalism. The average editor and publisher do not realize this, and often think that almost any one can fill the post of librarian. Then they wonder why they do not get results from a department, the head of which ranks with the file clerks instead of with the editors. At a conservative estimate I should say that every dollar judiciously spent on the morgue will add at least ten to the physical valuation of the newspaper property on the whole.

WANTED—THE UNITED BANKER FOR MARCH 1911

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In preparing a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Dr. Edmund J. James, until recently president of the University of Illinois I have been unable to verify the following reference:

"Education, a function of the nation. . . .
United Banker, Minneapolis. Mar., 1911."

Altho this particular number of the *United Banker*, Minneapolis, was published scarcely ten years ago, I have been unable to locate a file of the periodical in the following libraries: Minneapolis Public, St. Paul Public, Minnesota State Historical Society, University of Minnesota, Chicago Public, John Crerar, New York Public, American Bankers Association, and the Library of Congress.

In case that you, or any of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, are able to assist me in locating a file of the *United Banker*, containing the number for March, 1911, I should feel very grateful.

J. B. CHILDS.

University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

Book Appeal of the Indianapolis Public Library

By AMY WINSLOW
Chief of the Publications Division

OWING to the great book shortage, due to increased use of book stock, reduction in the book budget, the inelastic tax situation and the rising costs of all items in library administration, the Indianapolis Public Library found itself so seriously handicapped that service was crippled to an alarming extent. The number of home readers had increased 30% in three years. Consequently the books on the shelves were wearing out rapidly and the greater part of the book fund necessarily was expended for replacements.

Fully aware of the impossibility of obtaining from an economical legislative session a change in the tax law which limits the library income, the determination was reached to appeal directly to the citizens who own and use the library.

The first step was the careful preparation of "Fifty-seven Reasons Why the Indianapolis Public Library Needs Thousands of Books." The list was made up of brief, concise statements of particular needs which were limiting library service. These few examples are typical and indicative of the scope of the "57 Reasons."

"During certain periods of the year, particularly during the winter months, the Library has been wearing out more books than it can buy. Books worn out are naturally those most wanted and most in demand and use. The book collection is consequently becoming rapidly less adequate, useful and interesting. How long could a shoe store, a drug store or even a book store keep up under like conditions?"

"It has been utterly impossible to build up library extension work in outlying parts of the city. As an example, for over a year the Library has been appealed to again and again by delegations to establish a small book station in a certain school in the northwest section of the city. Books are greatly needed and desired in this locality but even a small beginning has been an impossibility.

"In the work with children at community houses and deposit stations the Library is forced to use books which are so dirty and worn that they have been discarded from the regular book collection. This is a pitiable situation. A dirty book has as bad a psychological influence as a dirty room or a dirty street."

Copies of these "57 Reasons" were placed in the hands of every member of the Board of School Commissioners. They carried conviction to the extent of an immediate emergency appropriation of \$10,000, official action guaranteeing future adequate book budgets, and the authorization of a special appeal to the citizens for gifts of both books and funds as a further emergency measure.

It was decided to make in February a concentrated effort to plant in Indianapolis the idea of

library bequests and endowments, at the same time awakening a public realization of the needs of the library and preparing the way for an intensive appeal for gifts of books during the week of March 13 to 19. It was felt that this appeal would not bear immediate results but would start a leaven to work which would mean much for the library in years to come. A Form of Bequest was drawn up after consultation with two or three attorney friends of the library. This was multigraphed and sent out with a circular letter to all lawyers, physicians, clergymen and trust officers in the city. The letter stated urgent library needs and suggested that the enclosed Form of Bequest be used when suitable opportunity offered in presenting the idea of library bequests to Indianapolis citizens.

These letters were followed by circular letters to clubs and various organizations, presenting the library situation and suggesting gifts of books or funds for the purchase of books along their particular lines. To patriotic organizations we presented the need of books for use in Americanization work, to scientific societies we pressed the great need and demand for up-to-date technical books and proceedings of national technical societies, and in letters to women's clubs we emphasized the need for books on every subject covered by study outlines and for children's books for use in schools. The results from these letters have been very gratifying and are still being received.

An article appearing in a recent number of *New York Libraries* entitled "Why Give to Libraries" was adapted to the local situation, multigraphed and distributed with a number of these letters.

Series of articles were carefully prepared for each of the three large newspapers and appeared intermittently during a period of two or three weeks. These dealt separately with various phases of the library's activities and dwelt on the limited service in each of these fields, due solely to lack of books. The first article in the *Indianapolis News* was a half page feature story written by William Herschell and illustrated with pictures of the most seriously handicapped branches. These articles, along with a number of editorials, aroused a great deal of interest and discussion and produced an almost instantaneous response. Gifts of books by the armload began to pour in before March had even arrived. The service rendered by the three large

dailies in the city throught the six weeks or so of concentrated effort on these appeals is almost without parallel. A total of 140 articles appeared, amounting to about 45 columns of regulation newspaper space, or nearly six solid pages, including a few cuts. These figures do not take into account the numerous articles which appeared in community papers, house organs and numerous minor publications. It was impossible to obtain an accurate count of these.

It seemed wisest to concentrate the March campaign for gifts of books in one single week, the week of March 13 to 19. No stone was left unturned to prepare the way for the week of this appeal. This was done by newspaper articles, personal talks, letters and announcements in church bulletins and from pulpits. Circular letters were sent to about sixty Indianapolis publications, including the larger house organs. These asked for co-operation and a small space, if possible, devoted to a statement of library needs. With the most important of these letters were sent copies of the "57 Reasons." These "57 Reasons" achieved a certain amount of local fame and were published serially by one of the large dailies and by one of the smaller community papers. Letters were sent to clergymen asking that they give the library all assistance possible in the way of announcements and personal influence. Copies of the "57 Reasons" were mailed with these letters also.

A regular corps of speakers was organized, including members of the library staff, the Citizens' Library Committee and many good friends of the library. In this way the most prominent literary clubs and business organizations were reached in a personal way. Two organizations volunteered the help of their whole membership, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Lions' Club. The Junior Chamber of Commerce sent speakers to a number of business clubs and to some of the moving picture theatres. They also circularized the senior Chamber of Commerce.

One of the most important and influential evidences of outside voluntary assistance was the offer from the Orloff Trio to give for the benefit of the book fund a recital, all proceeds to be used in the purchase of books and a part to be used exclusively for music books. The proceeds from this recital exceeded \$500. Even more important than the financial results was the widespread interest awakened in the library situation. The programs for the concert were printed at a nominal charge by the Printing School of the Arsenal Technical School and carried on the reverse side an emphatic statement of needs and appeal for gifts of books. Practically the only expense involved in the concert

was the charge made for blueprinting the one hundred posters announcing the concert. This item was not large as the work was done at a reduced rate.

Efforts for the week of the appeal were centered on the schools as they are the most strategic points for reaching the whole population. Letters were sent out over the signature of the city superintendent of schools to the principals and teachers in all the school buildings in the city explaining details and urging co-operation. Attractive little circulars were printed in large enough quantities to supply every child, including high school students, with a copy. These circulars stated concretely both what we wanted and what we did not want in the way of books. They were divided into three sections, one addressed to the boys and girls, one to the young people and one to their parents. Members of the library staff went to as many of the school buildings as possible to present the matter in person to the children. They were received with almost uniform enthusiasm and a great show of interest. In a number of instances voluntary cash contributions were made by the children. Talks were made also before a number of the parent-teacher associations. The organizing of the high schools for the campaign was left in the hands of high school principals. Local committees were appointed and each school worked out details to fit the peculiar situation there presented.

The book stores of the city offered splendid support, setting aside table and window displays for books needed by the library and selected by members of the library staff. Advertisements during Book Week urged people to buy books for the library and in three stores a discount of 15% was offered on all books purchased for the library. With the monthly statements from the W. K. Stewart Company were mailed mimeographed copies of the following appeal:

"Your Indianapolis Public Library is facing a serious shortage of books. With a net increase of 30% in the number of library readers in three years, it is embarrassed by a very inadequate book fund and no means of any immediate financial relief in sight.

"In the face of these facts the Library is appealing to the citizens of Indianapolis. During the week of March 13th to 19th the people of the city are to have an opportunity to help remedy this book situation. The Library will recommend books of which it is in desperate need. These will be displayed at W. K. Stewart's during the Library Book Week for the benefit of public-spirited citizens who will buy books for their Public Library.

"Remember March 13th to 19th. Come to W. K. Stewart's and buy books for your Library. They will reach 61,000 library readers. The needs are urgent. Help make your Indianapolis Public Library, the best of its size in the country.

"The Stewart Company's part in this campaign will

be a 15% discount on all books bought for the Public Library."

The Merchants' Association urged their members to assist the library, and as a consequence book collection boxes were placed in six large stores for the reception of books for the library. All publicity in enumerating places where books might be left mentioned these stores, school buildings and all library buildings.

Firms and individuals were generous in their offers of service. Printing was done in several cases without charge, slides for the moving picture theaters were prepared as a contribution to the campaign, the use of the electric motograph and preparation of the sign for it were donated, billboard space and posters were offered gratis, and space on the front of 200 street cars was loaned for the week for display of posters which were printed without cost to the library.

Thru the efforts of the art instructors in the schools about fifty posters were designed by school children and displayed in store windows thruout the city. A beautiful gift bookplate was designed by Frederick Polley, head of the Art Department of the Arsenal Technical School, to be placed in every book given during the campaign. The plate shows a drawing of the Central Library building and is bordered with an adaptation of the carving over the main entrance. This plate served as a great incentive to the children. The idea of having one's name in a library book as the donor aroused the giving instinct to a frenzy.

Cartoonists for two of the newspapers caught the library idea and told in pictures what editorials and library stories had been saying in type. Gaar Williams and Jim Crow achieved front page space in the *News* and *Star*, and Chic Jackson devoted two whole dramas from the life of the Bean family to appeals for books for the library.



THE LITTLE "BOOK HOUSE" FOR RECEIVING COIN



PROTECTED BOX FOR BOOKS ON THE LIBRARY GROUNDS

The following forms of publicity were used during the week of March 13 to 19:

Electric motograph (moving electric sign) over Merchants' Heat and Light building, ran the following appeal for five days: "Your public library desperately needs books. Thousands of them. We appeal to you. Give your own books! Buy new books! Ask your neighbor to give. Tell everybody! It's your library. Help make it the best in the country. Charles E. Rush, Librarian."

Cloth signs on school and library trucks.

Posters on fronts of 200 street cars:

"BOOKS! BOOKS! YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY NEEDS BOOKS. GIVE YOURS THIS WEEK. MARCH 13-19."

Billboard posters.

Slides shown in 25 moving picture theaters.

Bulletin boards in all library buildings bearing posters relating to the book appeal.

Plainly lettered posters on collection boxes in stores placed there for receiving of books.

Letter from Mayor endorsing the appeal published in the newspapers.

Announcements in church bulletins and from church pulpits.

Large yellow box, with black lettering, at corner of Central Library grounds, for the receiving of books. This had a water-

proof covering and received several hundred books.

Little "Book House" for receipt of pennies and dimes. Titles of children's books were represented in the shingles of the little house and money was dropped in thru the chimney. This little house received over \$50.

Miniature well, with "old oaken bucket," the "bucket for ducats," in Main Delivery Room. This received over \$30.

What were the definite results? Over 32,500 books, more than \$1,250 in cash, remarkable publicity, personal book interest in the library, aroused feeling of public responsibility in support and growth of the library, new friends and patrons, individual book giving habit aroused, bequests of special collections of books (two already received), idea implanted of leaving donations, memorials, and legacies to the library (five memorials received since February), \$10,000 additional emergency book fund from the Board, and official promise of one additional cent for books at next tax levy.



CAMPAIGN BOOK PLATE

The quality of books received has been amazingly good. The percentage of discards is very low and most of the titles received have been such as the library is glad to add to its collection. The high percentage of fiction will do a great deal to relieve the shortage along that line. The books of non-fiction have included

good books of travel, history and biography. Some of the exceptionally good titles given have been: complete works of Hugo, Balzac, Dumas, Voltaire, Plutarch, Irving, Eliot, Carlyle, Kipling and Bret Harte, Harvard Classics, Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, LaFollette's Making of America, English Men of Letters series, Margot Asquith, O'Brien's White Shadows in the South Seas, Esaray's History of Indiana, LaSalle University Extension course on Business Administration, Burton Holmes and Stoddard travel lectures, Thayer's Life of John Hay, etc.

The campaign has "paid" beyond a doubt. To any other library finding itself in a similar situation we recommend the plan. It has aroused a negligible amount of unfavorable criticism, it has cost very little, actual expenditures being less than \$200 in all, and it has more than doubled the goal we set for it, with an extraordinary amount of helpful publicity thrown in for good measure.

Summer Courses in Library Work

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUMMER SCHOOL

THE second annual summer library school and institute conducted jointly by New Hampshire College Library and the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire, will be held at New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., from July 18th to 29th, 1921. Tuition at this summer school will be free for New Hampshire librarians. For all others a fee of \$10 will be charged.

Among the lecturers at the school will be Frances Hobart, Cataloging and Subject Headings; Mary E. S. Root, Children's Work; Ruth Dudley, Reference Work; Caroline H. Garland, Selection of Books.

Apply for information to Grace E. Kingsland, State Library Commission, Concord, N. H., or Willard P. Lewis, N. H. College Library, Durham, N. H.

WILLARD P. LEWIS.

VERMONT SUMMER SCHOOL

A BRIEF course in library science and methods will be held at the University of Vermont at Burlington August 1-13 under the direction of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission. Frances Hobart and the Commission Secretary Ruth L. Brown, will be instructors, and August 3-5 Clara W. Hunt of Brooklyn will give a course of six lectures on children's literature. Further information may be had by addressing the Library Commission, Montpelier, Vt.

RUTH L. BROWN.

References on High School Libraries*

By MARION HORTON
Principal, Los Angeles Library School

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Libraries and Museums

By JOHN COTTON DANA

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1. How Museums Came to be so Deadly Dull

MUSEUMS of art are not made to fill a present need. They are made in obedience to an ancient fashion. The fashion grew up several centuries ago among kings, princes and other masters of men and wealth. Early museums were not made by the common people to supply a want which they felt; and when these common people found that they had, thru taxes, money held in common and at their own disposal thru their elected servants, they decided to use some of it to buy museums for themselves. Unfortunately, no one was at hand to tell them that they would get no pleasure or profit out of the kinds of museums which kings, princes and other masters of people and wealth had constructed; and so, being ruled by precedent or fashion, as were also their rich donors, their important citizen-trustees and their architects, they voted for, or silently approved, spending public money for the old kinds of museums. They cared more to be in the fashion than they did to get something useful and enjoyable.

That is only part of the story. The mastery of people and wealth by a few came on down to modern days. Most of us prefer mastery by another to the irksome task of mastering, and being responsible for, ourselves. The supermen who held and still hold the mastery of men and things inherited the fashion of their predecessors—kings, princes and others; therefore, they copied the old style of museum even when it was their purpose to make it for the people and not for themselves alone.

Museums of science were made of a stupefying dullness to the common man, because those who inspired and directed their construction and management were natural-history enthusiasts and scientists, who loved to observe, collect, name, label and arrange, for themselves; but never gave time, study and thought to the problem of making the objects which interested them inviting and profitable to the average intelligent person. Also, they gave no heed to children, being satisfied with the conventional thought that as the children have schools they need nothing more.

That story of the way deadly dull museums have come to be part of our accepted social equipment is in broad outline only.

One important factor in the process of making them deadly dull has been already hinted at—the stupidity of the rich who knew one type

of museums only—the remote, unvisited and melancholy temple to the dead gods of art and science. This stupidity was the basis of much insistence by givers, and by complaisant trustees of their gifts and, alas! by architects, that the buildings given should be patterned after ancient, dark and uninviting temples to gods, or fortified palaces of princes, also dark.

Another factor that helps make museums of art body-wearying and soul stupefying is the exaltation of the oil painting. To tell whence and how came this exaltation would be too long a story here. It is enough to say that during all our museum-of-art development those at the forefront in that development, rich donors, well-to-do and unimaginative trustees, have assumed that the one thing essential to a museum is a long series of oil paintings, in elaborate gilded frames, hung in sky-lighted rooms. Tho many visit these long series of pretty, colored pictures and enjoy them much as they do our colored Sunday supplements, they do so because they think they ought; and they find those visits wearying to body, brain and eyes; and they carry away from them a minimum of suggestion for making daily life more entertaining and houses, homes, dress and domestic equipment more attractive and enjoyable.

What I mean is this: That the oil painting seems not to help in any discernible degree to make us more interested or intelligent in the application of decoration to daily life; but that the worship of it does seem to help to increase the number and size of soul-and-body-tiring galleries of pictures.

Among the obstacles to the development of museums which shall daily add to the agreeable reactions of all members of the community which supports them, and at the same time be helpful in broadening and enriching life thru the educational work they do, is the all-pervading convention concerning the character and location of museum buildings. This has already been touched on; but needs another word of explanation.

As kings and princes passed away, or became little more than conventions, some of the palaces they had occupied were taken over by the new government, and were turned into museums. This set the fashion of making museum buildings low, usually one story and a basement only, and of Greek or renaissance style.

The ideal museum building to-day, constructed in conformity with the precedent just noted and with the fashion that other precedents have set, is made to look as if it were of one story, with a basement; has skylighted rooms in the roof; is located at such a distance from the center of its city as to discourage visits; is grand and uninviting to the common people and within is elegantly embarrassing to most visitors.

If these preceding brief notes are in the main correct, then they sufficiently explain the average museum's unpopularity. To them should be added a further word as to lack of friendly and helpful relation between the contents of museums and the daily life of the people who maintain them.

Art, as represented by a museum of art, is thought of by museum enthusiasts and by the country at large as peculiar to itself, remote from daily life and quite unrelated to chairs, linoleum, wall-paper, bonnets, shoes and tableware as used by the world outside. This potent convention as to the isolation of art-in-a-museum from all other things has been recently aptly illustrated by the remarks of a museum enthusi-

ast in a talk on art appreciation. The assumptions the writer made were that a knowledge of art and an appreciation of it could be gained only by seeing real art, and that as real art can be seen by the non-wealthy only within the walls of a museum of art, a person who has grown up in a western town or village cannot have either art knowledge or art appreciation!

It would be difficult to add to the impression that remark makes on the thoughtful by discussion of it.

The foregoing brief mention of some of the factors that have made museums remote, unvisited and melancholy, needs modification, of course. Especially does it need mention of the fact that in the past ten or fifteen years much has been done in not a few museums to redeem themselves from the charge of being unused and unattractive. Space does not permit me to note here specific cases. If it is found possible to add other informal papers to this one, the modern movement for making museums attractive and helpful to the commonalty will be described in them at some length.

Salary Reclassification Legislation

THE chances of securing salary reclassification legislation at the present special session of Congress appear to be good. In the pending bills the librarians of the Federal and District of Columbia Libraries occupy favorable positions.

It will be recalled that the Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification classed librarians with other scientific and technical and professional employes but when it came to the allotment of salaries the existing low pay resulted in placing librarians below other technical people tho it did give them an increase over present salaries. The Library Advisory Wage Committee, after much hard work succeeded in establishing their contention that library salaries should be made comparable with other professional workers. That is where they were placed in the Lehlbach Bill which failed of enactment with the last Congress.

The Reclassification Report with its elaborate qualifications and duties specifications proved too voluminous ever to be enacted into law entire, and the Lehlbach Bill founded on it was likewise considered too detailed to become law without simplification. The bills now before Congress are much briefer and simpler in terms and therefore much more likely to be understood by Congress and enacted into law.

There are two competing measures before Congress. One of these is the Sterling Bill (S. 13) which is based directly upon the Report of

the Joint Commission on Reclassification and the Lehlbach simplification of that report. Senator Sterling is the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service of the Senate. No House counterpart of the Sterling Bill has yet been introduced by Mr. Lehlbach, the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service of the House. It is understood that Mr. Lehlbach will shortly introduce a bill similar to or perhaps identical with the Sterling bill. The competing measure is known as the Wood-Smoot Bill; that is, identical bills have been introduced in the House by Mr. Wood (H.R.2921) and by Senator Smoot in the Senate (S.1079). This bill is also known as the Bureau of Efficiency Bill since it was drafted by that Bureau and provides that that Bureau shall participate in the allocation of individual positions and by regulations keep the measure up to date with changing conditions and the establishment of new services. The Sterling Bill makes the Civil Service Commission the allocating agency and provides that it shall keep the measure up to date.

In so far as these two competing classifications have been applied to existing library staffs they appear to run almost neck and neck in the matter of salaries. If anything the Wood-Smoot Bill is a little more favorable to technical employes, including librarians, than is the Sterling Bill.

The Sterling Bill attempts to classify the civilian positions of the Government for the purpose of the standardization of salaries. It groups employes into eleven main services: professional and scientific, subprofessional, office, messenger, nursing and attending, custodial and janitor, inspectional, police and criminal investigation, fire, skilled trades, and common and specialized labor services. In the professional and scientific and subprofessional services, in which librarians fall, educational and training standards are indicated and grades within the classes are set up.

The Wood-Smoot Bill does not call itself a classification measure but aims to "provide an equitable system for the valuation of the services of civilian employes of the Government." Its framers only claim for it that it is a revision and extension up and down of the long existing salary grades of the Government, that is clerks of class 1, \$1200; 2, \$1400; 3, \$1600; and 4, \$1800. The bill itself specifically enumerates and describes certain types of employments and fits them into its eighteen salary grades and provides that all other types and grades of employment shall be fitted into these grades by following the analogies already laid down.

The salary features of the two bills can perhaps best be shown by the tentative allocations that have been made of certain existing professional library positions in accordance with the two classifications:

Grades	Sterling	Grades	Wood Smoot
Sub-Professional			
2	\$1080-1320	5	\$1140-1500
3	1440-1800	7	1500-1860
Professional and Scientific			
1 (Junior professional)	1800-2160	9	1860-2400
2 (Assistant professional)	2340-2880	11	2460-3000
3 (Assoc. ")	3120-3840	13	3000-3600
4 (Full ")	4140-5040	15	3600-4500
5 (Senior ")	5400-6000	16	4500-5700
6 (Chief ")	6000-7200	17	5700-7500
		18	above 7500

In the Senate after a long contest between those who proposed that all classification measures should be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and those who contended that all such bills should go to the Appropriations Committee, finally a compromise was effected by which both bills have gone to the Committee on Civil Service for consideration and report, presumably as to their legislative features, and are later to go to the Committee on Appropriations for consideration and report "on the matter of salaries provided for in such bills." That is, the bills in order finally to be passed upon by the Senate require favorable report by both these committees. Those who have for so long been

working for some reclassification legislation are hopeful that these two committees will get together without undue delay.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

Libraries in Education

A committee consisting of: J. I. Wyer, director of New York State Library, Chairman; Walter Brown, librarian of Buffalo Public Library; Annie S. Cutter, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio; Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of North Central High School, Spokane, Wash.; H. A. Hollister, high school visitor, University of Illinois; Florence M. Hopkins, librarian, Central High School, Detroit, Mich.; Willis H. Kerr, librarian, State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; C. G. Leland, superintendent of libraries, Dept. of Education, New York City; O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries for Wisconsin; Mary C. Richardson, librarian, State Normal School, Genesee, N. Y.; Alice Tyler, director, library school, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of schools and public libraries for Minnesota; Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries for Pennsylvania, recommends for adoption by the Library Department of the National Education Association at the Des Moines meeting the following resolution:

1. All pupils in both elementary and secondary schools should have ready access to books to the end that they may be trained (a) to love to read that which is worth while; (b) to supplement their school studies by the use of books other than text-books; (c) to use reference books easily and effectively; (d) to use intelligently both the school library and the public library.

2. Every secondary school should have a trained librarian, and every elementary school should have trained library service.

3. Trained librarians should have the same status as teachers or heads of departments of equal training and experience.

4. Every school that provides training for teachers should require a course in the use of books and libraries, and a course on the best literature for children.

5. Every state should provide for the supervision of school libraries and for the certification of school librarians.

6. The public library should be recognized as a necessary part of public instruction, and should be as liberally supported by tax as are the public schools, and for the same reasons.

7. The school system that does not make liberal provision for training in the use of libraries, fails to do its full duty in the way of revealing to all future citizens the opportunity to know and to use the resources of the public library as a means of education.

Library Salaries

IN their work among colleges and vocational directors some of the members of the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service have found that considerable misapprehension is current regarding library salaries. Those who have to do with advising college students as to choice of work frequently lack information on this point and believe salaries to be lower than they actually are. To help correct this impression Mr. Jennings, chairman of the Committee, suggested that data as to the salaries of recent graduates be secured from the library schools. The schools holding membership in the Association of American Library Schools were addressed with this in view. Nine responded, giving figures based on reports from 414 former students. Altho no figures of this kind can be absolutely complete, it is believed that such omissions as might affect the average in either direction would roughly balance each other, and that the averages are definitely significant as to what may be expected by persons who contemplate entering library work after attending a library school.

The results of the inquiry are as follows:

Report on average of present salaries of workers with library school training, who have left library school and gone into the field in and since June, 1918.

(a) Workers who have spent one year in library school:

1. Those taking positions 1918 (114 reporting), \$1422.
2. Those taking positions 1919 (87 reporting), \$1381.
3. Those taking positions 1920 (125 reporting), \$1327.

(b) Workers who have spent two years in library school:

1. Those taking positions 1918 (40 reporting), \$1742.
2. Those taking positions 1919 (19 reporting), \$1694.
3. Those taking positions 1920 (29 reporting), \$1676.

ERNEST J. REECE (*For the Committee*).

Private Control of the "Compendium"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Librarians familiar with those invaluable guides to current national legislation known as the Compendium publications should unite in an effort to determine what is behind the sudden discontinuance of this excellent public document, and its transfer to private control. A notice recently received from the editor, W. Ray Loomis, who issued the publication from

the Document Room of the House of Representatives, informs us that with the close of the 66th Congress "it will be necessary to abolish the free mailing list . . . the new policy being to print a very limited edition for the personal use of Members of Congress only."

An inquiry, couched in terms of a protest, brought an unsigned typewritten communication suggesting that we "write to Miss Myrta B. Goodman, care National Bureau of Public Information, 405 Pope Building, Washington, D. C.," who is said to be "making arrangements to distribute the publications during the 67th Congress."

Miss Goodman replied to our letter with great promptness, giving a subscription price list of \$22.50 for the weekly and monthly Compendium together, or \$11.50 for either one separately; also for a card index service at \$150 per session, this price to include the Compendium.

Further information from colleagues nearer to the scene of action produced the significant comment from one of them, *inter alia*, that he hesitated to speak of the matter because he feared that most of his language "would be of the kind made famous by Gen. Dawes of Chicago!"

Miss Goodman writes as secretary of the aforementioned National Bureau of Public Information, on letterheads of that concern, and encloses a booklet describing the service offered. No list of officers or organizers is given. Who is behind this scheme which transforms a useful and much needed government medium for the dissemination of official news into a private "good thing"? Can the A. L. A. Committee on Public Documents find out?

CARL B. RODEN, *Librarian.*

Chicago Public Library.

Books Offered for Sale by the U. S. Navy

The Navy Department has offered 80,000 books for sale under the heading "Surplus Navy Books." These books, however, do not include volumes donated or transferred by the American Library Association for use in Naval Libraries. They do include books bought during the war in larger quantities than will be needed in peace times. Certain titles were purchased for which there was a great demand during the war but for which there is little demand at present. Altho the books selected for sale are not considered essential for naval libraries, yet many of the volumes are believed to be of value for public libraries with a more varied type of readers.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 15, 1921



THE arrangements for the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott are fast shaping themselves, and the New Ocean House already records several hundred applications for accommodation. This hotel will itself house between seven and eight hundred, but nearly double that number can be provided for in the immediate neighborhood, in many cases at substantially lower rates than those of the hotels, so that no one need stay away for fear of camping out on the beach. The tentative program which we give in this number offers material for every taste. There will be a wonderful day's trip which includes a visit to Harvard University and historic Cambridge, a ride along the Paul Revere Road to Lexington and Concord, and a reception at the Boston Public Library in the evening. This should in itself entice many, especially from the West, who otherwise might not be tempted to make the journey. Supplemented, after the Sunday rest, by a journey to historic Plymouth in the year of the celebration of the tercentenary and later by the post-conference excursion thru the White Mountains, the call to Swampscott might seem almost irresistible to those whose purses can possibly permit the expenditure which the H. C. L. in transportation and hotel charges still requires.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE bi-state meeting at Atlantic City was especially notable this year for the excellent session of the American Library Institute, with the best program it has yet offered. This was made a meeting for all present, and the question whether the Institute has special reason for continuing existence was again raised by the facts that the papers were such as would naturally be read at a meeting of the Council or the A. L. A. and that the members of the Institute had not manifested sufficient interest in the organization to cast the votes necessary for the re-election of members and the admission of new members. The Constitution of the Institute requires the vote of three-fourths of the membership in order to elect. The Atlantic City meetings, Library Week in New York State, the Pacific North-West and other group meetings have their chief value, however, in the opportunities for conversation and consultation which they offer, in contrast with those at the larger

meetings of the A. L. A. The usefulness of these is illustrated by the fact brought out in Miss Zachert's entertaining and informing talk as to her work of library organization in the Virgin Islands, for she mentioned that she walked out of the meeting room at Atlantic City straight into the work at St. Thomas and St. Croix thru a talk with Miss Webster at that meeting. As a result, the library limits of the United States have been extended to cover its latest acquisition, and that in the most effective manner possible.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DR. WILLIAMSON'S project of "psychographs" for use in the choice of library personnel opened up a subject which is not new, but has new light thrown upon it by the modern scientific method. To fit together the work and the worker is, of course, the aim of all employers, and the scientific method contemplates a "work description" of the "job" and a psychograph of the candidate which are to fit the one upon the other, like the lid upon the kettle. The old-fashioned method of personal approach can never be ignored, to be sure, for the personal equation is always a factor of first importance, and this is better estimated face to face than by any written device. But the one method needs to be supplemented by the other, and Dr. Williamson's proposed questionnaire will afford an excellent basis for working out a most useful plan, if librarians will do him the favor and themselves the justice of answering his questionnaire. We have often had regretful occasion to point out that librarians, who should be foremost, are among the most backward in answering questionnaires, and we hope that this case may prove an exception to the rule.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A REPORT to the Michigan legislature by a commission headed by W. H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, proposes that the library system thruout the State should be put both centrally and locally in the control of the school authorities, in the interests of economy and efficiency. The report makes the singular mistake of saying that the State Library is under the Board of Library Commissioners, whereas it is the general library

organization thruout the state which is meant. The same proposal has been up in California, as well as in some other states, and results from the general trend toward concentrating authority in the hands of a few state departments, an authority often scattered among multifarious and confusing divisions. Of course, in states where this change is in process, as well as in the commission government of cities, it is proper that the library system should be affiliated with the department of education or the school system, rather than with some other with which it has no relation whatever. But while there may properly be such affiliation, this plan should not mean that the library system should actually be administered by the school authorities, as is proposed in the Michigan report, a scheme which has been adversely reported upon in California, altho efforts in that direction are still on foot. In New York State the State library takes the

place of a library commission, as is also true in California, in having jurisdiction thruout the state; but the library department in the hands of the State librarian of New York, once he is appointed by the Board of Regents of the Department of Education, has been always kept a separate organization, and its efficiency has depended upon that fact. School authorities cannot be depended upon to accept and emphasize the value of libraries, and there are still notorious examples, as under the New York school district library scheme of the last century, where considerable expenditures for libraries came to nothing because they were made under school authorities. It is not merely professional protest that opposes absorption of libraries in the school system, but practical experience, which has shown that economy and efficiency do not lie in that direction.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

Conferences at Swampscott

CONFERENCE Week will be Monday, June 20th, to Saturday, June 25th, and sight seeing trips are planned for such visitors as can remain until Monday the 27th.

The Associations meeting during the week are:

American Library Association—Forty-third annual conference.

National Association of State Librarians—Twenty-fourth annual meeting.

American Association of Law Librarians—Sixteenth annual meeting.



THE NEW OCEAN HOUSE—THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SWAMPSCOTT CONFERENCES

League of Library Commissions.
 Special Libraries Association—Twelfth annual convention.
 Bibliographical Society of America.
 Association of American Library Schools.
 Library Workers Association—Second annual meeting.

TRAVEL, RESERVATIONS, AND POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

For announcements see LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1, p. 361-318 and:

AUTOMOBILE ROUTES TO SWAMPSCOTT

In an attempt to keep pace with the changing times, information will be collected as to various routes and various road conditions between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Swampscott. The information will be based on reports made to the American Automobile Association June 1st. Anyone desiring to travel by automobile from New York and points south to Swampscott can obtain information of the various routes, road conditions, detours, etc., by applying to Charles H. Brown, Sixth Division, Navy Department, Washington, after June 1st.

EXHIBITS

The Sub-Committee, on Popular Use of Documents is planning an interesting exhibit showing how public documents are being used in some important libraries and suggesting many uses for them not ordinarily considered.

The Committee on Institutional Libraries will have an exhibit on hospital Libraries. A hospital book wagon will be one of the features.

An exhibit of books, pamphlets, etc., of interest to those concerned with library co-operation between the United States and the Hispanic countries is being prepared by Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, director, Inter-America Division of the American Association for International Conciliation.

Other exhibits will be made by library supply houses, publishers, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Arrangements are about concluded for the presentation of a cinema of the library work being done under the direction of Miss Jessie Carson in the devastated regions of France.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Conference for at least part of the week will be the Book Caravan—under the direction of Miss Bertha E. Mahony.

A special service for members of the A. L. A. will be held at Trinity Church, Copley Square, Boston, on Sunday morning, June 26th, at 11 o'clock, and a special sermon preached by Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of the Church, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

The Managers of the Old South Association in Boston at a recent meeting voted to invite the members of the American Library Association attending the convention at Swampscott to come to the Meeting House, and voted to admit them on presentation of their official A. L. A. badges.

For Thursday, June 23, no meetings are scheduled, that day being left free for an all-day outing which will include Lexington, Concord, Cambridge and Harvard University. In the evening there will be a reception and literary entertainment at the Boston Public Library, when Mayor Peters, Amy Lowell, Joseph Lincoln and Robert Frost will speak or read from their works.

REGISTRATION

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

The advance attendance register will include the names of all who write to the A. L. A., care New Ocean House, for hotel rooms, or to the Lynn Public Library, for rooms in private houses. Others who are expecting to attend, even for one session, are requested to send their names, library connections and conference addresses to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, in order that their names may also be included in this printed list. The list will be sent to the printer about June 15.

REGISTRATION ON ARRIVAL

All persons attending the Conference are requested to register immediately on arrival, at A. L. A. Headquarters, in the lobby of the New Ocean House. Your friends will be inquiring about you and it will be impossible for the office to answer the inquires until your name is entered on the lists of those present.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

Friday evening, June 24

Officers of the alumni association should deal with the hotel management in making arrangements for these dinners.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The local committee, appointed to provide information service at the Swampscott convention, the week of June 20th, aims to cover a wide range of needs—beyond the routine of questions regarding session programs, excursions, etc., and changes therein—and to make special effort to respond to the more personal requests. Many people go to conventions hoping for light on some particular topic or for opportunity to exchange ideas on subjects in which they are qualified; only to return disappointed that the convention has lacked a clearing house of what's what and who's who. But it is just such a clearing house that our committee should furnish; and with this in view there will be forms to fill out for information desired, also for special in-

formation for which one is ready to stand sponsor. The committee will also be glad to receive communications in advance, which may be sent to: Information Committee, Swampscott Convention; c/o Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

G. W. LEE,

Chairman, Local Committee on Information.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Monday afternoon, June 20

COUNCIL MEETINGS

(Open to all members of A. L. A.)

First Session, Tuesday evening, June 21

Subject: Library Revenues.

Effect of recent legislation on library revenues—William F. Yust.

What legislation can and what it can not do.

What legislation has proved most effective in producing an adequate revenue—Frederick C. Hicks.

Should public library boards have the power to levy the library tax?

Affirmative—William J. Hamilton.

Negative—

Results of Ontario tax law—W. O. Carson.

How such a law would affect some of our libraries—Samuel H. Ranck.

Council Business.

Second Session, Saturday afternoon, June 25

Subject: Recruiting for library service.

Discussion opened by members of the Committee on recruiting—Judson T. Jennings, Chairman.

Subject: What books should public libraries exclude?

Subject: How A. L. A. Committees work. Discussion opened by C. B. Roden.

Third Session, Saturday evening, June 25

A short meeting will be held immediately following the last General Session if there is business to come before the Council.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Tuesday evening, June 21

The contribution of librarians to agricultural research—Eunice R. Oberly, librarian, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

A study of agricultural library buildings of various types—W. M. Hepburn, librarian, Purdue University.

Agricultural publications of Canada—Jacquetta Gardiner, librarian, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Official agricultural publications of Latin-America. Prepared under the direction of L. S. Rowe, director-general, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

CATALOG SECTION

First Session, Tuesday afternoon, June 21

(Persons interested in training are urged to attend this session).

General topic: The catalog situation—What has become of the cataloger?

The objects of cataloging—Archibald Cary Coolidge, director, Harvard University Library.

Adventures among catalogs—Louise Fargo Brown, associate professor of history, Vassar College.

Making the dry side of cataloging interesting—Frances Rathbone Coe, head, catalog department, Massachusetts State Library.

Discussion. Among the speakers will be Charles A. Martel of the Library of Congress, Margaret Mann of the United Engineering Societies Library, New York, Anna M. Monrad of Yale University Library, Adam Strohm of Detroit, and directors and instructors from the library schools.

Second Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 22

How the Library of Congress classification works out in a public library—Jennie T. Jennings, assistant librarian, St. Paul, (Minn.) Public Library.

“Refractory material:” a symposium on methods of dealing with (but not cataloging of) music, pamphlets, maps, documents, Great War material, “easy books,” school duplicates, etc. This will include a paper on “Refractory and unusual material in the Harvard Wendell collection,” by Clara P. Briggs of Harvard College Library.

Short cuts in cataloging—Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, Princeton University Library.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

First Session, Tuesday afternoon, June 21

Children's book week: A national movement—Frederic G. Melcher, executive secretary, American Association of Book Publishers.

A librarian's point of view—Clara W. Hunt, Brooklyn Public Library.

A book-seller's point of view—Bertha E. Mahony, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston.

Report book production committee—Alice M. Jordan, Boston Public Library.

Second Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 22

The Children's librarian of to-day and tomorrow—Effe L. Power, Cleveland Public Library.

Following Miss Power's paper, there will be a discussion of everyday problems such as the book reviews, the project problem and reserve books, story-hours and clubs, staff recruiting, staff meetings, recreation for staff, attendance at the A. L. A.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Friday afternoon, June 24

Preparation of reference lists—R. J. Usher, John Crerar Library, and Walter L. Brown of Buffalo.

Co-operation of University libraries in purchase of material—James T. Gerould of Princeton, *et al.*

The present status of foreign bookbuying—M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library, *et al.*

Co-operation in genealogical work—Agnes C. Doyle, Boston, *et al.*

LENDING SECTION

Saturday afternoon, June 25

Staff unity through leadership: how to meet work, fellow workers and the public—Louise Prouty, librarian, Main Library, Cleveland Public Library.

Can librarians read?—Mary Prescott Parsons, librarian, Morristown, (N. J.) Public Library.

Round table: Perennial Circulation Problems. Book losses and recovery—Marcia M. Furnas, chief, delivery department, Indianapolis Public Library.

Circulation short cuts—Grace B. Finney, chief, circulation department, Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Where is my borrower's card?—Helen M. Ward, chief of circulation, Detroit Public Library.

When is my book due?—Mrs. Jessie Sargent McNiece, chief, circulation department, St. Louis Public Library.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

First Session, Wednesday morning, June 22

Subject: Popular use of Documents in Libraries.

Report of sub-committee, Jessie M. Woodford, chairman.

Discussion.

Second Session, Saturday afternoon June 25

Supplementary report on popular use of documents, based on the discussion at the first session.

The new printing bill.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Friday afternoon, June 24

(Joint Session with the Association of American Library Schools.)

The practical work assignments of library school students—C. C. Williamson, chief of economics division, New York Public Library.

Statement regarding the work of the Association of American Library Schools—Josephine A. Rathbone, president.

Report of the work of the A. L. A. Committee on library training—Malcolm G. Wyer, chairman.

Reports on new features of training by representatives of various library schools and training classes.

Election of Officers.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

First Session, Tuesday evening, June 21

Topic: The school librarian.

The school librarian as an administrator—15 minutes.

What the school expects of the school librarian—15 minutes each.

Sherman Williams, state supervisor of school libraries, New York state.

(One other to be announced.)

Walter D. Hood, principal, Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

The relation of the college of education to the training of the school librarian. 30 minutes

—Marion Horton, principal, library school of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Second Session, Wednesday morning, June 22

Normal and Elementary Schools.

Topic: Instruction in the use of books.

Work with books in the modern school.

Demonstration lesson in teaching the use of books.

Discussion and question box.

High Schools

Third Session, Saturday afternoon, June 25

In charge of New England Association of School Libraries.

Teaching the use of the library.

How the school library can help in vocational work.

The librarian points the way. Jesse B. Davis, supervisor of secondary education, Hartford, Conn.

Our most pressing need. Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries for Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Friday evening, June 24

Several prominent trustees are being asked to make short talks and there will be ample opportunity for informal discussion.

The Committee on pensions and benefits will make its report. It is composed of Mrs. Ora Thompson of Rensselaer, Ind., Mrs. C. Henry Smith of Boulder, Colo., and S. J. Carter of Milwaukee, Wis.

Every library trustee who expects to attend the Conference is earnestly requested to communicate with the chairman of the section, Frank Hervey Pettingell, Los Angeles Stock Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif.

LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY ROUND TABLE

Friday evening, June 24

Subject: Religious books in public libraries.

The church and the public library—Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library.
 The use of religious books in a library which serves both college and town—Azariah Root, librarian, Oberlin College Library.
 The need of adequate representation of religious thought in the public library.
 The service which the public library can render to religious education.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS

A "get-together" meeting is being planned. All hospital librarians and those especially interested in hospital libraries who expect to attend the conference are requested to notify E. Kathleen Jones, Massachusetts State Board of Education, Division of Public Libraries, State House, Boston.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS ROUND TABLE

Tuesday afternoon, June 21

A round table discussion on library buildings will probably be held at Swampscott on Tuesday afternoon, June 21. All who are interested in attending such a conference should communicate with Willis K. Stetson, librarian, public library, New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL SESSIONS

The hours arranged for the general sessions are here given. Full program in our next issue.

First. Monday evening, June 20

Dallas Lore Sharp will speak on "The Prophet and the Poet."

Second. Tuesday morning, June 21

The President will give her address.

Third. Tuesday evening, June 21

Judge H. M. Towner (of Smith-Towner Bill fame) will speak on "Libraries and the Nation."

Fourth. Friday morning, June 24

Joint meeting with the S. L. A. Subject: Cooperation between Public and Special Libraries.

Fifth. Saturday morning, June 25

Joint meeting with League of Library Commissions. K. L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, will speak on "Rural Libraries and Rural Life."

Sixth. Saturday evening, June 25

To-day's Tendencies in Book Publishing and Distribution. Speakers: Frederic G. Melcher, Macgregor Jenks and Glenn Frank.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

First Session, Tuesday afternoon, June 21

Address of welcome—Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary, Essex Bar Association.

President's address.

Committee reports: Committee on new members; Committee on index to legal periodicals;

Committee on amendment of the constitution; Committee on check list of bar association reports; Joint Committee on national legislative information service; Committee on A. A. L. L. dinner.

Appointment of committees.

Second Session, Wednesday morning June 22
 The county law library system in Massachusetts—Howard L. Stebbins, librarian, Social Law Library, Boston.

John Himes Arnold—Edward B. Adams, librarian, Harvard Law School.

Appreciation of Alexander H. R. Fraser—E. E. Willever, librarian, Cornell University Law School.

The Bibliography of naval and military law—Arthur C. Pulling, librarian, University of Minnesota Law School.

Third Session, Friday afternoon, June 24

(Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries.)

Developments in state libraries—George S. Godard, state librarian, Connecticut.

Historical sketch of American legal periodicals—Henry E. Dunnack, state librarian, Maine.

Fourth Session, Friday evening, June 24

Present problems of law publishing—Burdett A. Rich, Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company.

Famous and curious wills—Mrs. Gladys Judd Day, librarian, Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.

Report of treasurer.

Report of auditing committee.

Election of officers.

Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the Association will be held at 6:30 p. m. on Friday, June 24.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE twelfth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association will be held June 20-25.

The program will include three general sessions, three group meetings, and one joint session with the American Library Association. The special meeting to discuss the work of local special library associations will take place during the first half of the third group meeting. There will be no separate meetings of different business groups; the Financial group, the Street Railway group, the Government libraries group, and others will discuss their problems together at the three group meetings.

There will be no regular sessions on Thursday, June 23, this day being left free for visits to local points of interest.

GENERAL SESSIONS

*First General Session. Tuesday afternoon,
June 21*

General subject: "How Business and Technical Executives Obtain Information," will be taken up immediately after a short business session. Speakers: Leroy D. Peavey, vice-president, Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Daniel N. Handy, librarian, Insurance Library of Boston, Boston, Mass. One speaker to be announced.

*Second General Session. Wednesday morning,
June 22*

Subject: The Practical Value of Special Library Information." Speakers: Frederick L. Hoffman, third vice-president and statistician, Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.; F. E. Barrows, of Pennie, Davis, Marvin and Edmonds, New York City; Mrs. Jeanne B. Foster, Librarian, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, New York City.

*Third General Session. Friday afternoon,
June 24*

Subject: "Business and Technical Information via the Special Library." Speakers: Francis H. Sisson, vice-president, Guaranty Trust Company, New York City; H. V. Coes, Engineering Staff of Ford, Bacon and Davis, New York City. One speaker to be announced.

*Joint S. L. A.-A. L. A. Session, Friday morning,
June 24*

Subject: "Co-operation between Public and Special Libraries." The Presidents of the two associations will preside and the speakers will be: Charles F. D. Belden; June R. Donnelly; and other speakers to be announced.

GROUP MEETINGS

The first group meeting, on the evening of Tuesday, June 21, will have for general topic: "Obtaining Information for the Special Library" and will be given over to five-minute talks and round-table discussion of ways and means to discover specialized sources and the salvaging of special library data therefrom. Group Chairman: Lewis A. Armistead. Discussion Leaders: Elsie L. Baechtold J. B. Carson, Adelaide R. Hasse, Maud A. Carabin, Helen E. Hemphill and Edward H. Redstone.

The second group meeting on Wednesday afternoon, June 22, will be devoted to ways and means of "Organizing Special Library Data," covering Filing, Classification Systems, Research Methods, Office Forms, etc. Group Chairman George Winthrop Lee. Discussion Leaders: Helen M. Rankin, M. Burnett, Louise Keller, M. C. Wells, Estelle L. Liebmann, and Wayne D. Heydecker and Guy Marion.

The third group meeting, on Friday evening, June 24, will have two parts.

First half. Subject: "Organizing the Community's Special Library Service." Speakers: Rebecca B. Rankin, president, New York Special Libraries Association; Bertha V. Hartzell, president, Boston Special Libraries Association; Helen M. Rankin, secretary-treasurer, Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia; Alta B. Claffin, president, Cleveland Club of Special Librarians; W. G. Barnstead, first vice-president, Canadian Association of Record Officers, Toronto, Canada.

The second half of the meeting, continuing the plan of previous group meetings, will be devoted to the subject: "Selling Special Library Service." Group Chairman Mary B. Day, will preside. Discussion Leaders: Miss E. M. Taylor, M. Reynolds, M. L. Alexander, Ethel Cleland, E. R. Oberly, L. R. Gibbs, Alice Rose and J. H. Friedel, Ralph L. Power.

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Friday evening, June 24

The program for the meeting of the Library Workers Association is not yet complete. It is expected that the main topics will be the correlation of library courses and standards in libraries, probably discussed from the point of view of the library school, the librarian and the assistant. Besides this there will be reports of the work and discussion of the plans for the coming year.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First Session. Friday afternoon. June 24

Program to be announced.

Second Session. Saturday morning. June 25

Joint meeting with the A. L. A. See p. 464.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

First Session, Tuesday evening, June 21

Public and school libraries of small towns and consolidated schools—W. F. Marshall, Mississippi.

Committee reports, etc.

Second Session, Wednesday afternoon, June 22

State libraries having archives departments—Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island.

Election of officers, etc.

Third Session, Friday afternoon, June 24

(Joint meeting with American Association of Law Libraries.)

For program see page 464.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Wednesday afternoon, June 22

Use of the photocopying machines in American libraries, as aids to bibliographical research and for other purposes.

Questionnaires now being collected by George W. Cole.

The Atlantic City Meeting

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Hotel Chelsea, April 29th and 30th. In addition to two programs arranged by the New Jersey Library Association, one by the Pennsylvania Library Club, and a joint session of these two, the American Library Institute had an open meeting and there were conferences of the New Jersey School Librarians' Association and of other groups.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A MEETING of the American Library Institute was held on Friday, April 29th, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, at ten o'clock, Ernest C. Richardson acting as Chairman. The meeting was well attended, having, in addition to the Fellows of the Institute, many members of the other library organizations meeting at Atlantic City at the same time.

After the usual routine of business a letter was read from the National Dante Committee, asking the help of the Institute in giving prominence to Dante books and Dante material thruout the year in view of the six hundredth anniversary of the death of the poet. The Institute voted to pass on the letter to the succeeding meetings of the joint conference, and to ask the National Dante Committee to publish its appeal in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and in *Public Libraries*.

President Carlton, who is in Paris, cabled his greetings to the Institute, and sent as his Presidential Address "Notes on the American Library in Paris, Inc.," of which he is librarian. The paper gave a summary of the principal facts regarding the library, showing its constitution, its direction, and its use by the public. The paper went on to show the value of the Library as an outpost of the American Library Association, and as a medium for the cultivation of cordial relations between the United States and Europe. Dr. Carlton ended with suggestions for the future development of the Library and the hope that it would be possible to make the institution permanent.

Arthur E. Bostwick sent a paper on "An Old New-England Method of Book Distribution," giving an interesting account of the sale of the use of books for a stated period by auction, as he knew it in Litchfield, Connecticut, where it was used by the Litchfield Circulating Library from its foundation in 1870 until about 1880. Mr. Bostwick said that it was years after his graduation from college that he learned that this auction-system of book-distribution was anything more than a clever local idea. Then

Mr. Marrion Willcox, a New York journalist and literary man, told him that he had been familiar with it in his boyhood in Putnam, Connecticut. Mr. Bostwick said that there was something in that kind of book meeting that we do not get nowadays in our libraries, but he saw no reason why public meetings, in which library books are displayed and discussed and an opportunity is offered to those present to take them directly from the gathering to their homes for reading, should not reproduce some of its desirable features. He added that the St. Louis Public Library was now holding a series of weekly meetings of this kind, conducted by different members of the staff who have volunteered for the purpose. In the discussion Mr. Bowker recalled the trade sales carried on by the Bangs and by Mr. Leavitt, and the retail auctions carried on by the father of Mrs. McDevitt-Wilson, who was particularly successful.

Henry B. Van Hoesen of Princeton read a paper entitled: "Bibliographical Catalog and Short-Title Catalog," the object of which was not a comprehensive definition of catalog, but a rough definition or distinction of two kinds of library catalog; the one "a list, register or complete enumeration in systematic arrangement, with addition of brief particulars aiding identification and location;" the other, descriptive. Dr. Van Hoesen indicated the lines to be taken by a code of short catalog rules, following the usual outline: (1) Author and heading; (2) Title; (3) Imprint; (4) Collation and series note; (5) Contents; (6) Notes; (7) Added entries, analytical entries and references. He said that the choice between the two methods of cataloging will depend on practical considerations of use. One fundamental consideration is the relation of cataloging to bibliography. His own judgment on a questionnaire which he had sent out was that the users of a university library may be divided into staff, faculty, students, and general readers, altho all, to a certain extent, belong to the last class. The staff, with the exception of the Circulation Department, will use the bibliographical part of the cards. The professors, in his experience, will not, but come only for definite books, or even wish to disregard the card catalog altogether (not specifically the Princeton card catalog, but any catalog) and go to a class of books on the shelves. The students who come in search of books to which they have been referred by the professors, or at other times, are part of the last class, the general reader. General readers generally have recourse to the reference librarian for all sorts of information; the fullest catalog cannot hope to be his equal; and "short" may fairly ask whether it cannot be expected to do the extra work of

a "full" catalog. There was a very interesting discussion of this paper, both in print, as a preprint, and orally.

Charles C. Williamson's paper on "Personnel Specifications for Library Work" had to do with a compilation in which all the principal specialized positions or types of work in a well organized library are arranged alphabetically by title and treated as follows. The duties of each position or specialized function are first described in as brief a form as possible, consistent with accuracy and intelligibility even to the layman. Statements of this sort have come to be known in the literature of personnel management and job analysis as work descriptions. For each position this work description is followed by a descriptive analysis of personal qualifications. Under this heading full information is sought on two points. In the first place the aim is to secure as authoritative an analysis as possible of the personal qualities, native abilities and capacities which experience has shown to be requisite for the most efficient and successful performance of the duties of each position. He is seeking the basic data for the construction of what the psychologists call a psychograph. Dr. Williamson went on to discuss in detail the definition of his psychograph, the description of duties and the qualifications required for them, and the method of obtaining information as to the general education and special training, which should be considered as a standard test for applicants. His paper was a plea for the need of making a beginning in scientific personnel studies, with special reference to library work, and he asked for the fullest and frankest criticism of his project.

Harry L. Koopman of Brown University read a paper on "The College Reading of Men Who Afterwards Became Famous." This was based on an examination of the records of books issued to students at Brown for a century, showing in detail the books drawn during each year of the student's career. Mr. Koopman read lists of the books read by some of the more distinguished graduates of Brown, and commented on the relation between their undergraduate reading and their future careers. It is hoped that this paper, with its lists, will be published in full.

Dr. Richardson, who had just returned from Europe, read a paper on "The League of Nations, 'The International Organization of Intellectual Work' and International Library Co-operation." The paper was a description of the discussions in the Assembly of the League of Nations on the proposed technical organization attached to the League for the purpose of developing international co-operation in the domain of intellectual activity. Dr. Richardson

ended his paper with the request that Americans so organize the instruments of research as to quicken information and increase production; then we shall be in a position to join with other nations for the international organization of intellectual work.

Clement W. Andrews' paper on "The Economics of Library Architecture" was not received in time for reading and discussion but was read on the afternoon of the following day: The first part of this paper is given as the leading article in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the second part, which deals particularly with the new John Crerar Library building, will be given in the number for June 1.

Papers and discussion will be printed in full in the *Proceedings* of the Institute.

ANDREW KEOGH, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual business meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held on Friday afternoon, April 29th, Edward L. Farr, first vice-president, in the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee, presented by its chairman, A. C. Mack, was prefaced by a tribute to the untiring work of Sarah B. Askew for the passage of Assembly Bill 522, which "increases to two-thirds of a mill permissible tax rate for raising money for public libraries." On the motion of Charles A. George, the report was unanimously accepted and the congratulations and thanks of the Association were extended to Mr. Mack's Committee.

The report of the special committee, appointed to assist the Finance Committee, was presented by Miss Askew, who also spoke briefly upon the five library bills recently passed. These are Assembly 522 (Chap. 191) as above; Senate Bill 189 (P. L. 1921, Chap. 161) which "increases from five to six per cent the interest on bonds issued by municipalities for library purposes"; Senate 270 (Chap. 286) which "authorizes municipalities to reappropriate to libraries moneys received from fines"; Assembly 122 (Chap. 2) which "extends the Free Public Library Act to all municipalities, including townships"; and Assembly 520 (Chap. 213) which "authorizes county clerks to deposit in public libraries, or with local historic societies, newspaper files that have been preserved as county records."

Mr. Miller moved that the Association act to have Senate bill 270 so amended that Public Library funds shall be handled as are Public School funds.

Miss Pratt suggested that Assembly Bill 270 ought to be amended to include all moneys—for example, payments for lost books, etc., as,

at present, by the Pierson Act, libraries cannot receive money in compensation for lost or injured books. It was also suggested that the difficulty under the Pierson Act might be overcome by allowing an extra amount equal to the estimated income from fines, etc., when calculating the yearly budget. William B. Bamford, of Belmar, suggested that the purpose might be accomplished by amending the Pierson Act to take Library funds out of the control of municipal budgets in the same manner as school funds. Miss Askew reminded the meeting that it would be as difficult to amend the Pierson Act as to change the League of Nations, and suggested that the motion be held over until the Fall meeting.

Mr. Mack moved that inasmuch as the Finance Committee had been honorably discharged, the President appoint a Committee to be known as the Legislative Committee to report to the Association at its Fall meeting, and Mr. Bamford supplemented the motion to the effect that this Committee consider amending the library law to increase the mandatory amount allowed libraries by a sum equal to all the moneys collected by each library during the previous year. These motions were unanimously carried.

The Legislative Committee appointed for the ensuing year consists of William B. Bamford, Wilber S. Johnson, of East Orange; and G. M. La Monte, of Bound Brook.

Miss Askew then presented her Report which was accepted and ordered spread upon the minutes.

In gathering statistics as to salaries the Committee found this subject to be so closely related to service and certification of librarians, that it recommended a committee be appointed to formulate a statement on Standardization and Certification of Library Service. It was moved and carried that the President appoint such Committee. The committee for the coming year consists of Sarah B. Askew; Louise G. Hinsdale and Thomas H. Hatfield.

Florence Bradley, librarian of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, followed with a most illuminating talk on "The Library's Part in Community Health," outlining the work of the library departments in such organizations and making a strong plea that the public library in each community render more effort to this work and thus relieve the organizational library, which is experiencing greater demands from day to day from social workers, club women, school teachers and parents. Miss Bradley closed by urging a closer co-operation between the Public Library and the Public Health Nurse in each community. Books recom-

mended by Miss Bradley were on display, and lists were available for distribution.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Beatrice Winsor, Newark; first vice-president, G. M. La Monte of Bound Brook; second vice-president, Bessie H. Newkirk of Camden; secretary, Adeline T. Davidson of East Orange; and treasurer, Helen M. Grannis, Perth Amboy.

FLORENCE M. BOWMAN, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

At a meeting presided over by Frank G. Lewis on Saturday morning, April 30th, Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian of the Public Ledger Co., Philadelphia, read a paper on "The Importance of the Newspaper 'Morgue' as a Factor in Modern Journalism." This paper is given in full elsewhere in this number.

Following, Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries in Pennsylvania, gave a delightful account of the work which she and Eleanor Gleason of Rochester had recently concluded in establishing libraries with modern organization in the Virgin Islands. Miss Zachert outlined the history and present condition of the dwellers in the Islands, thus making a background for her bright story of a novel kind of extension resulting in three libraries established in less than three months in a land where widely varying interests make civic center activities most difficult, and where the "Library Lady from the Red Cross" and her volunteer assistant alone of all the people in that sunny region had any idea of haste. Organizing the libraries, training staffs and creating a public went hand in hand, and publicity methods innumerable, old and new, were employed: spreading the news thru volunteer helpers, distributing hand-bills, winning space for news notes and editorials in the newspapers, talks and story telling to trades unions denominational meetings and schools, and especially the appearance of "the Lady who Hurries" at the Movie Theatre between a blood-curdling mystery serial and Charlie Chaplin! The story of the opening of the Library at St. Thomas is told by Miss Zachert in the February 1 LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The announcement of the Travel Committee of the A. L. A. given by Frederick W. Faxon, chairman, concluded this session. For particulars regarding travel, reservations, local points of interest and post conference trip and other attractions, see LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1, p. 316-318 and p. 460 ff. of the present number.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary pro. tem.*

On Saturday afternoon, April 30th, a corner conference for those interested in the work with



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children led by Julia F. Carter, Children's Librarian of the Extension Division, New York Public Library, was attended by about thirty-five librarians, and the questions asked were of vital interest to all. The greatest problem in the work seemed to be the direction of the reading of the boys and girls of thirteen to fifteen. Several times the question was repeated: "What can be done to satisfy the requests of boys who want Zane Grey and Burroughs and for girls who are clamoring for Dell, Chambers and lurid detective tales?" Good titles of adventure of all kinds and in all countries were suggested. It would be interesting if one could follow up and see to what extent these books solve the problem. Several requests for lists of good reading for certain ages and for model libraries were made. It was the opinion of the group on the whole that such lists were impossible, that lists are excellent for use as foundations but cannot be followed rigidly, since the child's personality and environment must be taken into consideration. The group showed enthusiasm and spontaneity and in a work where friendly personality means so much, one felt that the children of New Jersey were in safe and sympathetic hands.

J. F. C.

At a joint session of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania groups on Saturday evening Dr. Montgomery presided. In place of Agnes Replier who was prevented by laryngitis from speaking on "The Courageous Reader," R. R. Bowker spoke on literary notables he had known and Henry R. Rose of Newark on "America's House of Dreams," the Library of Congress,

after which the twenty-fifth joint meeting was brought to an end by an informal dance.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It is one of the easiest things in the world to make mistakes and one of the hardest to undo them. Usually one cannot undo them, but at least one can try. I sent you recently a report of the twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Ontario Library Association, which resembled Hamlet with Hamlet left out. When I learned that I had omitted reference to the chief address of the whole meeting I was thunderstruck. I was so certain that I had noted Dr. Hill's address that I could have made an affidavit to that effect.

However, the reference to that address wasn't there and it is nobody's fault but my own. Dr. Hill has been invited so often to come to our Annual Meeting and we were so delighted to have him with us at last, that my mistake is almost unforgivable. However, I know that Dr. Hill forgives, and I trust, Mr. Editor, that you and your readers, so many of whom are close personal friends of Dr. Hill, will do the same.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary.*

INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY SECTION

LUCILLE FARGO, Librarian of the North Central High School at Spokane, is President of the Library Section in succession to Mary Brown Humphrey, Pullman, and Anna Marie Hardy of the Spokane Public Library succeeds Elizabeth T. Stout as Secretary.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, qualified librarian to take charge of Children's Department of the Winona (Minn.) Public Library in September.

Wanted, assistant cataloger for the University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo. University graduate, at least one year's library school training and some experience required. Salary \$1800. Address: Henry O. Severance, librarian.

Editorial assistant with experience in briefing or digesting legal or business material: the ability to turn out a considerable amount of clear readable English and some business knowledge are essential. Salary to start \$30 a week with excellent opportunity for rapid advancement. X. B., LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A business library near Cleveland needs a young woman as assistant librarian. Some experience or training in cataloguing and reference work desired. Applicants should have pleasing personality, the usual amount of initiative, and aptitude for following reference work to completion. Salary \$115.00 per month. Address: O. R. 10, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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Library school graduate, expert cataloger, with ten years' experience in public and college library work would like to organize or develop a library in the Northwest. Salary, \$1800. Interview at Swampscott. Address: W. E. 10, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

RHODE ISLAND

H. B. 562 Substitute A, introduced by the Committee on Education, has become law as Chapter 2083 of the Public Laws of 1921. This act is an amendment of and an addition to Chapter 63 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the Board of Education" and is as follows:

"Section 1. Chapter 63 of the general laws, entitled 'Of the board of education,' is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec. 20. The board of education may cause to be paid annually to the free public libraries in the state whose means are not sufficient to maintain proper library service, a sum of money which shall be apportioned by said board and devoted to the salaries of the librarians in the said libraries. Said amount shall be paid only to librarians whose respective salary does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars annually; *Provided*, that the annual payment to any one such librarian shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars. The general assembly shall annually appropriate such sum as they may deem sufficient and advisable for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section. . . .

"Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1921, the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated. . . .

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage . . . all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

This bill is a substitute for the bill proposed by Representative Hamilton which was designed "to promote the service of free public libraries and to provide state aid for certified librarians." The substitute bill was proposed by the House Committee on Education in consultation with the Commissioner of Education after it was plain that the original bill could not be passed. The substitute eliminates the certification feature and restricts the appropriation to the libraries paying less than five hundred dollars to their librarians. This will include about forty-six public libraries out of sixty-three.

NEW YORK

Gowanda. By the will of the late Jared S. Torrance, who died March 29th, the Free Library is to receive \$25,000 to erect a building, on condition that the city raise a like sum within two years.

Elmira. In memory of their daughter, Adelaide Bowles Maltby, well known to librarians, especially in New York City and State, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Bowles have presented to the Steele Memorial Library a fine collection of illustrated children's books and a book-case in which to place them.

ILLINOIS

Mooseheart. The Ohio Moose have contributed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the construction of a library and kindergarten building at Mooseheart.

MINNESOTA

The Legislature has increased school library aid from \$10 per teacher to \$20 per teacher, not to exceed \$40 per building, but has failed to pass the proposed county library law.

NEBRASKA

Omaha. Book borrowers numbering 40,809 (out of a population of 191,600) took 530,103 books for home use from the Public Library during 1920. This is an increase of 101,616 or nearly 24% over the circulation for 1919, and is a circulation of 2.7 per capita. The city appropriated \$60,000 to the Library, which, supplemented by other funds, brought the total income of the Library for the year up to \$63,548.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The South Dakota Free Library Commission is charged with the task of supplying library service to 80% of the population of the state thru individual loans and traveling libraries. According to the report of the South Dakota Educational Survey taken in 1918, 75% of the population live in the open country or in towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants. The fifty-one city libraries and one county library, which is not yet in full operation, serve about 20% of the people of the state, leaving 508,509 people without any library facilities except those furnished by the Commission.

The report of the Field Librarian (Leora J. Lewis) for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, shows that 25 new fifty volume collections and 5 twenty-five volume collections were made up for circulation and seven libraries withdrawn. There were on hand at that date 184 fifty volume libraries and 47 twenty-five volume libraries distributed thru 250 traveling library stations. During the biennial period 592 libraries were loaned, and the circulation of the

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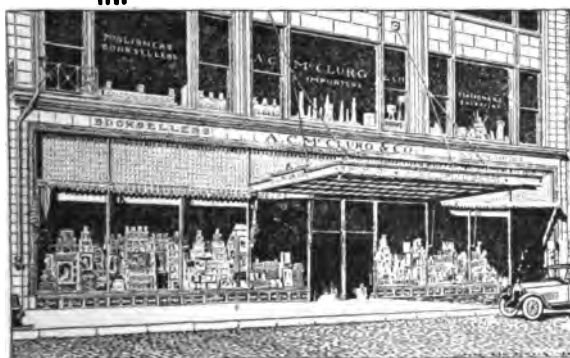
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CHICAGO.

books, as reported by the librarians in charge of the stations, was 36,165. From the open shelf collection and package libraries 8,537 pieces were sent out by parcel post to women's clubs, high schools, rural school teachers, and ex-service men who first discovered the opportunity of using technical books at the A. L. A. camp libraries.

The Field Librarian during the two years made 113 library visits, seventy-three to public libraries, seven visits to towns without libraries to assist in plans for organization, eleven to state institutions, twelve to libraries of non-state institutions, and ten to high school libraries. Total expenditures were \$12,700, of which \$3,965 was spent for books, periodicals, and binding; \$5,063 for salaries, and \$1,155.99 for traveling expenses.

The state has a county library law, passed by the legislature in 1917, by the terms of which the county commissioners may establish a library and appoint a board of trustees if a petition asking for the establishment of a county library be filed with the auditor of the county, signed in a majority of the taxing districts by at least 20% of the legal voters as shown by the last election for governor. The trustees, on or before the first day of August, make and file with the county commissioners an estimate of the expenses of the library for the ensuing year, and providing that the tax required does not exceed one-half mill on the dollar of the assessed property valuation of the county, the levy is made covering it. This law needs amendments for its full effectiveness to be realized, as at present it is purely permissive, and also fails to make any provision for the erection of a library building.

COLORADO

Denver. The annual report of the Denver Public Library for 1920 shows that the library contains 223,412 volumes, being a net gain during the year of 10,659 books.

The home circulation of books was 949,461, a gain of 20,513. In addition to books loaned, pictures were loaned to schools and study clubs to the number of 421,051. The active cards in force numbered 54,492. The per capita circulation of books in Denver last year was 3.7. The per capita cost of the library in Denver was 43 cents. The appropriation for 1920 was \$110,000.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach. In fifteen years the circulation of books from the Long Beach Public Library has increased from about 46,000 to over 450,000 which represents an average per capita circulation of about seven books a year for each person in the community. The collection also in-

creased from 1500 books to over 60,000. The heavy circulation makes it necessary to spend a large proportion of the total income on salaries: \$35,820 for a staff of 24 from the appropriation of \$62,212 for the current year. The library tax rate, determined each year by the city commissioners, amounts this year to 9 cents on \$100 assessed valuation. The appropriation includes \$6200 for a branch library to supplement the present three small branches.

The California Art Club, the County Museum of Art, and individual artists and owners assist in keeping the walls of the art gallery on the top floor filled, the exhibits changing usually once a month.

Riverside. The appropriation for maintenance of the Public Library, which is also the County Free Library, is about \$33,000 this year as compared with \$23,000 last year.

ONTARIO

Toronto. Altho no new branches of the Toronto Public Library were opened during 1920 the circulation of books amounted to 1,630,041, an increase of over 250,000. The fourteen branches now open all report larger circulations, as does the Reference Department. Each working day of the year 150 books were purchased and put thru for library use, and each working day 1,350 boys and girls came to borrow books, the circulation among younger readers reaching 400,122 books, or an increase of nearly 40,000.

When the librarian, George H. Locke, took office twelve years ago the population of Toronto was 325,000; its assessed valuation \$227,800,000, and the library income \$56,756. The population today is reckoned at 512,812, and the assessed valuation at \$703,646,395. The library income from Library Rates supplemented by special grants for 1920 was \$247,000. In 1908 the city had two public libraries as opposed to the sixteen of today, and the people had access to 134,000 books, whereas there are 400,000 at their disposal now. The use of books increased from less than half a million to over a million and a half.

The Library Staff, numbering more than 100 assistants, is organized into the Public Library Association which holds regular meetings on the evening of the third Wednesday of each month, for which all libraries are closed, and have also established an enviable local reputation as a Dramatic Club.

A few reprints of the New York (L. J. Jan. 15) and Philadelphia (L. J. Feb. 15) library lists and of the Popular Names of Statutes (L. J. Mar. 1-Apr. 1) are to be had from this office. Price 50 c. each.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The publication of the *Branch Library News* of the New York Public Library, which has been issued as a quarterly for some time past, is discontinued for the present, owing to lack of funds.

The Librarian and Book World, edited and published by Alexander J. Philip and now in its tenth year, will in the future be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Company at 100 Southwark Street, London, S. E. 1, who will also control the advertising side. "In the past librarians had to seek for information from several sources, but it is hoped to combine in future all the most important items of special interest to librarians thruout the world."

"Plays of Today" by F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian of Brown University, is an annotated list of 100 of the best modern dramas, prepared with the object of arousing interest in the reading of drama as distinguished from the production of plays. The plays are grouped so as to bring those together which have approximately the same subject. "A very useful little 35-page pamphlet—the size of a standard catalog card." Single copies cost ten cents; lots of 100 cost eight and a half cents a copy.

William Coolidge Lane, Librarian of the Harvard College Library, is the subject of the frontispiece and biographical sketch of the current number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Other items in this number in addition to the usual features are: a brief reading list on practical bibliography compiled by the class of 1921 of the New York State Library School; a selected list of references on public international law for college students, compiled by Florence C. Bell, librarian of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, and "An Index to Library Reference Lists, 1920," by Marian F. Bonner of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, continuing this series of indexes which is printed each year in the January number of the *Bulletin*.

The following are the subjects chosen for the original bibliographies of students of the Los Angeles Public Library:

Ethelwyn Badger, English publishers.
Marie Biddle, Books about industries for children.
Roberta Bowler, California in fiction.
Mary Alice Boyd, Zionism.
Doris Crump, Women in journalism.
Lila Dobell, Cookbooks of foreign countries.
Helen Hamilton, Spanish architecture.

Katherine Folger, Art of the North American Indians.

Annice Healton, Child life in the middle ages.

Rosemary Livsey, Nature in recent verse.

Mabel Lunn, California deserts and mountains.

Elsie McCormick, Canada in fiction.

Pearl McDowell, Edward MacDowell.

Frances Matchette, Colonial costume.

Harriet Mather, New England homes.

Gertrude Mendenhall, English publishers.

Mary Miller, California missions.

Alpha Perkins, California birds and flowers.

Helen Rice, Gypsy music.

Reba Richardson, Japanese expansion policy.

Mabel Smith, Art in advertising.

Mary Marjorie Smith, Travel in Alaska.

Edna Stonebrook, Memoirs.

Winifred Skinner, Reading list for high school freshmen.

Rachel Thayer, Colonial doorways.

Christine Watson, South America in fiction.

Mabel Williams, Book illustration.

Part of this material will be used in the forthcoming Library School number of the *Los Angeles Public Library Bulletin*.

In continuation of a previous paper (in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for May 24, 1919) Marjorie F. Warner, bibliographical assistant, U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, contributes "Horticultural Libraries in the United States" to the early numbers of this years' *Chronicle*. (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3d. ser. v. 69, p. 32-33; 51; 90-91; 140. Jan.- March 1921).

The following libraries containing more or less literature of horticultural interest are noted: Library of Congress, New York and Boston public libraries, Boston Athenaeum, New York Society, Library Company of Philadelphia, Harvard College, and John Crerar. Three botanical libraries of importance in this field are those of the Missouri and New York botanical gardens and Arnold Arboretum, and the series is concluded with that of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The scope rather than the extent of the collections is indicated, with a few details of their history and administration, and many books of special interest, mostly of early date, are noted. While there are doubtless other libraries in the United States, . . . public or semi-public, and private, which contain a considerable quantity of similar literature, it seems probable that only a comparatively small proportion of the early horticultural books are located in this country.

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- C. California State Library School.
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- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BACON, Virginia Cleaver, 1914, R., now librarian of the State Normal School at Arcata, Calif., has been appointed Librarian and Service Secretary to the Junior Division of the United States Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

EASTMAN, Mary, in charge of the Business and Technical Division of the Reference Department (and not Reference librarian, as announced in our April 15th number) of the Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo., has recently resigned in order to be married. Florence S. Smith is reference librarian.

GREEN, Belle da Costa, librarian of the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, has been decorated by the French Government with the highest grade of the Order de l'Instruction Publique "in recognition of her untiring services in the spread of French culture."

NORTON, MARGARET, 1906-07 I., has been granted two years' leave of absence from the Smith College Library, and will shortly sail for Constantinople to organize the library of the American College for Girls.

PARKER, John, librarian of the Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore (Md.), completed the 50th year of his service on April 24th.

PRATT, Adelene J., 1917-19 N. Y. P. L., will shortly become librarian of the Burlington County (N. J.) Free Library.

SLOBOD, Ansel A., formerly librarian of the Curtis Engineering Corporation, has for some

time been connected with the Main Library of the General Electric Company as assistant librarian in charge of reference and bibliographic work. Previous to his coming to Schenectady, Mr. Slobod spent about a year at the Engineering Societies Library on special development work particularly along classification lines.

WILLIAMSON, Charles Clarence, becomes director of the information service of the Rockefeller Foundation, June 1. Dr. Williamson resigned an associate professorship of economics and politics at Bryn Mawr in 1911 to become chief of the economics division of the New York Public Library, in 1914 he was appointed librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch, and in the fall of 1918 returned to the charge of the economics division at the central building, holding at the same time the office of statistician of the Carnegie Corporation's Americanization study. He will be succeeded as chief of the Economics Division by Rollin A. Sawyer, Jr., 1914 N. Y. S., now first assistant, who has been in the service of the Library since 1914.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 18th. At the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Building, 195 Broadway, New York, Room 330, at 5 o'clock sharp.

New York Special Libraries Association annual meeting followed by discussion on relationship of the A. L. A. and the S. L. A. Speakers, R. R. Bowker and C. C. Williamson.

June 6-8. At Boston. Twenty-fourth meeting of the Medical Library Association. All librarians invited.

June 13-15. At Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe. Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the California Library Association and twelfth annual convention of the California County Librarians.

June 20-27. Conference week at Swampscott. Meetings of the A. L. A., S. L. A., National Association of State Librarians, American Association of Law Libraries, Bibliographical Society of America, League of Library Commissions, Association of American Library Schools, Library Workers Association.

Sept. 12-17. At Ithaca. New York Library Association's thirty-first annual meeting.

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TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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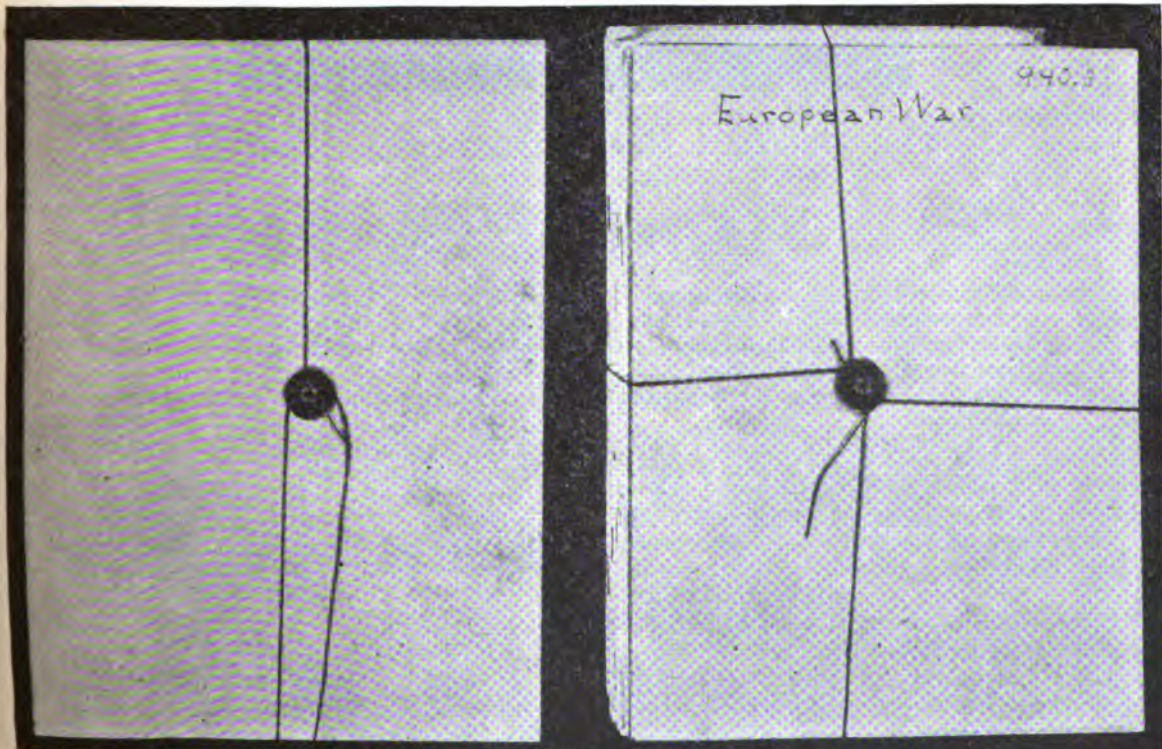
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1921



Co-operation Between Public and Special Libraries

BY DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

President, Special Libraries Association

AN outstanding feature of commercial and industrial development in this country during the past decade is the new emphasis upon research study, and the use of fact information as a basis for the formulation of business policy and as a guide in the conduct of routine matters of administration. It is by no means uncommon for a large corporation to expend for research in one year, sums several times as large as the budgets of libraries in all but the largest cities. A dye manufacturer, for example, would not hesitate to spend thirty thousand dollars for certain types of research, and one manufacturer a year or so ago invested twice that sum in an investigation of motor truck operating costs.

Where research flourishes the special library is indispensable. Valuable data, in published and unpublished form, accumulate in quantity and must be studied, digested and arranged according to a unified plan of classification and storage. It is realized increasingly that the mere acquisition of research information is not sufficient; when such data has been obtained, provision must be made for distributing it to business executives, to the field staff, and in some cases to the patrons of the firm. When this type of continuous reference service is left to the special librarian the expert investigator is free to devote his entire time to creative work. The realization of the foregoing is now so widespread that more than five hundred concerns have established business or technical libraries and new firms are continually becoming interested.

ISOLATION *versus* CO-OPERATION

Altho it has been frequently pointed out that the present is an age of specialization, it is not realized so generally that the one and only corrective of this tendency is increased co-operation between specialists and others. The story

is often told of the two men who exchanged dollars, without either becoming the richer. In the realm of knowledge, on the other hand, when an exchange is made each man retains his original information plus that of the man with whom he made the exchange.

The experience of every special library has demonstrated that no subject can be isolated from other subjects. The bank librarian must be able to answer questions on advertising; the insurance librarian will be asked about transportation rates; the motor industry librarian will have to study accounting, road construction, market analysis as well as other subjects. Thus in every instance it is shown that one subject involves another, and that if constructive service is to be rendered the special librarian must know of other sources of information and use them to supplement his own sources.

INTEGRATING SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The question of integrating community informational sources is of such importance that it has been decided to devote to this problem a joint session of the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association at the Swampscott convention. By way of introduction to the program for that occasion letters were sent out to about a dozen public and a dozen special librarians asking for their opinions as to the feasibility of co-operation between public and special libraries, how such co-operation would benefit each institution, whether local informational clearing houses are advisable, and similar questions.

The replies to this letter came back promptly in almost every case, and from these many interesting expressions of opinion have been obtained. The replies show that a good number of public and special librarians believe that co-operation between their respective institutions is highly desirable, and that such co-operation

will result in substantial benefits to the business world as well as to the community as a whole. As one librarian expressed it: "We believe most decidedly in co-operation between public and special libraries . . . it is our opinion that neither can give the full service that it should without the help of the other. . . . It is a definite part of our . . . policy to foster the establishment and development of special libraries and to maintain cordial relations between these several special libraries, as well as between them and the public library." Thus, in reply to the question, "Do you approve of co-operation between public and special libraries?" the ten public librarians and the ten special librarians replied "Yes" in every case, with but two who made reservations.

BENEFITS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

All of the twenty letters were in accord as to the benefits accruing to public libraries from co-operation with special libraries. The replies to the question, "How would co-operation benefit the public library?" showed that the writers thought that such co-operation would benefit the public library because it would:

1. Increase the scope of public library service by enlarging its informational sources.
2. Enable the public library to supply highly specialized information.
3. "Sell" the public—especially business men—as to the need for increased library appropriations.
4. Make business men and the general public use the public library more.
5. Reduce public library expenditure for highly specialized books.
6. Increase the interest of public library employees and develop improved *esprit de corps*.

BENEFITS TO SPECIAL LIBRARY

Correspondents were equally agreed that co-operation of the sort contemplated would be of benefit to the special library, if only, as the jocular Mr. Lee pointed out, to "Keep it from brooding over the fact that it is a special library"! Replies to the third question ("How would co-operation benefit the special library?") indicated that, in the belief of the writers, such co-operation would:

1. Increase the scope of special library service by enlarging its general informational sources.
2. Save space and expense of books obtainable thru inter-library loans.
3. Advertise the special library to the public.
4. Put special libraries in touch with each other.

IS CO-OPERATION POSSIBLE?

Question number four, "Do you think it possible to devise some plan to integrate public

and special library service?" brought out many interesting replies. Carl B. Roden, of Chicago, said: "We think we are doing it in Chicago, and do not propose to let them get away!" Carl P. Vitz, of Cleveland, basing his reply on reports of several staff members, said: "It is our opinion that the 'will to co-operate' is more important than any standardized plan. Each community necessarily works out this problem according to local conditions."

Adam Strohm, of Detroit; Purd B. Wright, of Kansas City; Walter L. Brown, of Buffalo; Joseph L. Wheeler, of Youngstown; Rebecca B. Rankin, of New York Municipal Reference Library; Helen Hemphill of Western Electric Company; Alta B. Claffin of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank; George W. Lee of Stone and Webster; Savel Zimand of the New York Bureau of Industrial Research; and the Newark Business Branch, expressed their belief in the possibility of devising some plan to integrate the service of public and special libraries. Charles F. D. Belden, of Boston, thinks such integration would not be possible in "some exceptional cases." Arthur E. Bostwick states that the goal should be the consolidation or affiliation of all special libraries in the community except those owned by private business concerns in connection with their plants. Ralph L. Power, of the College of William and Mary, believes in integration "only so far as it is possible to co-operate by placing facilities at the disposal of each." Adelaide R. Hasse writes that "sympathetic co-operation is all that is needed."

Some of the replies indicated that the writers do not believe that any relationship between public and special libraries, other than general co-operation, is feasible. Mary Louise Alexander, of Barton, Durstine and Osborne, New York, doubts the possibility of such plans. Louise B. Krause, of H. M. Byllesby and Company, Chicago, points out certain definite limitations upon public and special library co-operation, and Richard H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, states: "I do not consider any plan is necessary."

PLANS FOR CO-OPERATION

Progress in the direction of integrating public and special library service has been made in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and other cities. Mr. Belden reports the creation of a committee on co-operation ("Extension Service Committee") which is made up of public and special librarians in Boston and which holds weekly meetings to discuss problems of co-operation. In Chicago, Mr. Roden reports a plan whereby books are distributed to special libraries in some fifty-six different firms, with a total circu-

lation in 1920 of 272,934. In Cleveland, the Cleveland Club of Special Librarians was fostered by the Public Library which for some time past has maintained public library delivery stations in special libraries and which has extended considerable aid to local special libraries in a variety of ways. The New York Special Libraries Association has been an active body for several years past and its members have co-operated with the New York Public Library thru the Municipal Reference Library.

CLEARING HOUSE PLANS

The last question asked referred to local information clearing houses and participation therein by public and special libraries. The majority of the replies endorsed the clearing house principle and expressed their readiness to take part in any reasonable plan. The persons thus recording themselves were: Mr. E. H. Anderson, of the New York Public Library, Mr. Belden, Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Strohm, Mr. Vitz, Miss Rankin, Miss Clafin, Miss Hasse, Mr. Zimand, and Mr. Lee. The Newark Business Branch reports a questionnaire study of local special libraries looking toward a clearing house service; Miss Hemphill is for the plan "as far as Company policy would permit"; Mr. Power believes "that such a thing is possible informally but not in a formal manner because of various necessary rules in business houses." Chicago, Mr. Roden, reports, is calling a meeting to consider the clearing house idea, and the Buffalo Public Library, according to Mr. Brown, "would certainly like to co-operate in anything which would make the Public Library more useful."

In some instances the clearing house plan was thought to be impracticable. Thus Miss Krause writes: "In regard to local informational clearing houses, such plans never seemed to be practical to many business organizations . . . not many business corporations are willing to pledge themselves to any co-operative agreement for furnishing information. They prefer to reserve the right to pass upon each request as made." Miss Alexander, similarly, asks: "If co-operation . . . would mean simply an occasional telephone call for advice or a source of information, it could easily be managed, but if it meant being listed as a place which could be relied upon for certain specialized information, how and where could we draw the line?" Finally, Mr. Johnston says: "I do not consider any plan is necessary or that any new organization such as informational clearing houses and the like would be of any assistance. . . . All that is needed is the spirit."

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing hasty resumé it would

seem to be evident that the question of co-operation between public and special libraries is a live issue at the present time. There can be no doubt, on the one hand, that limitations will be placed upon co-operation by certain firms; but it is equally true that such limitations, where too strictly applied, will work to the disadvantage of the firms in question. In every case much will depend upon the librarian's ability to "sell" his conception of library service and library co-operation to his employers. Publicity for the work of the special library in some cases will be a help, but in others a hindrance. On the whole, the survey seems to indicate that new developments looking to closer co-operation, are to be expected, and there can be no doubt but that such developments will be of special interest to all librarians, as well as a benefit to the community at large.

Conference "Scholarships"

AT the business meeting of the Brooklyn Public Library Staff Association, held on May 3rd, it was decided to send two representatives chosen from the first three grades of the service, to the A. L. A. Conference, the expenses being met by a small tax on each member, in addition to larger voluntary contributions. The names being drawn by lot, Beatrice Ginsberg and Clara L. Curtis will represent the Association.

The New York Public Library Staff Association is to send two members of the staff—one from the Reference and one from the Circulation Department—to the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott, and two to the New York State meeting at Ithaca.

From the Reference Department Enid M. Weidinger, 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., goes to the A. L. A., and Mary A. McGowan to the N. Y. L. A., and from the Circulation Department Marie E. O'Donohue to the A. L. A., and May B. Galaghan to the N. Y. L. A.

The expenses of these scholarships are met by part of the proceeds of the very successful Thursday suppers served by the Staff Association during the season of the public lectures which formed part of the open courses given by the Library School.

A. L. A. MEMBERSHIP INCREASES 20%

The 1920 Handbook of the A. L. A. lists 4464 members of the Association. From June 1st to May 7th of this year 690 new members were added, so that the total membership of the Association is now 5154, or 976 more than at the end of 1919.

A New Way of Dealing with Government Documents

By GEORGE HIBBARD

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THE question of the best method of taking care of government documents in a library and making use of them resembles any one of several political questions which history tells us have troubled Europe in the past. These were always unsettled and always coming up. What was true in regard to them is true as to the problem of Government publications.

The present writer has been for a number of years in a position to watch very closely the influx of Government documents into a large repository library—the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo, New York, and to follow the constant effort to dispose of them. In addition there has been the question of how to bring them to the service of the public most readily and fully. Much attention, time and labor have been given to this. To go over the story of the past conditions, experiments and expedients is not necessary. The day came not long ago when a decided change had to be made. Fortunately the experience of a number of years in trying to reach the fullest use of the government documents had suggested what appeared to be a way to meet the difficulty and to meet it successfully. Indeed the new scheme which was tried proved at once to be practical and was soon seen to be better in its working than any which had been employed before.

For more than five years an attempt had been made to keep up a regular card catalog with Library of Congress cards. When the Grosvenor became a depository library some fifteen years ago an order was sent to Washington for all the series and other cards which appeared to be needful. As a matter of fact this resulted in the acquisition of a mass of cards of which very many were unserviceable, and many of which were put aside because the documents for them had not come, or because there was not time to use them. This, however, was not the reason for the abandonment of this method. The surplus might have been reduced. There were other considerations of greater importance.

The writer had made a practice for some time of seeking the information wished by the public in the government documents by another way than by the card catalog. The fact had become evident that no possible catalog of this kind which could be maintained would serve as an indication of where to look for the answers to a

very great many of the questions. Frequently such answers could only be obtained from separate articles in serial publications, and cards for every one of these would have made an impossibly large assortment. Also the time needed for typewriting the cards and filing them was to be considered. Cards came very irregularly and often very long after the publications had been issued. Not infrequently cards came which had not been ordered while others which would be serviceable were not sent. The result was that there was an accumulation of documents for which there were no cards. Moreover, there was the accumulation of cards for which there were no documents. To make and maintain a complete card catalog of government documents would require the constant work of more than one person. Also the rise in price of cards greatly increased the expense.

As everyone knows the Government publishes the *Monthly Catalogue of United States Documents*. At the end of June of each year there is included in the issue a very full index of the author, title and subject matter of the documents published during the preceding twelve months. The serial publications are very fully analyzed. This yearly index serves not only as a complete guide to the documents, but to the subjects treated. When any matter had to be looked up and there was no definite certainty of where the facts were to be found recourse was had to this catalog. The indexes were run over beginning with the latest and going backward. Generally the inquirer had some idea of the time when the desired knowledge was published and a search for only a few years was necessary. Very often something in connection with the subject gave some hint of the period of publication. Except in the case of definite numbers of serial publications this was found to be the quickest and the most satisfactory course to follow. The thought, thereupon, occurred to the writer that since this was the actual practice in the way of using the documents there was no reason why it might not be carried further. What had proved serviceable in casual use might be regulated and worked out into an established system. This was undertaken and the result has turned out better even than was at first expected. For one thing, as soon as the method was adopted a very considerable number of documents which

had been gathering and for which no cards had come could be placed on the shelves with the certainty of being easily found.

The idea was to use the *Monthly Catalogues* as a library catalog. The procedure was as follows: The number assigned to the document was written on the margin of the *Monthly Catalogue* opposite the entry of the document. The document was then put away in the stack where it belonged. Afterward all that was necessary to do to find it was to refer to the index. There would be a reference to the document by subject and title and by the department or bureau issuing it. Turning to the page on which it was recorded the number could be found. For this purpose the Superintendent of Documents' classification has been taken. In the case where the publication is a numbered one of a regular series a line is drawn under the number and the name of the series. To help in this connection a small card catalog is used. In it are placed cards with the names and numbers of all serial publications. When the name of the series is obtained from the printed *Monthly Catalogue* this can be found in the card catalog of serials and the document obtained from the shelves. If the document is one which has been published since the last index appeared the subject will generally indicate in what department the paper or document is to be found, and instead of referring to the index the separate monthly publications are then consulted. The method makes possible the marking and putting away of almost the latest documents, for the *Monthly Catalogue* keeps up very closely with the distribution of the documents to the depository libraries.

To look up all that has been published by the Government on any subject only necessitates running thru the indexes of the different years which does not take long and which gives much fuller information than could be gained from any incomplete and inadequate catalog. For example, many subjects are treated in special articles for which the Library had not been accustomed to receive any cards. An instance occurred recently. A request came by telephone for information as to the use of cyanide gas. A member of a firm owning a large elevator wished to get some facts as to the destruction of insects by this means. A few minutes search disclosed two entries in the index to the *Monthly Catalogue of United States Documents*, July, 1915-June, 1916:

"Cyanide gas; destruction of mosquitoes, fleas, etc., fumigation of U. S. S. Tennessee by cyanide methods."

The first referred to an article in the *Public Health Reports* and the second to a paper in the

Naval Medical Bulletin. In neither case would there have been cards in the card catalog and the information would not have been available unless the *Monthly Catalogue* had been used. When in searching for information, as in this case, the use of the printed catalog was essential, its regular use in all cases seemed advisable.

The method is very simple. The numbers of the catalog are bound and the volumes kept together where they may be consulted by the public. All that is needed is to look up any author, department or subject as can easily be explained. Then the attendant can quickly bring the desired document.

To recapitulate: The time saved in the type-writing of cards and filing them is very great. The lessening in expense is considerable. A catalog made this way by using the *Monthly Catalogue of Government Documents* is much more exhaustive and more fully up to date. There are other reasons of hardly less weight which have justified the adoption of the methods just described.

Of course the publications of the Congressional Series cannot be treated in this manner, or rather the same means cannot be used, since the documents are not listed in the *Monthly Catalogue*. However, by a similar use of the *Document Index* (Consolidated Index) giving the contents of the Congressional set of each Congress, a like result can be obtained and in precisely the same way. What would be better not only for the Congressional documents, but for the other United States publications would be to use the Catalogue of Public Documents (Comprehensive Index of Public Documents), the large volumes, published for the different Congresses and "all Departments of the Government of the United States." These, however, are only issued at intervals of two or three years, and a record of documents cannot be quickly made. The best way would be to transfer the records made in the *Monthly Catalogue* and the Document Index (Consolidated Index) to the Catalogue of Public Documents as the volumes appear and this may be ultimately done by the Grosvenor.

The writer would like to give a more elaborate description of the method employed, but hesitates about taking more space. One thing may be said and that is that it would seem to be a good scheme for smaller libraries, or those which are not depositories. The subscription to the *Monthly Catalogue* is only fifty cents a year. With the use of it there is not only a means of having a record of what Government documents are in any particular library and where they may be found on the shelves, but also what Government documents on any par-

ticular subject are published. They can then be obtained if wished from Washington by the patrons of the library. The suggestion is made that two copies of the *Catalogue* might be advantageous, one for use as a catalog by the cataloger and another for the use of the public. Then if one volume is lost or destroyed the work on it would not have been in vain. The other would be always accessible.

Two objections to the plan which seem likely to be made should perhaps be answered more fully than has been done by what has been written. The criticism that looking back thru the volume of catalogs by years needs time, has already been met by the explanation that in almost all cases some fact narrows the search. What however is more important is the assurance that altho somewhat more time has been used in such a search, nothing has been missed. As has been already said, a card catalog of government documents which is absolutely complete would be impossible in almost any library because of its size. Moreover the expense in money and the expenditure in time in making such a catalog would be a greater loss for a library than the slight loss of time in going over the bound monthly catalogs, and the monthly catalogs form a really complete catalog.

In regard to what may be said about the fact that the printed catalogs and indexes come some time after the documents and that therefore the documents cannot be cataloged at once, this reply can be given. In many cases the cards were not received until as long after the documents as happens with the printed books.

The plan has the approval of the best authorities. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. C. H. Hastings, Chief of the Card Division of the Library of Congress:

"We have cancelled your general order for cards for government documents. If you have any improved method for making documents available without cataloging them, I should be glad to learn of it. I have frequently advised small libraries to use Library of Congress cards for the most important documents only and to rely on the catalogs of the Superintendent of Documents for the others. I wonder if this is the method which you will employ hereafter."

No claim is made that the plan now in use by the Grosvenor Library is perfect. The present writer and the Library would be glad to have suggestions and would like to know what has been the experience of anyone working along the same lines. The only plea made is that the Grosvenor plan has been found after trial to be satisfactory. The hope is entertained that it may be of use to others.

Book Titles Most Popular in April

THE six works of fiction most in demand in April at the public libraries, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's statistics for the June *Bookman* were:

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton. Appleton.

The Mysterious Rider. Zane Grey. Harper.
The Sisters-in-Law. Gertrude Atherton. Stokes.
Potterism. Rose Macaulay. Boni.
Moon-Calf. Floyd Dell. Knopf.

The general books most in demand were:
The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

The Peace Negotiations. Robert Lansing. Houghton.

White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

Crowding Memories. Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Houghton.

During the same month the best selling fiction, according to statistics compiled by *Books of the Month* from special reports by seventy-six booksellers in sixty-one cities, were:

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.

The Mountebank. William J. Locke. Lane.
The Sisters-in-Law. Gertrude Atherton. Stokes.

The Mysterious Rider. Zane Grey. Harper.
Sister Sue. Eleanor H. Porter. Houghton.

The best sellers in general literature were:
The Peace Negotiations. Robert Lansing. Houghton.

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

Mystic Isles of the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.

Now It Can Be Told. Sir Philip Gibbs. Harper.

The *Wichita Eagle* has arranged with Julius Lucht to print every Sunday a list of articles on timely and varied subjects selected from magazines in the library. "The first list included articles on inflammatory grouch, a camera man in Borneo, a plain talk to merchants, and Carpentier and Dempsey."

The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture and Its Branches*

By MARY G. LACY

Librarian, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the largest library in the world devoted specifically to agriculture and the related sciences. It may be said to have been founded in 1839 when an appropriation of \$1000 was authorized from the funds of the Commissioner of Patents for collecting and distributing seeds, prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. Because of the fact that the statistics of agriculture were early perceived to be a vital necessity to the young Nation, the collection of them and of the records of them in books went hand in hand, and right at this point the library began which was destined to become, in 1862, the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, then created. This, the National Agricultural Library, now numbers 165,069 volumes, and has a catalog of half a million cards. The collections on the subject of American agriculture, including horticulture, forestry, pomology, dairying, livestock, poultry, agricultural statistics and the various agricultural crops, are most extensive. In addition it has a large and representative collection of the most important foreign agricultural books and periodicals and a collection of the publications of foreign agricultural institutions, societies, and experiment stations which is without question the largest and most complete in the United States. In the sciences which relate to agriculture, such as botany, chemistry, and zoölogy, the Library's resources compare favorably with the resources of the large college and reference libraries of the country in these subjects and along economic lines they are probably unsurpassed. It is especially strong in scientific and technical periodicals and society publications.

The great strength of the Library, however, does not lie in the size or value of its collections, notable as they are, but in the character of its catalogs, bibliographies, and records which are pre-eminent in making available the literature of the subjects covered wherever it may be located. Its specialty, therefore, is this particular form of *Service*. These catalogs form an international bibliography of agriculture, such as exists nowhere else in the world. Those who work with these catalogs all the time do not

realize how widely they differ in this respect from the ordinary catalog, until some delighted foreigner's enthusiasm spills over and he exclaims, "We have no such service as this in Europe." To explain a little more fully: The main catalog contains not only author and subject cards for the resources of the Department Library, but also the cards obtained from the Library of Congress and from other libraries of their resources in the subjects in which the Department is interested. In addition, the Library has analysed a number of the most notable foreign agricultural periodicals, and has both author and subject cards in its main catalogs for them. Subject headings are very carefully chosen, often with the help of the scientists themselves, but the wayfaring man is not allowed to err therein either, for reference cards in abundance take care of his needs. Besides this great main catalog which includes all the material in the Bureau Libraries, there are special catalogs and indexes in the Bureau libraries, such as the botany catalog, the plant pathology catalog, the catalog of veterinary science, containing about two hundred thousand cards, the index to foreign food laws, the index to economic entomology, and others which make up a grand total of more than a million and a quarter cards indexing the literature of agriculture and the allied sciences—basis for a fair claim to being an international bibliography of agriculture.

As the steps of scientific progress are recorded, first in journals and proceedings of learned societies, the most notable section of the Library's resources lies in this class. Many of the sets of foreign agricultural periodicals are probably not contained in any other library in the country. The Library receives currently about 3000 periodicals, and by means of a "Continuations List" which is unique in character, tho widely copied, it makes all the information which the Library contains concerning a periodical or scientific serial available, in one place. Each entry card is a biography of the journal represented and makes available in the hour of need all correspondence relating to it, records irregularities of issue, change of title and much other information often of the greatest value in the verification of obscure references and in other ways. When it is remembered that

* Paper read before the District of Columbia Library Association on January 5, 1921.

the Library receives currently almost three thousand periodicals, half of them in foreign languages, and almost five thousand serials of less frequent issue and that this total of eight thousand serials is covered in the most comprehensive way and with the most meticulous care in this Continuations List, it is not hard to see why it is the pride and joy of all the Department Library workers. We shall be glad to share it with any of you who need its information at any time, for in so doing we shall be no poorer, and we shall thereby vindicate our pride.

In the broad outlines of its organization the Department Library resembles that of a university with its various departmental libraries, which correspond somewhat to the branch libraries in the Department of which there are thirteen. While it is obviously impossible to speak fully of the work of these in the time allotted me, I want to mention a few of the outstanding features of some of them. The work of any one of the Bureau libraries could easily fill all our time. We can only hope to mention a few of the activities of some of them. The Bureau of Plant Industry's plant pathology catalog covers with great fullness the literature of plant diseases. The Botany catalog, filed in that Library also, consists of about two hundred thousand cards and is the result of a highly successful attempt to enlarge and co-ordinate the collections of botanical literature in the libraries in Washington. It makes available information as to all the main botanical collections in the country, notably those of the Gray Herbarium, the Arnold Arboretum, Lloyd Library, and others in addition to those of the Library of Congress, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Geological Survey, the Surgeon General's Office, and the private libraries of Dr. Edward Lee Greene and Captain John Donnell Smith. There are author and subject cards for all entries and in addition a number of scientific serials, principally those published before 1800, have been carefully analysed. The subject matter represented is much wider in scope than is justified by the strict use of the term "botanical." The allied subjects of horticulture, tropical agriculture, fibers, gums and resins, pharmacology, special crops (cacao, cotton, rubber, etc.), seed adulteration and control, are found in this catalog as well as voyages and explorations which touch upon the botany of a country or publish scientific results. The catalog is also rich in biographies and bibliographies of botanists. Other work of the Bureau of Plant Industry Library is the verification and editing of all bibliographies contained in the publications of the Bureau and in the *Journal of Agri-*

cultural Research. Last year this work comprised one hundred and twenty-eight manuscripts including two thousand one hundred and twenty-five references. An undertaking of the Library which is much appreciated is the compiling every two weeks of a list of the contents of the botanical periodicals received in the Bureau. This list is circulated to the scientists and others interested and has cut down very materially the circulation of the journals themselves, which had become such an immense piece of work that it threatened to break down of its own weight. It is no longer necessary for a scientist to see every botanical periodical issued. He receives this list instead and asks only for those journals which contain material of interest to him.

The Bureau of Chemistry Library contains the reference collection of the Department on the subject of Chemistry, and performs much interesting and important work in connection with the Bureau's activities, both in the line of research and in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. One of the most interesting of its activities is a file of foreign food laws which it has collected in the original, translated, indexed and made available to investigators. This collection is highly valued by the chemists themselves, and by the trade which is affected by the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. There are 17 field libraries maintained by the Bureau Library also for the laboratories of the Bureau located thruout the country.

The Forest Service Library is one of the largest and most important of the Bureau collections. It has an index consisting of more than 100,000 cards which cover not only the books and periodicals relating to forestry, lumbering and forest products of all kinds but which includes analytics of all material of interest to the Forest Service contained in trade papers, as well as much manuscript material. There are also one hundred and sixty-two field libraries maintained by the Forest Service for its workers on the national forests, at the forest experiment stations and the Forest products laboratory. Thirty-one thousand books are charged by the librarian to these stations and there is a special flavor of romance about this work when we visualize the lonely lookout stations and the isolated workers to which these libraries find their way.

The Department's collection of state and federal laws is deposited for the most part in the office of the solicitor. We should omit any mention of this branch of the Department Library as being less interesting were it not that a statement as to why this collection is necessary is of interest. The fact that the Department of Agricul-

ture enforces about fifty federal statutes, and that last year 6,000 cases of violation of these laws were uncovered and prosecuted and almost \$250,000 collected in fines is not realized by most people. The rank and file of the population think of the Department of Agriculture as existing principally for the benefit of the producer—the much heralded farmer—whereas in fact it exists just as much for the consumer. Over a third of its appropriations are devoted to regulatory work, which, of course, means the enforcement of these fifty statutes which protect your health and safety and that of every other citizen and sojourner in our land. The enforcement of these laws requires a staff of thirty-three lawyers and ten title attorneys. "Many of the criticisms of the Department in Congress and elsewhere can be traced to the sore spots left by the pressure of the laws laid upon the Department for enforcement."

Then there is the Library of the States Relations Service which has many and varied functions, two of which stand out pre-eminently—First, its part in the preparation of the Experiment Station Record, which since the establishment by law of the State experiment stations in 1888, has indexed and abstracted the great body of experimental data collected in this country, and a large proportion of that produced abroad. The Experiment Station Record is probably the most important single supplement to the main catalog. The other outstanding activity of this Bureau Library is the collection of the literature of the extension movement, which has been greatly augmented under the provisions of the Smith-Lever act. The county agent and the Farm Bureau go hand in hand, but that is another story.

The Library of the Bureau of Entomology consists of a highly specialized collection of both American and foreign works on economic entomology, as well as systematic works on American entomology and the more important foreign systematic works. Taken as a whole this collection may be said to be the best in the country on its economic side. The catalog contains over 50,000 cards and is very fully supplemented for American economic material by the Bibliography of American Economic Entomology. The first eight parts of this, covering the literature from 1860 to 1904, were published by the Department. In 1917 the Index to the Literature of American Economic Entomology 1904 to 1914, prepared in the Bureau, was published by the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Index No. 2, for 1915 to 1919, prepared in the Bureau Library, is now being published by the Association.

Then there is the Crop Estimates or Statistical Library, which is said to be one of the strongest

statistical libraries in the country, and whose votaries love and prize it beyond any words of mine to convey to you; the Library of the Bureau of Public Roads, containing a good collection on engineering, drainage, irrigation, rural sanitation, heating, etc.; the Farm Management Library dealing with the subject of agricultural economics in all its phases; except marketing and crop statistics of production and last but not least in my estimation, the Bureau of Markets Library—I know most about this because of a five months' tenure of office there and having had not the smallest thing to do with collecting or administering it before that time, no considerations of modesty would prevent my talking about it for some hours to come were it not that your hard hearted program committee has imposed a time limit upon me.

The Bureau of Markets Library collections are not large for the reason that there has not much been written on the distribution and marketing side of agriculture. In spite of the fact that as far back as 1681 canny John Houghton of the Royal Society wrote that "What the husbandman is concerned with is the *materia prima* of all trade and the finding of a vent for his commodities is as necessary to his end as it is to know the ways of tilling, planting, sowing, etc."—in spite of this early recognition of the importance of marketing in agricultural, and indeed in all, economy, no serious attempt to work out the problem was made until recent years. So the literature of the subject is not extensive and of all things is the most elusive. Eternal vigilance is the price of collecting it and I stand abashed at my predecessor's skill and that of the Department Library in accomplishing the feat. The Bureau of Markets collections number less than five thousand pieces but it is probably as comprehensive as it is possible for it to be. One of the most important lines of work carried on in the Library is the maintaining of a legislative file of all material of interest to the Bureau. The *Congressional Record* is received each morning and all work of special interest is briefed. Two copies of all bills, resolutions, and hearings of interest to the Bureau are requested daily, and filed by subject in folders so that the progress of any bill which is of interest may be followed day by day from its introduction to its final passage.

There is much omitted and much that has been touched upon has received but cavalier treatment. We hope, however, that this bird's-eye view of the great reservoir of agricultural information stored in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture may tempt you to investigate for yourselves, and thus enable us to be of greater service to you than we have ever been before.

Cataloging and the Library Schools*

By ASKEL G. S. JOSEPHSON
Chief Cataloger, John Crerar Library, Chicago

THE study of cataloging must be considered as the fundamental study of all who intend to take up library work, not as a subject of interest to those only that intend to become "mere catalogers." There can be no "mere catalogers" any more than "mere reference librarians," or "mere shelf listers," or what not. The profession of librarianship, if it is to be regarded as a profession and not as a trade, must be looked upon as one profession, and as long as the student is in the school, he should be made to see the whole as a whole. If he has been led to regard cataloging as something apart from the rest, as something different, curious, inferior, it is the fault of the schools that have regarded it as such. Or is it not to regard the subject as inferior when it is made selective in the senior year? And does anyone who knows what the instruction in cataloging is and has been, wonder that, when such a choice is put before students, they will have none of it? Or when an instructor tries to make cataloging "interesting" by connecting it with social service, with the result that, when the students in the course in library extension get a taste of real social service, they again will have nothing to do with cataloging?

You cannot make cataloging "interesting" by trying to show that it really is something else, nor can you select those students that may have special aptitude for cataloging by saying to the whole senior class: "You do not need to take cataloging, if you do not care to," if nothing has been done before to bring to the students the idea that cataloging is interesting in itself, because it brings out the essential qualities in the students and separates the real librarians from the library clerks. And let me say right here that it is not *what* a library worker does, but *how* he does it, in what spirit he does it, that makes him a librarian or a library clerk. It makes all the difference in the world whether a piece of work is done in a scientific spirit or as a matter of routine.

A good way to interest the students in the school in cataloging would be to give them interesting books to catalog, not the usual cataloging "snags," but books of literary or scientific interest that present some bibliographical complications, either in the multiplicity of parts or illustrative matter, or in the sequence of editions.

*The following is the substance of a letter written to an instructor in cataloging in one of the library schools, who, in replying to a questionnaire as to what the schools are doing to interest the students in cataloging, asked me to suggest what should be done.

But what should be done to make the would-be librarian understand that cataloging is an essential, yes, *the* fundamental study preparatory to his calling? In my opinion, he should first be taught the principles of book description, history of the book, bibliography. If the student after such a study is given the usual training in the technique of library cataloging, he will understand the meaning of this technique, these "dots and dashes" which he now is likely to think is the whole thing in cataloging, as I lately was told by the instructor in cataloging in one of the schools that these were the essential, the most important thing in the whole cataloging instruction.

But these preliminary bibliographical studies are not the only background that a library student needs, he must have a definite cultural background and an appreciative understanding of the spirit of research. The minimum in this respect is usually thought to be acquired during the four years that the student spends in college. The ordinary college course does not, however, always give the particular studies that should be required as preliminary to the library course. A library school connected with a university has a good opportunity to arouse the interest of students who seem particularly adapted to library work and to encourage them early in the freshman year to consider a future library career. For such students, then, a special course should be laid out, so that they already from the beginning of their college years are able to acquire the particular knowledge that will be of aid to them when they come to take up the particular library school studies. Such a course should include a thoro study of languages, including Latin and German as a good knowledge of these languages, combined with some knowledge of comparative philology will enable one to find his way in most other languages; then history, not only political, but social and cultural, and the history of literature in its broadest sense, not only of belles-lettres, but of historical, economic and scientific literature as well.

A library school not connected with a university should require a year's careful study along these lines of all students who have not specialized already in the subjects mentioned above. I suggest tentatively the following books for such a course:

Sedgwick & Tyler: A short history of science. 1917.

Darmstaedter: Handbuch der Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften und der Technik. 1908.

Ingram: A history of political economy. 1915.

- Bücher: Industrial revolution. 1901.
 Zimmer: Engineering of antiquity and technical progress in arts and crafts. 1913.
 Iles: Flame, electricity and the camera. 1900.
 Macpherson: A century of intellectual development. 1907.
 Prothero: A memoir of Henry Bradshaw. 1888.
 Bürger: Friedrich Adolf Ebert. 1910.
 Ingold: Notice sur la vie et les oeuvres de Marie Pellechet. 1902.
 Langlois & Seignobos: Introduction to the study of history. 1898.
 Clark: The care of books. 1902.
 Literature of libraries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 1906-1907.
 Madan: Books in manuscript. 1893. New ed. 1920.
 Blades: Books in chains. 1892.
 Middleton-Wake: The invention of printing. 1897.
 Pollard: Last words on the history of the title page. 1891.
 Pollard: An essay on colophons. 1905.
 Koopman: The book lover and his books. 1917.
 Garnett: Essays in librarianship and bibliography. 1899.
 Brown: A manual of practical bibliography. 1906.
 Ferguson: Some aspects of bibliography. 1900.
 Petzholdt: Bibliotheca bibliographica. 1886.
 Langlois: Manuel de bibliographie historique. 1901-1904.
 Kroeger: A guide to the study and use of reference books. 1917.
 Wheatley: How to form a library. 1886.
 Wheatley: How to catalogue a library. 1889.

Summer Courses in Library Work

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE twenty-first annual session of the Chautauqua School for Librarians will be held on July 4th-August 12th.

Only those are accepted who are already in library work or definitely appointed to positions.

As in the past four years, students' records are cumulated and filed from year to year, so that those who attend four full sessions may be granted the certificate of the School.

The freshman class has regular courses in cataloging, classification, reference work and organization. Courses of the sophomore group include history of libraries and book-making, book binding, advance cataloging, classification and reference work. The juniors have courses in subject bibliography, school and children's work, types of libraries, and elective studies in literature and history. Work of the senior class includes cataloging and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration and work with high school, normal school and college libraries. Apart from these courses there will be special lectures given before the classes in joint session.

The instructors are Mary Elizabeth Downey, Library Secretary and organizer of Salt Lake City (Utah), Polly Fenton, California State Library; Edna M. Hall, Warren (O.) Junior High School Library; Mary Belle Nethercut, Rockford College Library, Rockford, Ill.; Mae Byerley, Long Branch, New York; Mary T. Brown, Conneaut (O.) Public Library; and Grace Backus, Warren, O.

Application for admission should be made as early as possible to Mary E. Downey, Chautauqua, New York.

The tuition fee is thirty dollars for each summer season.

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AS an introduction to library work the following courses are offered by the staff of the Kellogg Library and the faculty of the State Normal School at Emporia, beginning June 8th and closing July 20th. A certificate will be issued, but the courses (except that in children's literature) do not carry regular credit toward a teaching certificate or degree.

The courses are: Children's literature, six lectures a week, June 1st-July 28th, Faye Huffman, head of the school and children's department; Reference work, including methods of teaching and use of libraries, six lectures a week, Mrs. Jessie Luther, reference librarian; Book selection, ordering and accessioning, four lectures weekly, Anita Hostetter, research secretary; Library management, including lending systems, repair and binding, school libraries, county libraries and publicity, two lectures weekly, Maude Shaw, Head of the Circulation Department, Harriet L. Koch, and Willis H. Kerr, librarian; Classification and cataloging, six periods a week, Frieda K. Williams, head of the Catalog Department.

Further information will gladly be furnished by Willis H. Kerr, Librarian. For list of available rooms write to the Dean of Women, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Library Week July 18-22 is devoted to popular afternoon conferences for school people, social workers, editors and librarians on modern uses of books and libraries, books as tools, etc.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

THE summer library courses follow in general the same outline as of last year. These courses are intended principally for teachers who take charge of school libraries, in addition to their teaching duties, and credit for the work is given by the College of Education.

The subjects included are: Organization and

educational purpose of libraries, reference work, book selection, cataloging and classification, order and accession work, given by the regular faculty, and two courses on the theory and management of high school libraries and on daily service in the high school, given by Mildred Pope, supervisor of high school libraries in Seattle.

Act IV

COMMON sense at last begins to prevail at Leipzig. They have now definitely abandoned the scheme of basing their foreign charges on the fluctuations of exchange. Instead of dividing the world up virtually into as many classes as there are countries, there will, under the new program, be but two groups. The first, enjoying the more favorable financial position, will include Belgium, China, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Holland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. The nether group will consist of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The former countries will be charged double the domestic price, the latter only 60% more than in Germany. The *Teuerungszuschlag*, once 20%, later 10%, is cancelled. Now, as heretofore, antiquarian items are to be exempt. The situation, however, is left in a somewhat chaotic state because of two opposing exceptions: (1) Publishers may charge more than 100% if they like; (2) publishers may employ the domestic price if a bill totals more than M. 300. The first shows there is not yet concord in the *Börsenverein* and leaves the way to extortion still open. To the second it may not be expected that many will resort tho it is to be remembered that so prominent a publisher as Wilhelm Engelmann had already, on January 1, 1921, announced that thereafter no distinction between foreign and domestic orders would be observed in journals he published.

Thus is writ the last chapter but one in an extraordinary story of international book-selling. It has no counterpart anywhere unless we cite the so-called "service basis" upon which the H. W. Wilson Company's bibliographies are sold. The first year of Government control closes with virtual capitulation. The simple fact is that the plan never was literally enforced more than a couple of months. Nine cents, the arbitrary value assigned the mark for America at the outset, dropped in midsummer to eight, then in autumn to seven, and in January was cut to five. In fifteen months' time the American rate has dropped from 660% above the domestic price to 100% and the claim is made that Ger-

man material can now be had absolutely cheaper than before the war.

The Macmillan Company advertises Elton, Oliver. A survey of English literature, 1780-1880, in four volumes. This is but a re-issue of two works published in London by Edward Arnold in 1912 and 1920 respectively, under the titles A survey of English literature, 1780-1830; *idem*, 1830-1880. Volume two of each Arnold edition contains the index of the two volumes. Macmillan numbers the four volumes consecutively but does not correct the references in the index. The result is that in the index in volume IV. it is necessary to change every reference to volume I. by reading volume III. and to volume II. by reading volume IV. Libraries, therefore, will do well to get the Arnold edition, especially those libraries that own the Survey of 1912.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

ANNA G. HUBBARD

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

FREE ON REQUEST

Asa Don Dickinson, delegate of the A. L. A. at the recent meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, draws the attention of librarians to a set of charts outlining the organization, scope and accomplishments of the League of Nations, posted in the lobby outside of the conference room, which attracted a great deal of attention, and to the fact that a miniature set of these charts have been prepared which any librarian may have for his library on application to Mr. D. F. Garland, Welfare Department, National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.

"How to Organize a Library" by Zana K. Miller, librarian of the Library Bureau, has been prepared in response to frequent requests coming to the Bureau "for a brief pamphlet describing the most essential library records and the simplest methods of carrying on a small library. . . . Only the most essential records are described."

The John Crerar Library's New Building

By CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, Librarian

IN the first part of this paper (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, May 15, 1921) an attempt has been made to state the general principles of the economics of library architecture. This second part treats of the application of these principles in a rather peculiar case, that of the newly erected building of The John Crerar Library.

The question of a site for the Library was of course one of the first to engage the thoughts of the Directors. Before coming to a decision as to the most desirable location of the permanent home, temporary quarters in a central location were secured, in order to learn by experience the nature of the service the Library could best render, the classes of readers it would serve, and especially the parts of the city from which they would come. The early reports of the library contain the results of these investigations. From them it became evident that the greatest usefulness could be secured only in a central location, within the business district and accessible not only from all parts of the city but also from the railway stations. It was found that the numbers of readers coming from each division of the city and directly from offices in the business district were approximately equal and that an unexpectedly large number came from out of town.

That such considerations are important is self evident, but the magnitude of the economic factors involved might well be overlooked. When the South Park Commissioners asked the Directors to consider placing the Library across the Illinois Central tracks instead of alongside the Art Institute, the President, Mr. Hughitt, pointed out to them that a removal further East of only five hundred feet would entail upon every reader an additional walk of one thousand feet. As at that time one hundred and fifty thousand readers were using the Library each year this meant that the citizens of Chicago would walk each year thirty thousand extra miles and even at the brisk pace of four miles an hour take ten years of working time for this extra walk.

Again the Directors have always laid stress on the importance of a site near the Chicago Public Library, with which The John Crerar does not compete, but which it supplements. Personally, I had not considered this very important, and was rather surprised to have the reference librarian of the Public Library tell me, the other day, that she would be very glad to have us established in our new quarters, as it would

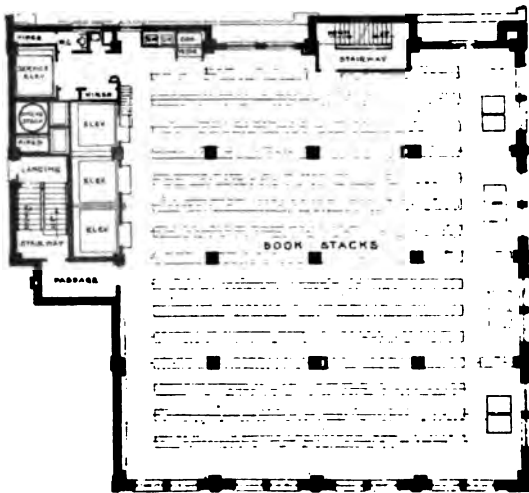
save her much time in directing people where they could find the books they wanted. To say "across the street" would be much easier than to give the elaborate directions she then found necessary. If this saves time for her it must be a much greater economy of time and money for the readers to go across the street instead of to such a location as that of the Newberry Library.

The temporary quarters mentioned did not prove to be as temporary as was expected. Intended to serve for five or ten years at the most, they have had to serve twenty-five years with such additions as could be obtained in a building in which space has always been in great demand. Indeed some of the staff became pessimistic and referred to them as the permanent quarters. The causes of delay were beyond the control of the Directors. Until 1910 they fully expected to secure a site on Grant Park nearly opposite the Public Library. The Illinois Legislature passed two separate acts permitting this and their action was accepted by the City Council and the South Park Board in ordinances approved by ninety-five per cent of the abutters, and ratified by a large majority of the voters of the South Park District, but was negatived by a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court on the ground that the question was *res judicata*.

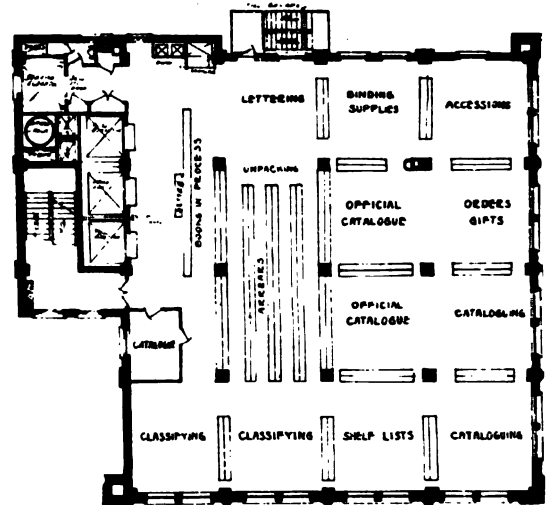
The Directors next proceeded to obtain a site by purchase. They announced their willingness to consider any between Twelfth Street and the river. Perhaps a score were offered and finally in 1912 they bought the property at the northwest corner of Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue. It runs one hundred and thirty-five feet north on the Avenue and not quite one hundred and thirty feet west on Randolph Street to the alley. When purchased there were on it four buildings of varying sizes, the one on the alley being of fireproof construction.

While a lay-out and partial floor plans had been made for the Grant Park building, it was with the purchase of the Randolph Street site that the preparation of plans began in earnest. Messrs. Holabird & Roche were selected as the architects. The plans now carried out are the ninth set on which estimates have been asked and many of these sets in their final form were the result of repeated modifications.

The reasons why so many plans were made are many and varied. Among them are the varying size and character of the buildings to be destroyed, the very different bonuses which would have to be paid for the cancellation of the exist-



SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN



TENTH FLOOR

ing leases; the ambition of the Kaiser; the widening of Michigan Avenue, the shifting of the millinery trade; all economic considerations not previously mentioned.

All plans have contemplated the utilization of the whole property ultimately, but the first proposed to begin with the north fifty-five feet; the second with the south eighty feet; the third to the sixth were for the temporary use of the old buildings during the war, with or without a small portion of the permanent building; the seventh and eighth proposed to use all but the alley building; while the ninth uses only about eighty feet square on the corner.

The only ones of interest now are those for the Grant Park building as illustrating the ideal; the one for the complete building as illustrating the best attainment of this ideal possible with a restricted area, and the necessity of securing income from rentals; and the actual building as showing the compromises due to the present high cost of construction.

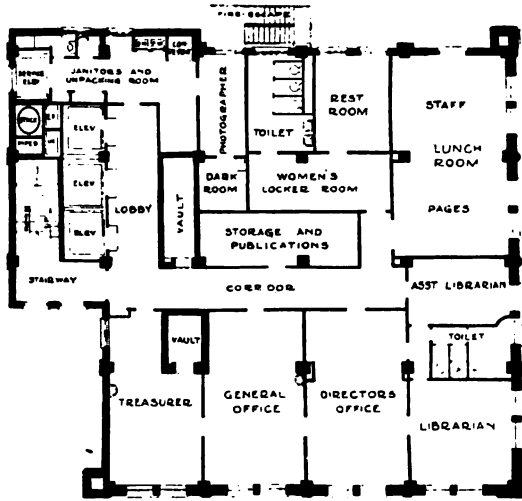
The Grant Park building was a condensation of the New York Public Library, avoiding some of its disadvantages, but securing most of its advantages. Had this plan been carried out it would have given the Library a building admirably adapted to its use at the time. Even after twenty years it would require only a few and minor changes to adapt it to the needs of the present time.

The area of the Grant Park building would have been approximately sixty thousand square feet; that of the Randolph Street site is seventeen thousand. It is evident that a building on the latter to secure the same capacity would have to be much higher. Moreover, the fact that not only the building but the site has to be

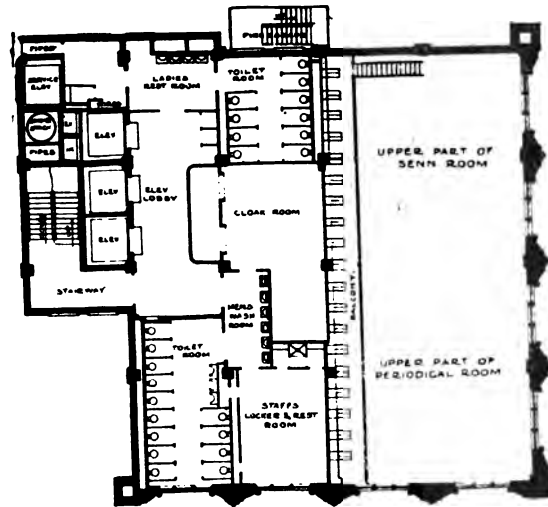
paid for from the funds of the Library made income from rentals a necessity. Fortunately, the loss in actual efficiency is more apparent than real. It is true that the ground floor no longer could be used for library purposes, but it is also true that a floor on the level of and abutting immediately on a busy street is not at all desirable for such purposes. Note in this connection the Chicago Public Library which does not use its ground floor for any of its more important rooms. Nor, if the elevator service is sufficient, does it make much difference how high the reading rooms are placed. The trip in the elevator is the smallest fraction of the time spent by a reader in obtaining his book and a seat in which to use it. It will be, I am sure, much less than that spent by the majority of readers in the larger libraries in climbing the monumental stairs so generally and generously provided by the architects.

The plans for the present site recognize these facts and also the compensating advantages of better light, purer air, and greater quiet, and place the main reading rooms at the top of the building; the subordinate reading rooms below these; the offices and work rooms below these; the stacks below these; and then reserve the two lower floors for rent. At first, also, the stacks would have been confined to the northwest corner of the lot, leaving the street fronts of these floors also free for renting.

This northwest corner, since it has insufficient light for other purposes would be the logical place for the cloak rooms, toilets, etc., but its use is barred by the fact that they must be near the reading rooms so that the building would have to be carried at once to its full height at an expense for waste space not justified by the



ELEVENTH FLOOR



THIRTEENTH FLOOR

returns. The architects have adopted, therefore, a suggestion of my own and have placed these utilities on a mezzanine floor in the center of the building between the two reading-rooms. From this floor short and easy flights of stairs lead up and down to the reading rooms. That going up is monumental in character and lands the reader immediately in the catalog and delivery room. The elevators will stop for readers only at this mezzanine floor, thus securing better supervision, quicker elevator trips, preventing the carrying of wet wraps and umbrellas into the reading rooms, and, not a small consideration in Chicago, inviting all to wash hands before using the books.

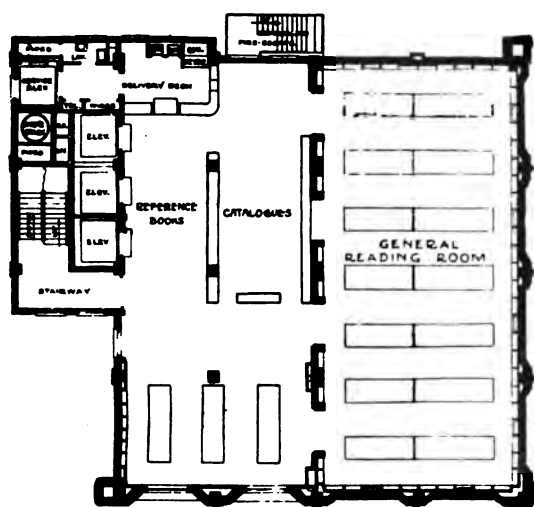
Unfortunately when the eighth set of plans, for about two-thirds of the entire building, was submitted to the contractors in July, 1919, the bids were so high (nearly \$2,000,000) that the Directors felt that the Library could not afford to carry them out. Accordingly a new set was prepared for about fifty per cent of the larger building, and approved, and estimates were secured in October of that year. The bid of the George A. Fuller Company was accepted and work was begun at once. If conditions had been normal there is no reason to doubt the completion of the building at the time set in the contract, July 1st, 1920. But conditions have not been normal unless we are to consider them as a new normal.

Strikes in the coal, steel and cut stone industries and gross failures to comply with the terms of the contract on the part of the sub-contractors for hardware and electric fixtures would have in any case delayed the work six months. The greatest delay, however, was in the stack floors and for this the Fuller Company was directly responsible, for they failed to test sam-

ples of the slabs, and allowed the sub-contractor to furnish one-half the number before ascertaining that they were not satisfactory to either architects or owner.

The building occupies an area of about six thousand square feet in the form of a square with a shallow L on the northwest. This L contains the elevators, stairs, smoke stack, and ventilating flues. The book carriers are in a much shallower projection on the north, so that the square is entirely free for library or renting purposes. The height is two hundred feet, the full height allowed by the city ordinance at the time the plans were made. The foundations and columns, however, were made strong enough to carry four more stories, if it should seem advisable to add them. It may be called a fifteen story building with basement and attic, but the statement needs qualification. Two of the regular floors have been omitted and four stack floors inserted in place of them, while on the Michigan Avenue half the thirteenth and fifteenth floors have been omitted and the space added to the height of the reading rooms. The main reading room, on the fourteenth floor is twenty-eight feet high at the center of the arch, and the lower reading rooms are twenty-four feet high. Thus there are on Michigan Avenue fifteen floors and in the rest of the building seventeen. Of these the Library will occupy all but five floors and one-half of the basement.

The foundations are twenty-eight concrete piers, eighty-four feet deep, reaching to a very hard stratum immediately above the bed rock. The columns are steel covered with concrete. This covering is a better protection than tile and occupies less space. By experiment in the temporary quarters it was determined that for a library having a large proportion of quartos



FOURTEENTH FLOOR

and folios the bracket type of stack is far more economical than the standard type and that with this the minimum distance between centers should be four feet six inches.

As the standard makes of shelving come in three foot lengths it is evident that a spacing of the columns eighteen feet each way would make possible running the stacks most economically either east and west or north and south as might be desired. This spacing is also a very convenient one for the use of structural steel. The excess of length north and south is thrown into the outside sections to secure better floor space in the stores, offices and library workroom and the deficiency east and west is concentrated in the middle section, giving by the omission of one row of stacks a wide central service aisle.

The floors are tile arches covered with cement, and this with tutti colori (art marble) in the corridors, all the base sections are art marble; the floors in the lobbies and other display portions, are covered with art marble, with cork tile in the reading rooms, and with cork carpet in the offices and work rooms. The permanent outer walls on the street fronts are of Bedford stone and when the permanent north and west walls are built they will be of the same material. The style is a modified Romanesque, which seems to be admirably adapted to library purposes, especially in a high building. The horizontal not the vertical lines are accented, and these lines indicate the different uses of the floors.

It has been stated that the temporary quarters served as an experimental laboratory for the determination of the best type of stack (in all a dozen were tested) and of the narrowest aisle width permitted. They also permitted the determination of the best type of lighting fixture. From more than a score, the "duplexalite," a

semi-indirect system, was selected by common consent of the staff, and this selection has been confirmed by experience.

The matter of ventilation is of primary importance and here the decision appears to be satisfactory on grounds of economy and efficiency. One large fan ventilates the engine room, basement and the building as a whole, as an office building of its size requires. A smaller fan ventilates the reading rooms either by exhaust alone, allowing fresh air to enter by the windows, or in very cold weather by both exhaust and intake thru heating coils. A third and small fan ventilates the Class Room alone.

The arrangement of the work space for the library staff is also unusual. The whole of the tenth floor is given to them. Each member of the staff has a window with room enough to arrange her desk at any angle desired. Between each pair of workers is a book case four feet high and twelve feet long. These furnish convenient storage space and a considerable degree of privacy. Inside these working spaces is a three foot aisle, thus accounting for the outer row of bays on the northeast and south side of the room. The interior bays are occupied on



EXTERIOR SHOWING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT THE LEFT

the east, which have good daylight, by the official catalog, and in the middle by provision for supplies, arrears, books in process, and reference works.

A comparatively new type of windows, the so-called austral windows, have been installed here and quite generally thruout the building. These open in the middle before opening at top or bottom. Each sash carries its own shade. The ventilation resulting from their use is very satisfactory. The arrangement of the staff is such that the books make but one trip around the room. In every respect this working space has met expectations, and I do not know of any better elsewhere.

A notable economy was secured by using reinforced concrete slabs for the stack floors. The saving was about two-thirds of the cost of marble or glass. I am inclined to think that it will be desirable to give them a coating of cement paint but so far our experience with them is quite satisfactory.

One other unusual detail may be noted. In the reading rooms the shelves are literally wall cases, being set in the walls. This was done primarily to secure deeper reveal of the window openings without diminishing the floor space. Novel and useful as the feature is it

usually has to be pointed out to visitors.

I wish that I could speak with as much enthusiasm of the provisions for the readers as I have of those for the staff. The reading rooms are dignified, perhaps beautiful, convenient in arrangement, spacious as to height, but not large enough. Moreover, the wide separation of the books from the delivery desks militates against effective service. If the book lifts and conveyor work as they ought, unfortunately still an open question, this last may not have a serious effect. And of course the deficiency in space was recognized as inevitable when it was decided to build only one-half of the building which had been planned.

The demolition of the old buildings was begun October 10th, 1919, the foundation completed by the end of the year, the frame erected by April, 1920; and the building transferred from the contractors in January, 1921. The delays already mentioned prevented the practical completion until May, 1921, and it was dedicated with suitable ceremonies on May 28th. The cost, fully equipped, has been about \$1,400,000 or about \$1.00 a cubic foot. It is hoped that those who see it and use it will confirm the belief of the Directors that it meets the desire of the Founder that it should be "tasteful, substantial, and fireproof."

Public Libraries and the New Fiction

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In fairness to the libraries concerned in my recent survey of 1919 fiction titles, I should like to have you republish the list of libraries, giving revised figures for the number of titles added by each. These revisions are based on later information either imparted by the libraries or obtained by the writer. The revised list is as follows:

1. New Haven	.....139	titles	18. D. of C.	.....85	titles
2. Jersey City	.....128	"	19. Malden	.....84	"
3. St. Louis	.....124	"	20. Lynn	.....83	"
4. Chicago	.....122	"	21. Cleveland	.....82	"
5. Allegheny	.....121	"	22. Worcester	.....80	"
6. Providence	.....112	"	23. San Francisco	.....77	"
7. Toronto	.....111	"	24. Pratt Institute	.....75	"
8. Brockton	.....109	"	25. Brooklyn	.....75	"
9. Boston	.....105	"	26. Quincy	.....71	"
10. Hartford	.....103	"	27. Wilmington	.....71	"
11. Omaha	.....97	"	28. Pittsburgh	.....71	"
12. New York	.....91	"	29. New Brunswick	.....64	"
13. Philadelphia	.....90	"	30. Wilkes-Barré	.....62	"
14. New Bedford	.....90	"	31. Salem	.....62	"
15. Norwich	.....87	"	32. Oshkosh	.....61	"
16. Springfield	.....86	"	33. Portland	.....61	"
17. New Rochelle	.....86	"	34. Baltimore	.....56	"
			35. Fairhaven	.....55	"
			36. Grand Rapids	.....55	"
			37. Brookline	.....51	"
			38. Haverhill	.....48	"
			39. Medford	.....47	"
			40. Evanston	.....42	"
			41. Scranton	.....19	"

The librarians who have taken special notice of my article have raised several interesting

points. The Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny called attention to the discrepancy between my original figures and those now published for that library. This discrepancy was due to the fact that a complete file of that library's bulletins was not received up to the time the proofs were corrected. The same is true of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, and in a less degree of others. I see now that it would have been better not to have included the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny and the Enoch Pratt Free Library in my published account. At the same time, justice has now been done to them, and we have the benefit of their corrections.

The Pratt Institute Free Library calls attention to the fact that ten titles listed as apparently not approved by it have actually been approved, some earlier than 1919, and some later. (These are: Couperus' *Small Souls*, acquired 1914, his *Twilight of the Souls*, 1917 and *Old People*. . . . 1918; Aumonier's *The Querrils*, Cournot's *The Mask*, Swinnerton's *September*, Almquist's *Sara Videbeck*, Maxwell's *Life Can Never be the Same*, all in 1920; and James' *A Landscape Painter*, in 1921.) The librarian of Holyoke Public Library (which was not included in the survey) would apparently have liked my list of titles to be more complete. The list was intentionally made representative, rather than complete, inasmuch as it was believed that such a representative list would sufficiently serve the purpose. However, it is expected that the 1920 list will contain about twice as many titles as the 1919 list.

The librarian of another library not included in my survey wrote as follows: "Your article . . . , it seems to me, is of the kind much needed in the library world. The larger libraries have every means of keeping informed about what is going on in library affairs; but too often the smaller libraries find their only source of information, the library monthlies, filled with theoretical articles, suggestive to be sure, but not giving as much practical help as is needed. To libraries situated in cities having no large book store, and receiving library bulletins from only a few libraries, your list is most interesting, stimulating, and helpful. To us in particular it was most gratifying, since we found that of the first eighty-nine books we had purchased sixty-nine, and out of the entire list we owned one hundred volumes. If a fair proportion of my time will help in getting out a list for 1920, I gladly offer it."

Another librarian, whose library was included, writes: "Your article . . . is one of interest. The list is a guide for the purchase of 1919 fiction which I shall be glad to consider." Still another informs me that his library has O.

Henry's "Waifs and Strays," though not thus credited by me, and explains that they classed it as "Literature" instead of fiction, placing it on the shelves with O. Henry's "Collected Works." Another prominent librarian, commenting on the fact that his library has all of the 127 titles first listed, and 176 out of the entire list, remarks: "It makes me feel that we are too liberal in our supply of fiction." He would like, furthermore, to know (1) what is the average number of fiction titles purchased by different classes of libraries, (2) what per cent this is of the total number of titles purchased, and (3) what per cent this is of the total number of new fiction published.

Mr. Bowerman, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, writes, among other things, as follows: "Our Monthly Bulletin is unfortunately very limited in space, so that we are unable to publish it in all the books added to this library. The lists of fiction are by no means complete. We simply use the space we have for a rather meager selection. No great harm has been done, but still some librarians, reading the article, might think it strange, e.g., that Mary Johnston's 'Michael Forth' should not be in this library, or Zona Gale's 'Miss Lulu Bett,' or O. Henry's 'Waifs and Strays.' Of course we have these books, and certain others that you have listed as not being here. I note that you have protected yourself by using the word 'apparently.'" In a later communication he adds: "In addition to the books of which we buy a considerable number of copies to suit demands, we get every year from one of the local newspapers a large number of titles of new fiction. A good many of them are too poor for us to put in, but others are just about good enough to accept one copy as a gift, put it in, and mark it 'Do not replace.'"

Of the libraries mentioned as having *apparently* not yet approved "Miss Lulu Bett," in addition to the D. of C., as just mentioned, the City Library Association of Springfield and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh have written to say that this was not so. The last-named also mentions the fact that they have "Peace in Friendship Village."

The foregoing are the salient features of the correspondence which has been elicited by this pioneer article of mine. I trust that similar pitfalls may be avoided in any future survey of this sort which I may undertake. I am still of the belief that such comparative surveys, made periodically, will go far to establish the fact that our selection of new fiction titles does not rest on scientific foundations, but is done in rather a hit-or-miss fashion.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL

The Status of the Educational Bill

WILL a Department of Education be created? The friends of education are confident. The outlook is rapidly changing. Important new developments may have occurred before this reaches its readers. The situation is this: The Smith-Towner bill was favorably reported by committees in both the Senate and the House of the last Congress. It was revised and promptly introduced into the new Congress as the Towner-Sterling bill (H. R. 7-S. 1252). It is being sponsored in the House by Congressman Towner, of Iowa, and in the Senate by Senator Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

Meanwhile the administration measure proposing a Department of Public Welfare has been introduced. This measure would have four divisions under assistant secretaries. The proposed divisions are: Education, Veteran Relief, Social Service, and Public Health.

The National Education Association has not opposed the creation of a department of welfare, but it has insisted that education be not submerged in such a department, which includes interests so much greater in appropriation and personnel that education would be certain not to receive adequate recognition.

The Committee on Education and Labor of the U. S. Senate and the Committee on Education of the House held joint hearings on the proposed (S 1607) Department of Public Welfare. On Thursday, May 18, the educational forces were given an entire session of this committee to make plain their position on the welfare bill.

A score of telegrams and statements by leading educators made unmistakably clear that the educational leadership of the Nation is solidly behind the position taken by the National Education Association. Many other leaders representing the interests of women and other large groups, totaling tens of millions of voters, put themselves so squarely behind the demand that education be left out of the welfare measure and erected into a separate department that the Committee was visibly impressed.

An editorial in the *Washington Herald* for May 21, after stating the situation, proceeds in this manner.

"It would seem that a solution of the difficulty is not far to seek. A Department of Education is also a department of welfare. There is not a single item in any program of so-called welfare, which does not fall within the scope of education. There is no phase of any welfare movement which, to inspire its success, does not have to be hitched to education. Whenever it has been attempted to separate welfare from educa-

tion, the result has been comparative or total failure."

This editorial indicates the general trend of opinion in favor of primary recognition for education which is certain to be more pronounced when the report of the hearing before the committee reaches the leaders of public thought. This report should be read carefully by every educator. It gives positive evidence of an avalanche of opinion in favor of a Department of Education—public-school leaders almost unanimously, seven-ninths of the leaders in higher education as indicated by a referendum of the American Council of Education, leaders from the great women's organizations, and many others who are in a position to know the sentiment of millions of voters and if need be, to unify further that sentiment in favor of the Towner-Sterling measure.

Let every friend of public education join in the effort to obtain primary recognition of education by the Nation. Members of Congress do not care for mimeographed statements and rubber stamp endorsements, but they do wish to know where their constituents stand on this important question. Careful letters and telegrams from the friends of education, who believe in the Towner-Sterling bill, to their respective members of Congress will render a distinct service just at this time when events are shaping so rapidly.

JOY E. MORGAN.

CHANGES IN THE NEW BILL

The fundamental provisions of the bill as introduced in the last Congress remain in the new Towner-Sterling bill. The following are the changes:

Sec. 2. The salary of the Assistant Secretary is left open to be determined by Congress.

Sec. 3. The Department is to include in addition to the Bureau of Education such divisions of the Government as Congress shall determine. This harmonizes the bill with the work of the committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Departments.

Sec. 5. The research work of the Department is extended specifically to include higher education.

Secs. 7-11. Section 7 of the old bill, authorizing the appropriation of \$100,000,000, has been omitted, the amounts authorized for each of the five particular purposes being named in the respective sections. Each of these sections contains a provision definitely and specifically preserving State and local control of education in language that can not be misconstrued.

Sec. 13. This section, corresponding to section 14 in the old bill, has been rewritten. Each State's apportionments are to be made on the certificate of the Chief Education Authority of the State, approved by the Governor. The action of the Secretary of Education is purely ministerial and not discretionary. The section carries a special provision which should convince any person, seeking the truth, that Federal control would be absolutely impossible under this act.

Sec. 14. The power of the Secretary of Education to withhold funds from a State is withdrawn, and instead he is authorized to report to Congress a failure on the part of a State to comply with the statutory provisions of the act.

Sec. 17. This is a new and very important section creating a National Council on Education. It has been highly commended.

HUGH S. MACILL.

CONGRESSIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEES

The House Committee on Education consists of Simeon D. Fenn, chairman, Ohio; Horace M. Townner, Iowa; Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; Albert H. Destal, Ind.; Edward J. King, Ill.; Daniel H. Reid, N. Y.; John M. Robson, Ky.; Adolphus Nelson, Wis.; Clarence Coughlan, Penn.; S. A. Shelton, Mo.; William B. Bankhead, Ala.; Charles H. Brand, Ga.; Samuel N. Brinson, N. C.; D. G. Lowrey, Miss.; Tilman B. Parks, Ark.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor is composed of William S. Kenyon, chairman, Iowa; William E. Borah, Idaho; Thomas Sterling, S. D.; Lawrence C. Thitts, Colo.; Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Frank B. Kellogg, Minn.; Daniel M. Shortridge, Calif.; Andrieus A. Jones, N. Mex.; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tenn.; Joshua D. Wollcott, Dela.; David R. Walsh, Mass.

A Home Library

DURING the week of April 25-30 an "Own your own Home" exhibit was held at the St. Louis Coliseum. The Public Library determined to install a display and in addition to blue prints and house plans, books on home-making and manuals of interior decoration, planned to furnish a room as a suggestive library for the home. Five hundred books were chosen altho this number was subsequently reduced owing to the impossibility of procuring all the titles at brief notice.

The task of selecting the books was assigned to the library school and proved an interesting problem, the proportions of the classes and choice of individual titles varying considerably

from the practice of public library selection. A small book-case filled with children's books was of interest to parents as well as young readers.

That the "model library" proved a real attraction was shown by the numerous questions and comments it evoked. Many requests were received for lists, evidence of active interest and desire for such aids to book purchase.

In the reference collection were included Hoyle's book of games, Holt's Encyclopaedia of Etiquette and the Boston Cook Book, several visitors returning with pencil and paper to copy recipes from the latter. The most popular books in the list however, proved to be the World Almanac and the Home Book of Verse. Many evidently having never seen them before, were greatly impressed with their scope and value. Spencer's First Principles and Darwin's Origin of Species provoked adverse comment, several visitors declaring, "books like that nobody reads, and why should they be in a private library?" We were careful to explain that the list was only suggestive, and while we had endeavored to include no unsuitable books, we by no means insisted that all titles in the collection were essential to every private library.

A committee is now engaged in drawing up a tentative list of five hundred books suitable for the home, which when completed will be presented to the staff of the St. Louis Public Library for criticism and general discussion and after the final decision is made, the books will be bought and kept as a permanent collection to be shown whenever desirable. There is no intention arbitrarily to select or name the five hundred best books, and any suggestion of a "model library" is to be avoided, the purpose being merely to include interesting books suitable for home reading. Probably the list when definitely completed, will be printed.

JESSIE S. MCNIECE,

*Chief, Circulation Department St. Louis
Public Library.*

FREE ON REQUEST

The 1920 volume of George Washington Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point has just been published, and appears to be distributed more or less on request. Libraries containing the preceding volume will do well to make their requests for this at once, of the Secretary of the Association of Graduates, West Point. Newspaper and magazine offices, and similar organizations, are so eager to obtain these volumes that very prompt action is desirable on the part of the libraries wanting them.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1921



THE unusual number of 600 has been registered a month in advance for attendance at the Swampscott meeting, so that there is good hope that the Conference will prove a banner one in attendance, as well as in interest. It is to be noted that beside the all-comprehensive American Library Association, no less than seven other library organizations of national scope are to hold meetings there. These include the Special Libraries Association, the organizations of state and of law librarians, the League of Library Commissions, the Association of Library Schools, the Library Workers Association, and the Bibliographical Society—an interesting showing of the diversity as well as unity of library interests in these days. The joint meeting of the A. L. A. and the S. L. A. will be a marked feature of the Conference, and President Hyde's contribution in the present issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL furnishes an interesting preface to the discussions at Swampscott.

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DR. ANDREWS' comprehensive study of the Economics of Library Architecture should be especially useful in the planning of libraries, not least to architects and architectural advisors for library boards in illustrating the several types of libraries, with especial reference to lighting, heating and ventilation, as well as stock and reading room facilities. As he points out, the electric light and artificial ventilation have made possible today what was impossible a generation or so ago. Nevertheless, natural supply of light and air are not to be ignored. The John Crerar Library will probably furnish the best example of the office building type of library edifice, the fundamental purpose of which is, literally, to provide a financial basis for the superimposed library. The best example of this hitherto had been the New York Mercantile Library which, unfortunately, has literally fallen from its high estate, as the growth of the New York Public Library system has made its work less necessary, and now occupies quarters below stairs in the Clinton Hall building. The Cleveland and Los Angeles libraries still camp out in business blocks, but look forward to "owning their own" library at no distant date.

THE supercedure of Dr. P. P. Claxton as Commissioner of Education, thru what seems to be a political appointment of his successor, will be lamented by those who know the great service which Dr. Claxton, appointed by a Republican president, and continued by a Democratic president, has rendered to the cause of education. He has made his personal work and his office a leading factor in the educational development of the country, and this educational leadership on his part has been of vital importance. Particularly, he has recognized the growing value of libraries as an element in education parallel with the schools, and he has been most ready thru personal presence and addresses to do his part in the library field. The office is one which should be aloof from partisan politics, and while good will should be extended to the new appointee, in the hope that he will prove himself worthy of the succession, it has not become manifest that his experience and proof of fitness are the qualities which have suggested him for this office which is to a high degree responsible for the Nation's welfare.

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CENTENARIES, in whatever multiple, are useful in the library field, because they give opportunity to bring to the notice of the public the works of celebrated writers or the products of notable periods. The year 1921 is the sixcentenary of the death of Dante, who died September 14, 1321, and the National Dante Committee, headed by President Finley, has issued a special appeal to libraries to utilize the opportunity by making special Dante exhibits, emphasizing particularly American contributions to Dante literature. The Committee will furnish, on application to its Executive Secretary, Irwin Smith, at the Italy-America Society, 23 West 43rd Street, New York, a Dante bibliography which will serve to check up library collections. Such exhibits representing a contribution to universal literature of the greatest of Italian writers, will fit in well with other exhibits in showing what Italy, as well as other nations, has done in the making of America, for the thought of Dante has been a potent inspiration in the work of freedom.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SWAMPSCOTT CONVENTION

REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION for the Swampscott A. L. A. meeting is progressing rapidly, and the New Ocean House accommodations are nearly all taken up. All intending to be present at the convention should be sure to apply for rooms on or before June 10, as it is very important that the rooming committee know what accommodations must be provided.

Hotel Preston, on a bluff overlooking the ocean, is still available for a large number, and those who desire to spend only a part of the convention in Swampscott can be taken care of there for less than the five-days period if desired. Applications for all hotel accommodations must be sent to the American Library Association, care of New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Any librarians, assistants, or library trustees, who expect to be present at one or more sessions of the American Library Association at Swampscott, and who are not registered with the New Ocean House A. L. A. committee for room at one of the hotels, or with Mr. Sherman of the Lynn Public Library for outside accommodations, should send name, position and library address as soon as possible, to Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., for inclusion in the advance attendance register. Also, on arrival at Swampscott, it is necessary to go to the A. L. A. headquarters desk and have name checked, which is the official registration. Badge, program and other printed matter will be there presented. See also announcements in L. J. for May 15, p. 461.

TRAVEL NOTICE—III

For information regarding routes, rates, etc., see LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1st, page 317, also the May 15th number, page 461.

Since these announcements were made, the following rates have been announced:

Eastbound Summer Excursion Fares From Pacific Coast

Summer excursion rates have been authorized from principal points in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Western British Columbia to certain Eastern destinations, including Boston.

Date of Sale

From California, Oregon, Washington and

Western British Columbia, June 15th to August 15th, with final limit October 31st, 1921.

Stop-Overs

Stop-Overs will be allowed at all points on going and return trip, except on going trip within California, or west of Huntington, Ore., Missoula, Mont., Whitefish, Mont., Fernie, Kamloops and Prince Rupert, B. C. These fares are lower than the certificate plan.

The summer excursion rate from Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and Victoria is \$193.40 including war tax. The A. L. A. certificate rate is approximately \$20.00 higher.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Monday evening, June 20

Address of Welcome—Dr. George Edward Woodberry.

Response by the President.

A greeting to the Association—Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

The prophet and the poet—Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, Boston University.

10:00 p. m.—Reception.

Second Session, Tuesday morning, June 21

The President's address—Alice S. Tyler.

Greetings from four affiliated organizations by their presidents:

Edward H. Redstone, president of the National Association of State Libraries;

W. R. Watson, president of the League of Library Commissions;

Frederick C. Hicks, president of the American Association of Law Libraries;

Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., president of the Special Libraries Association.

Business:

Constitution and By-Laws

Committee reports

National certification—C. C. Williamson

Recruiting for library service—

Library co-operation with other countries—Mary Eileen Ahern

Appointment of committees.

Announcements.

Other business.

Third Session, Wednesday evening, June 22

Subject: State Problems and State Progress in Library Affairs.

Program by the presidents of State Library Associations. Several short talks will be made by officers of the state organizations.

Libraries and the nation—Hon. H. M. Towner, member of Congress from Iowa.

Business:

Constitution and By-Laws.

Committee reports.

Other business.

Fourth Session, Friday morning, June 24

A joint meeting of the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association.

Subject: Co-operation between Public and Special Libraries.

From the public library point of view—C. F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston Public Library.

June R. Donnelly, director Simmons College Library School.

Fifth Session, Saturday morning, June 25

Joint meeting of the American Library Association and the League of Library Commissions.

Subject: Library Extension: Its Scope and Methods.

The city's leadership in book distribution—Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

The rural library and rural life—Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Discussion of county library development—State-wide library service—Julia A. Robinson, secretary, Iowa Library Commission.

Sixth Session, Saturday evening, June 25

Subject: Today's Tendencies in Book Publishing and Distribution. Macgregor Jenks, Atlantic Monthly Press; Frederic G. Melcher, National Association of Book Publishers; Glenn Frank, Century Co.

Resolutions Committee report.

Report of Tellers of Election.

Unfinished business.

Installation of President.

Presentation of new officers.

Adjournment.

TRUSTEES SECTION

Friday Evening, June 24

What proportion of total public expenditures should public library trustees claim for their libraries?—J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenaeum. The Function of the Public Library Trustees—Henry W. Lamb, trustee Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

"They also Serve"—George H. Tripp, librarian, New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library. Clarence E. Bement, trustee of the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library will also speak.

The Committee on Benefits and Pensions, appointed at the Colorado Springs Conferences, will make its report.

Every trustee who expects to attend the Conference is requested to communicate with Frank Hervey Pettingell, Los Angeles (Calif.) Stock Exchange, who is chairman of this section.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS OF COLLECTIONS ON NATURAL SCIENCES

See announcement on p.

Programs for the section meetings and for the sessions of the other organizations meeting at Swampscott will be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15, p. 462-465.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-fourth meeting of the Medical Library Association will be held in Boston, June 6-8.

First session, 10 a. m., at the Boston Medical Library, 8 The Fenway. Program: Report of Committee on Standard Classification, James F. Ballard. Round table on reference aids, led by Mrs. Grace W. Myers, Treadwell Library. Association business.

General meeting at 8 p. m., Boston Medical Library. Presidential address, John W. Farlow, librarian Boston Medical Library. Some Historical Facts concerning the Catoptron by Johannes Remmelinus, by George S. Huntington of New York. Interesting Medical Medals, by Malcolm Storer of Boston.

Visits will be made to various medical libraries and other points of interest, among which: The Boston Medical Library, after the Monday morning meeting; Harvard Medical School Library, Monday, 3 p. m.; Boston Public Library (where an exhibit of rare medical items will be shown), Tuesday at 10 a. m.; Harvard College Library, Tuesday afternoon at 3; Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, Tuesday evening at 8 (special exhibit of medical book plates); Boston Athenæum Library, Wednesday morning at 9:30.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of the National Education Association will be held at Des Moines (Ia.) from July 3rd to 8th. The program of the library department, which will hold its sessions at the Public Library, is as follows:

Tuesday morning, July 5

Adeline B. Zachert, director of School Libraries for the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., "Joy Reading in Elementary Schools"; W. H. Kerr, librarian, "State Normal School, Emporia, Kans., "The Normal School Library as a Teaching Institution"; Sherman Williams, chief

of the School Libraries Division, Education Department, Albany, N. Y., "The Purpose of the School Library"; Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio, "Home Reading with School Credit"; Ellen F. Chamberlayne, High School Librarian, Binghamton, N. Y., "Relation of the High School Library to the Other Departments of the School."

Wednesday afternoon, July 6

Joint session with the National Council of Teachers of English.

Professor A. B. Noble, Iowa State College, "Stepping Stones to Literary Taste"; Margaret Skinner, Janesville, Wis., "Recent Literature for High Schools"; Carl H. Milam, secretary, American Library Association "The Part of the Public Library in Public Education."

Friday afternoon, July 8

Business meeting. This meeting will include discussion of the proposed by-laws, discussion of statement on libraries in education, report of the survey of Normal School Libraries, and other matters of business.

There will be a library exhibit at the Public Library. All exhibits should be addressed to Grace Rose, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa, and plainly marked Library Exhibit, N. E. A.

A library luncheon will be held at the Harris-Emery Tea Room on Wednesday, July 6, at 12 o'clock, \$1.25 a cover. All who are interested in any phase of library work are invited to be present. There will be a number of very brief talks by those whose experience and ability will guarantee a stimulating and enjoyable occasion. For reservations notify Julia A. Robinson, Historical, Memorial and Art Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

The officers of the Library Department are: President, Sherman Williams, chief of School Libraries Division, Education Department, Albany, N. Y., vice-president, M. W. Poulson, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; secretary, Margaret Ely, Principal, Book Selection Department, Chicago Public Library.

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

SO far the Library Workers Association has found its method of correspondence voting simple and effective in discovering the wishes of its members. Two matters lately brought before the members have been the election of three directors to the Board and the revision of dues.

The three schedules of dues submitted were as follows:

1. Yearly dues, \$2 for those with salaries under \$1200; \$5 for salaries between \$1200 and \$1800, and \$10 for salaries over \$1800.

2. Yearly dues, \$1 for those with salaries

under \$1200; \$3 for those between \$1200 and \$1800, and \$5 for salaries over \$1800.

3. Yearly dues—flat rate of \$3.

The vote on this was 18 in favor of no. 1, 56 for no. 2, and 26 for no. 3. This indicates the preference of a large majority for a sliding scale. The dues for the Association are therefore: Yearly dues—\$1 for those with salaries under \$1200; \$3 for those between \$1200 and \$1800, and \$5 for salaries over \$1800.

The three directors, Ruth Alexander, Carl L. Cannon, and Clarence W. Sumner, whose terms expire June 24, 1921, were re-elected.

MARIAN C. MANLEY, *Executive Secretary.*

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association has closed a successful year with its annual meeting on May 18th. Instead of quarterly meetings which has been the custom since its organization in 1914 the Executive Board decided on monthly meetings from October to May—the December one was omitted because of the rush of the Christmas season. In all, seven meetings were held. It was the happy thought of the President to make use of the well-known principle that an eager receptivity for new ideas follows an appreciative receptivity of a good dinner. The response to the dinner-gong summons was encouraging; the first meeting of the year had an attendance of 135, that of January, 175, and in April almost 200 were present. The minimum attendance was 90 in February and even at the annual business meeting something over 90 attended.

In May of last year the membership of the Association totaled 88. In October there were 138 members and the number continually increased until at the annual meeting the total paid membership was 290. There are thirty or forty persons who signified their intention of becoming members but they are not so recorded because the dues are not paid. In all, it is estimated that there is a possible membership of 400 if all special librarians of the City are gathered into the fold—this is the goal for the coming year.

It was soon discovered that the commercial library clan was exceedingly interested in its own family affairs but not half so interested in what the medical libraries were doing, and that the financial library clan altho the closest of neighbors in the Wall Street district never could find time to gossip down there and were eager for this few hours opportunity. Therefore this impulse toward group action was encouraged by appointing a leader for each group. This person was responsible for the librarians in that group, their attendance at the meetings and

keeping alive the interest. This work was made easy for the Association and the group leaders by the use of the Classified List of Special Libraries in New York City compiled by the President and printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 15. This Directory has been used constantly by all members of the Association and has been a useful tool.

The next development from this group activity was the demand for a knowledge of the resources of each library. This led to the program of the February meeting which was a securing of all possible data about each library. This information was put upon cards provided for the purpose and a committee has been at work organizing this data in available form for reference. This material has been loaned to the Special Libraries Association and will be incorporated in the Handbook which they are in the process of compiling.

The same help has been given to the New York Library Club which is compiling a manual for the libraries of New York City. The President has worked on that committee and has had the support and assistance of the entire membership. The Association's efforts have been given to these two organizations and to avoid duplication we shall not publish a handbook nor manual.

The Association joined with the New York Library Club in a meeting in March, and enjoyed with it the splendid address by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Even closer co-operation was extended to the New York Library Club in that the President submitted to them a list of our members which might be used for solicitation to membership in their organization. About 80 of our members joined the local Club.

The April meeting proved most profitable and interesting. Four speakers, each interested in the development of special libraries in a certain field, gave us their ideas of our use and possibilities of greater usefulness. These men were President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen, James Rattray, vice-president of Guaranty Trust Co., Mr. Barbour, secretary of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., and H. V. Coes of Ford, Bacon & Davis, Engineering. The idea of a clearing house of information received startling and unexpected support from the business world in the address of H. V. Coes. A committee of business men who are working with the Association toward such a goal was formed at this meeting.

Nearly every member has worked for the Association this year, and this has given opportunity to improve acquaintance and has awakened much interest. Particularly are thanks due to Gertrude Peterkin, secretary-treasurer, Marguer-

ite Burnett as Chairman of Social Committee, to Mary de J. Cox, chairman of Membership Committee, to Ursula Johnson of the Clearing House Committee and to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for printing the List of Special Libraries.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Rebecca B. Rankin, Municipal Reference Library (re-elected unanimously); vice-president, Carlos C. Houghton, Poor's Manual; secretary-treasurer, Elsie L. Baechtold, Irving National Bank; additional members of executive board, Marguerite Burnett, Federal Reserve Bank, and Frederick W. Jenkins, Russell Sage Foundation.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE southwestern district meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held in Cincinnati on May sixth, at the Christ Church Parish House. There were present 85 librarians, 15 from Ohio libraries outside of Hamilton County, two from Kentucky, one from Indiana, nine from special libraries in Cincinnati and 58 members of the staff of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

A short general meeting preceded the round table discussions scheduled for the morning session. The visitors were welcomed by the Chairman, Lillie Wulfekoetter, after which an impromptu talk was given by Lutje Stearns, who was an unexpected and very welcome guest. Miss Stearns emphasized the idea of service in library work, the spirit of helpfulness which was so well exemplified in the work of Mary Isom in Portland. As far as possible all barriers between books and people should be broken down, commercial advertising methods should be more generally used, and false valuations of work and overemphasis of statistics should be guarded against.

After Miss Stearns' talk three groups gathered for round table discussions. Sophie Collmann of the Public Library of Cincinnati led the discussion on present day fiction, which included a number of the newest novels. Stella Hier, librarian of Woodward High School, Cincinnati, conducted the round table on school and library, at which standards for high school libraries in Ohio and county library work in rural schools were discussed. E. Gertrude Avey, chief children's librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, presided over the discussion of children's work, at which such topics as publicity, fines, mutilation of books, and class instruction, were taken up.

At the close of the morning session the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Public Library, after which they inspected an exhibit of book-mending and flexible glueing in the

bindery rooms. At two o'clock an interesting, personally conducted tour of the plant of the American Book Company was made, and at its close each visitor was presented with flowers and a copy of the Noah Webster spelling book.

At the afternoon session the first speaker was Mary Rudd Cochran, of the Cleveland Public Library, who talked on the library and the community. She emphasized the point that the library served the community fully only when it is in touch with all phases of the life of that community, using the Cleveland Public Library as an illustration of the modern library reaching out in all directions, helping the foreigner, acting as an information bureau, bringing its resources to the attention of all classes by varied methods of advertising, as well as by the entrance of its staff members into all forms of civic activity.

This talk was followed by a paper on County Library work in a rural county by Mrs. C. S. Tandy of Vevay, Indiana, for six years a trustee of the Switzerland County Library. Her paper was an account of the work done in this county, which was the first in Indiana to establish a county library. Switzerland County has no railroads, and its population of 10,000 is largely rural. Vevay, the county seat, is the center of the work, which includes eleven stations and deposits in 75% of the classrooms of the schools of the county. Mrs. Tandy's clear and practical account of the methods used and the results achieved in Switzerland County showed the value of a county library in a rural county which was particularly timely for Ohio librarians, as her paper was followed by the reading of a letter from Carl P. P. Vitz, president of the Ohio Library Association, announcing that the new Ohio county law had just passed the State Legislature. The meeting closed with a general discussion of what women's clubs are doing for libraries in their towns led by Pauline J. Fihe, librarian of the Walnut Hills Branch of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

At the evening meeting, presided over by Sophie Collmann, the speaker was Mrs. Henry Backus, Cincinnati novelist and writer of short plays, who spoke on the little theatre movement and its allies. Mrs. Backus has done much for the Little Theatre in Cincinnati, and her thoro knowledge and keen interest in her subject were shown in her scholarly presentation of the history of the movement in the countries of Europe as well as in the United States. Especially apropos to the subject was the delightful presentation of Alfred Kreyborg's *Manikin* and Minikin by students of the Schuster-Martin School which completed the evening's program.

LILLIE WULFEKOETTER, *Chairman*.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Alabama Library Association met on April 14-15 at Dothan. This was the first meeting of the Association since 1918. The attendance, in spite of very inclement weather, was good and was representative of the entire state except the northern sections.

The meeting was devoted exclusively to plans for stimulation and promotion of county library systems and interest in local and small town libraries.

Among the speakers were Professor R. E. Tidwell, assistant State superintendent of Education; Marie B. Owen, Director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History; Hortense Bissell, field director, American Red Cross for Alabama; W. Y. Fleming, Superintendent of Education of Lee County; Frances Pickett, librarian, Judson College, Marion; Fannie Taber, librarian, Alabama Girls Technical Institute, Montevallo; Marion Shivers, librarian, Alabama Methodist Woman's College, Montgomery; Laura Elmore, librarian, Montgomery Public Library; Mary R. Mullen, librarian, Alabama State Department of Archives and History; and Mrs. J. L. Bishop, chairman of the Library Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

A feature of the evening session of the 14th, was an appreciation of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, made by his friend, Dr. Spright Dowell, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The 1922 session will be held in April, either at Montgomery or Florence.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

June 6-8. At Boston. Twenty-fourth meeting of the Medical Library Association. All librarians invited.

June 13-15. At Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe. Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the California Library Association and twelfth annual convention of the California County Librarians.

June 20-27. Conference week at Swampscott. Meetings of the A. L. A., S. L. A., National Association of State Librarians, American Association of Law Libraries, Bibliographical Society of America, League of Library Commissions, Association of American Library Schools, Library Workers Association.

July 5-8 at Des Moines, Iowa. National Educational Association, Library Section.

Sept. 12-17. At Ithaca. New York Library Association's thirty-first annual meeting.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

The Education Law (Subdiv. 7, Sec. 68, Chap. 21 of laws of 1909) relative to libraries and library corporations has been amended in part as follows:

1113. State library, when open; use of books. A clause added to this section provides that: **Under such rules and conditions as the regents may prescribe the state library may lend its books and printed material for a limited time to other individuals and institutions conforming to said rules and conditions. . . . Such service shall be free to residents of this state as far as practicable but the regents may, in their discretion, charge a proper fee to non-residents or for assistance of a personal nature or for other reasons not properly an expense to the state, but which may be authorized for the accommodation of users of the library.*

1117. Public and association libraries and museums.

1. All provisions of this section and of sections 1118-1134 shall apply equally to libraries, museums, and to combined libraries and museums, and the word "library" shall be construed to mean reference and circulating libraries and reading rooms.

2. The term "public" library as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean a library other than professional, technical or public school library, established for free public purposes by official action of a municipality or district or the legislature, where the whole interests belong to the public; the term "association" library shall be construed to mean a library established and controlled, in whole or in part by a group of private individuals operating as an association, close corporation or as trustees under the provisions of a will or a deed of trust; and the term "free" as applied to a library shall be construed to mean a library maintained for the benefit and free use on equal terms of all the people of the community in which the library is located.

3. The regents shall have power to fix standards of library service for every free association or public library which receives any portion of the money appropriated by the state to aid such libraries, or which is supported in whole or in part by tax levied by any municipality or district. If any such free association or public library shall fail to comply with the regents' requirements such library shall not receive any portion

of the moneys appropriated by the state for free libraries nor shall any tax be levied by any municipality or district for the support in whole or in part by such library. . . .

1118. Establishment of a public library. ". . . Whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall so petition the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted, provided that due public notice of the proposed action shall have been given. . . .

1118-a. Contracts. Any authority named in section 1118 may grant money for the support of free association libraries provided such libraries are registered by the regents; or may share the cost of maintaining a public library or libraries as agreed with other municipal or district bodies; or may contract with the trustees of a free public library registered by the regents, or with any municipal or district body having control of such a library, to furnish library privileges to the people of the municipality or district for whose benefit the contract is made, under such terms and conditions as may be stated in such contract. The amount agreed to be paid for such privileges under such contract shall be a charge upon the municipality or district and shall be paid in the same manner as other municipal or district charges.

1118-b. County libraries. By majority vote at any election, or by vote of its board of supervisors, any county may establish a county public library with or without branches and may levy annually and cause to be collected, as are other general taxes a tax of not more than one mill nor less than one-third of a mill upon each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of such county, except that the tax shall not be less than one-half of a mill where the assessed valuation of the county is less than one hundred million dollars, to equip and maintain such library and branches or to provide buildings or rooms for its or their use; provided, however, that any incorporated city, village, town or school district contributory to the support of a free library registered by the regents, by annual taxation to a total amount equivalent to that which would be raised under the proposed county library tax in such city, village, town or school district, or which is receiving such amount annually for library purposes from invested funds or from a combination of invested funds and annual taxation, may, by majority vote at election or at a meeting of the electors duly held, or by vote of its common council any city, claim

* Matter in italics is new.

exemption from such county library tax; and such city, village, town, or school district shall not participate in the benefits of such county public library unless by contract as provided in section one thousand one hundred and eighteen-a, or until it shall elect to be included in the county tax levy for such county public library maintenance and shall make official notification of such action to the county board of supervisors. The chief administrative office of a county public library shall be located in the county seat unless another city or village in the county exceeds such county seat in population by more than twenty per centum according to the latest Federal census or state enumeration in which event the county library shall be located in the largest city or village of such county and shall not thereafter be removed to another city or village by reason of a change in population. In lieu of establishing and maintaining a county public library as herein before provided a county may enter into a contract for library service with any free library registered by the regents, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and the amount agreed to be paid for such privileges shall be a binding charge on the county and shall be raised in the same manner as herein before provided for a county public library. Whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall so petition, the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election at which taxes may be voted, provided that due public notice of the proposed action shall have been given.

1122. *Library taxes . . . shall be levied, provided, however, that in any municipality or district in which the assessed valuation of the taxable property is one million dollars or less the rate of library tax shall not exceed two mills on each dollar; that in any municipality or district in which the assessed valuation of the taxable property is more than one million dollars and less than two million dollars, the rate of library tax shall not exceed one and one-half mills on each dollar; that in any municipality or district in which the assessed valuation of the taxable property is two million dollars or over the rate of library tax shall not exceed one mill on each dollar.*

1123. *Trustees. . . in counties shall be appointed by the county board of supervisors, in villages they shall be appointed by the village board of trustees, in towns they shall be appointed by the town board, and in school districts they shall be elected by the legal voters.*

Syracuse. The Library Institute for Central New York met at the Syracuse University Library on May 5th. There was an unprecedented

representation of libraries, 16 public, 11 educational, including 8 high school, 2 normal and Syracuse University library, 3 special libraries and one bookstore, and the attendance totaled 89 persons, nearly all of whom were actively connected with libraries. Dr. Paine of the Syracuse Public Library, Miss Stewart of the Library School, Mr. Bolton of the English department of the University, Mr. Keating of Foote's Bookstore, and others, took part in the morning program. The afternoon session centered around school libraries, when Marjorie Beal of the Sherrill Public Library spoke on "An ideal village library," and the various school librarians present discussed vital school library problems after an excellent paper on the subject by Miss Doane of the Library School faculty. Elizabeth Thorne, vice-director of the University Library School presided at both sessions.

OHIO

A County Library Law (H. B. 364 introduced by Mr. Silver and Senate Bill 209 by Mr. McCoy) has just been signed by the Governor. Under the provisions of this Law,

1. A county library district may be created in any county composed of territory therein in which free library service is not furnished to all of its citizens. . . . Upon the filing of a petition signed by not less than twenty-five per cent of the electors. . . . The Probate Judge shall fix a day for the hearing not more than thirty days after the filing of such petition. . . . and . . . shall submit the question to the electors residing in the proposed district and shall place the same on ballot at the next regular election. If a majority of the electors voting upon the proposition vote in the affirmative, the district shall be deemed and held to have been created.

2. The management of the county library district service shall be vested in a board of five trustees, two appointed by the Common Pleas Judges and three by the Commissioners of the County. . . .

3. Such board shall levy annually for library purposes a tax on all the taxable property of the county library district of not less than two-tenths of a mill and not more than one mill.

4. Any sub-division of a county maintaining a free public library. . . may . . . become a part of a county library district and be subject to all the provisions of the act applying thereto, provided that on petition of not less than fifty electors. . . filed not less than sixty days before the next general election the question of becoming a part of the county library district shall be submitted to the electors of such sub-division. And if a majority of those voting thereon shall

vote in the affirmative, such sub-division shall become a part of such county district.

5. The county library district trustees may contract with the governing body or bodies of one or more libraries within the county. . . . If the county library district trustees contract for library service with more than one library, the county library, district may be divided for such service. . . . County library district trustees may contract to furnish library service to another county library district. . . . Contracts as provided in this section may be terminated by mutual agreement or by either of the contracting parties on giving six months' notice before the beginning of the next ensuing tax year or by the failure of the county library district trustees to make the necessary levy.

6. The trustees shall serve without compensation. . . . They shall have power to receive bequests or gifts of real or personal property or of money, to purchase, lease or dispose of grounds and buildings, to construct building, and to furnish, equip and maintain the same for library purposes. They shall render efficient library service. . . . shall submit an annual report of statistics and finances to the county commissioners and the state director of library service.

7. All moneys realized from the levies made for the county district. . . . and all moneys received or collected. . . . shall be placed in the treasury of the county subject to the orders of [the] boards of trustees.

8. The librarians of the two public libraries of largest circulation in the state, the director of state library service, and two persons representing rural library work and chosen by the State Library Commission shall constitute a state board of library examiners. . . . The Board shall examine applicants for the position of county district librarian. . . . They may adopt rules and regulations for the government of the board. . . . No person who has not received a certificate of qualification from the State board of library examiners shall be employed as librarian in charge of any county library district.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library in the face of difficulties imposed by reduced appropriations and the draining away of trained assistants did little more than hold its own in 1920. The impossibility of recruiting a staff of any description made necessary the closing of six of the smaller branches in October for the remainder of the year, so that the circulation figures for the branches showed an increase of less than 8,000 volumes in a total of over four millions. The Central Library, with a circula-

tion of 859,998, registered a fair increase over the 1919 circulation of 827,353. The inequitable distribution of expenses between the Library and the Board of Education also caused the closing of seven high school libraries from the beginning of the current school year in September until November first. The library tax rate is six and two-thirds tenths of a mill per dollar of assessed valuation, but is reduced by a scaling process to barely half a mill. Since the per capita cost of the Chicago Public Library to the population of 2,701,705 is less than thirty cents per annum the city ranks lowest in library support among the ten leading American cities.

The Library operated thru 52 branches, the Central Library, and 1,739 stations and other agencies. The new Henry E. Legler Regional Branch, opened on Chicago Day, October 9th, was the first of five contemplated branches which are to act as regional or key branches and centers of supply and direction for the smaller and less well equipped installations, and within a few months was already circulating six and seven thousand books a week.

The closing of the John Crerar Library pending its removal to new quarters probably accounted for the heavy increase in the reference use of the main library, especially in the Civics and Documents Division. The total reference use for all departments was 905,511 as against the 1919 figures of 753,478. The circulating documents collection comprises 11,284 titles. The Music Room has 4,472 specially registered borrowers, and loaned 10,020 volumes and 27,739 pieces. The collection of books for the blind numbers 2,656 volumes, somewhat less than half of these being in Moon type, and 12,060 volumes were circulated for home use.

The total number of employes on the Library roster, including the janitor force, auto-truck drivers and elevator operators, was 629 at the end of the year. Their combined salaries amounted to \$583,421. Other maintenance costs were for books, \$105,465; periodicals, \$15,925; binding, \$55,331; rent, heat and light, \$37,276. Total receipts were \$970,678. The Henry E. Legler Branch was erected under a general contract at a cost of \$185,000.

WISCONSIN

Madison. The University of Wisconsin Library School celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on the occasion of its annual May Day festival, held this year on April 30th. The morning was devoted to the festival, at which Corinne Bacon was the speaker, her subject being "The Organization of Life," a discussion of current books dealing with the problems of the day. This

brought a large audience, which remained for the reception following.

At one o'clock the alumni held a reunion and a luncheon for sixty-five—twenty-eight alumni, the faculty and class of 1921. The guests of honor were Miss Bacon, Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A. L. A., and Zana K. Miller of the Library Bureau, a former instructor in the School. Many letters and telegrams of greeting were read, and the program concluded with a talk by Miss Hazeltine.

IOWA

Davenport. The per capita circulation of the Davenport Public Library in 1920 was 6.3. The circulation to the registered borrowers, numbering 15,479 persons, was 360,328, a gain over the previous year of 45,031. The collection was brought up to a total of 66,181 by the addition of 6559 volumes. Expenditures amounted to \$37,797, of which \$14,893 was used for the salaries of the library staff.

The special event of the year was the opening of the branch at Bettendorf, where the city council had contracted with the Davenport Public Library to provide books and library service for two afternoons and evenings a week. This branch, situated in the town hall, was opened for the loaning of books October 26th. The Extension Department also loaned 106,952 books for home reading thru eight deposit stations.

The librarian for fourteen years, Grace D. Rose, resigned early in the year to become librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, her place being taken by the present librarian, Grace Shellenberger.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. In order to meet the assertion made recently in the Professional Training Section of the American Library Association that library schools are failing to give instruction in the social relations of the public library, and to attempt to awaken social consciousness in the beginning library worker, the school has assigned to its pupils, social work of various kinds during the past few months. As a part of the entertainment given to the group of Jugo-Slavs on a recent "Visitors' Night" held at the Central Library, Cecile Pajanovitch read poems in the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian dialects. The students have served as guides at several of the receptions given to various groups during the year. They also assisted in taking charge of the Library booth in connection with the "Own Your Own Home" exhibit at the Coliseum, April 25-30.

In connection with the courses in subject bibliography and book annotation, the students are writing the annotations for the June number of the Monthly Bulletin and preparing a selected bibliography on vocational guidance.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

Librarian with ten years' public library experience, two years' cataloging work and reference work in a museum library, wishes a position as assistant cataloger in a special library in Brooklyn or downtown Manhattan. Address: L. L. 11, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College graduate, who has had one year's course in library science, one year's experience as student assistant in college library and two years' teaching experience, wants position as an assistant in college library. Address: Anne Dudley Gibbs, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

Experienced cataloger desires position in northwest, preferably Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado or Montana. Address: D. M. 11, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, young man, college graduate, twelve years' experience, four in administrative

position, now employed, desires position with banking or other corporation or in technical library paying salary of approximately \$2500. Thoroughly competent. Best references. Address: L. 11, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library school graduate, expert cataloger, with ten years' experience in public and college library work would like to organize or develop a library in the Northwest. Salary, \$1800. Interview at Swampscott. Address: W. E. 10, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Editorial assistant with experience in briefing or digesting legal or business material: the ability to turn out a considerable amount of clear readable English and some business knowledge are essential. Salary to start \$30 a week with excellent opportunity for rapid advancement. X. B., LIBRARY JOURNAL.



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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BLODGETT, Evelyn, head of the Order Department of the University of Washington Library, and lecturer in order, accession and trade bibliography at the Library School, left on May 23rd to join the Reference Department staff of the New York Public Library as reviser of cataloging.

BROWN, L. Lindsey, 1920 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.

BUTTERWORTH, Jeanne, 1919 S., appointed librarian of the Elmwood (R. I.) Public Library.

DERMAN, Henrietta M., 1916-17 S. special, for nearly four years cataloger and classifier of the Slavonic division of the Library of Congress, sailed for Europe on May 24th. After some time in England and in Latvia, Mrs. Derman plans to go to Russia to help in the development of libraries there. In anticipation of this work, she has prepared in Russian and in Lettish booklets on American library methods, on cooperative cataloging, on the national library and its activities, and on principles of book classification. The manuscripts are almost ready for the printer. For the present, her address will be care of C. C. Abel, Elizabeth Street, 27, Riga, Latvia.

HAFNER, Alfred, of G. E. Stechert and Co., New York, sails for Europe on June 9th and will return on September 1st.

HINESLEY, Pearl, 1919 N. Y. S., resigned her position with E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., May 1, to become reference librarian of the Public Library at Roanoke, Va.

HISS, Mary, 1920 N. Y. S., has resigned as assistant organizer for the Kentucky Library Commission to become assistant cataloger in the Evansville, Ind., Public Library.

JAMESON, Mary Ethel, 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., has resigned her position in the Science Division of the New York Public Library, to become executive secretary and librarian in the Syracuse Clinic, Syracuse, N. Y., organized by Dr. T. H. Halstead under whom she worked while in France with the American Red Cross.

RODEN, Carl Bismarck, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, was married on May 24th to Lora Antoinette Rich.

VAIL, Robert W. G., 1914-16 N. Y. P. L., resigns the librarianship of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, to become assistant director of the Research Bureau of the Roosevelt Memorial Association at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Wilhelmina E. Carrothers, head cataloger of the Library, and formerly of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association succeeds to the librarianship.

WROTH, Lawrence C., first assistant librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., is author of "A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686 to 1776," announced for publication by the Typothetae of Baltimore.

The following appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the New York State Library School have been made: Sallie B. Kappes, librarian in charge of the high school branch of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library; Dorris M. Reed, reference assistant, Columbia University Library; Helen M. Vincent, assistant in the reference department of the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Members of the graduating class of the Syracuse University Library School have been appointed to the following positions: Lucille Crockett, in charge of the Children's Department of the Salem (Ore.) Public Library; Helen L. Bailey, assistant, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library; Margaret Stauffer, assistant, Cleveland Public Library; Hazel Manville, in charge of school libraries, Ithaca (N. Y.); Berdella Krueger, cataloger, Union College Library.

Appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the University of Wisconsin Library School are: Clara Louise Chamberlain and Anne M. Robertson, assistants, Milwaukee Public Library; Esther Friedman, assistant, Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library; Mrs. Blanche M. Haye, assistant, Children's Department, Cleveland Public Library; Mrs. Lucy B. Hoxie, assistant librarian, Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library; Lois M. Ingling, head of extension work, Muncie (Ind.) Public Library; Edna B. Johnson, assist-

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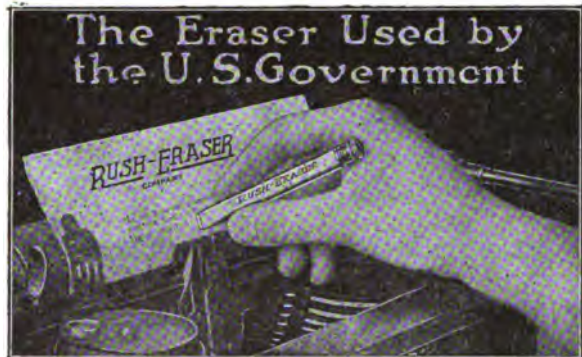
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charge of circulation; Coliseum Branch, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Lillian M. Morehouse, assistant cataloger, Elkhart (Ind.) Public Library; Gertrude Senne, librarian, McKinley Junior High School, Kenosha (Wis.); and E. Suzanne Witwen, assistant, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"Record Writing and Printing" by Mary Elizabeth Hyde, instructor in the New York State Library School, is a four-page card folder showing the mental and mechanical sides of adapting handwriting to record purposes. An illustration shows the use of this hand on the standard catalog card. Price 5c.

A list of current serials received by the Newberry Library is "intended primarily as a finding list for the convenience of readers and assistants in the Library. All titles that were deemed desirable. . . whether or not they were serials in the strict sense of the word, have been included. Certain series as distinct from serials have also been added."

"Tested Stories," a list of stories and where to find them, has been compiled by the Children's Department of the Cincinnati Public Library "to meet the call for help from playground directors and story tellers who have not had much experience. . . ." The stories listed "have been told by staff members. . . ." The story tellers say that they sell well, and the children say that they are good stories.

"Library Advertising" by Walter A. Briscoe, chief librarian of the Nottingham (England) City Library, discusses publicity methods for city libraries, library work with children, rural library schemes, and contains material included in articles which have appeared in the *Library Association Record* and the *Library World*, with considerable amplification and additional chapters on newer phases of library advertising. The book is published in this country by the H. W. Wilson Co.

"Advertising the Public Library" by Winifred Fleming Ticer, librarian of the Free Library of Huntington (Ind.), is an account of advertising methods calculated to bring the best results. It discusses the "story" and the paid advertisement, giving many varied examples of the human interest and feature stories, and concludes with a series of forty library chats suitable for posting or for advertising and easily adapted to local

needs. There are several plates illustrating devices successfully employed on Booster Day by the Huntington Free Library—"the first library in Indiana or any other state, so far as I can learn, to have a float in the industrial parade on Booster Day."

"Lessons on the Use of Books and Libraries" by O. S. Rice, State Supervisor of School Libraries for the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, is published by Rand McNally and Co., at one dollar. The request from other states for the author's "Lessons on the Use of the School Library," which formed a part of the Wisconsin common school course of study, led to the preparation of this volume, "which differs in plan from its predecessor in that it is designed primarily for the use of the pupils as a text, tho at the same time, it will serve as a guide to the teacher in giving lessons on the use of books and libraries."

"Library and Society," edited by Arthur E. Bostwick, is volume 3 in the Classics of American Librarianship series published by the H. W. Wilson Co. (price, \$2.25). In his preface, Dr. Bostwick repeats "the warning that the word 'classics' in the title of this series is to be understood as meaning early and standard expressions of ideas that have developed into prominence. The papers and addresses in this volume have been chosen especially with this in view, and as they emphasize social relations an effort has been made to include expressions from men of eminence, whose names would not ordinarily occur to the student of library economy as having expressed an opinion about the work of libraries or as having influenced it in any permanent way."

To fill the requirements for graduation, which demands a compilation of a bibliography, the following subjects have been chosen by students of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, with the co-operation of various departments of the University and Capitol. The topics are:

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Publicity in the interest of the classics, Miss Witwen.

"Lists of Stories and Programs for Story Hours," by Effie L. Power, compiled by the staff of the Children's Department of the St. Louis Public Library and edited by Effie L. Power, now director of work with children at the Cleveland Public Library, is based on material first published in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library in 1914, slightly revised. "The editor has made no attempt to compile a complete handbook on story-telling, but has merely brought together in uniform printed form story lists and programs of story hours as they have been used to meet the needs of the various divisions of the children's department. . . . Since library story-telling is directed primarily toward inspirational reading, the selections listed are chiefly from literary sources. A wealth of material in the form of biography and history has not been included because books in those classes have been fully indexed by subject in the library catalogs." Published by the H. W. Wilson Co.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCOUNTING. See COST ACCOUNTING

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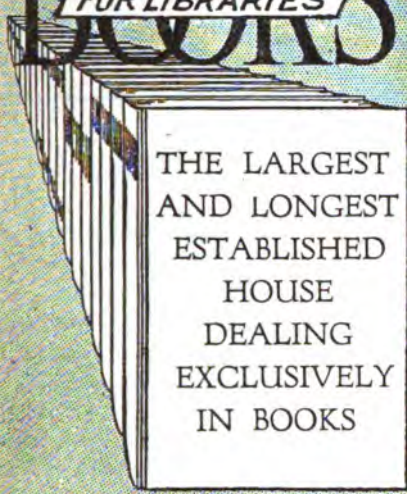
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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Johnson, whose articles in *ASIA* have been attracting such keen attention, unearthed much information about the wild men he saw, and recounts as well many delightful and human obser-



Martin Johnson, himself, and some of his "wildmen" who seem completely tamed (C)

vations of himself and other white men in a cannibal atmosphere. In the July *ASIA*, "*Wild Men of the New Hebrides*."

Jump the Hedge of Convention

Put yourself in her place!

An American woman made a pilgrimage to a sacred mountain in Japan. She stayed overnight at a Buddhist Monastery. The Temple master led her down a long hall to the bath-house and invited her to bathe while he stood by as any courteous Japanese host would. Later he and a young disciple went to her room to converse with the interesting "foreign" traveler. Fearing she was weary, they asked, kindly, "why don't you go to bed?"

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This is a small straw that shows which way the Oriental winds are blowing. *Professor John Dewey*, the distinguished American educator who is now lecturing in the Oriental universities, discusses the issues of the New East. His article, "*New Culture in China*," has all the elements of historical importance and rich, human interest.

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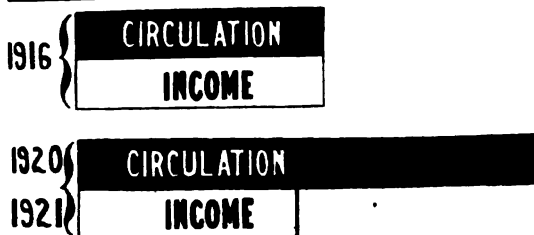


How a Community Met a Library Deficit

By IDA FAYE WRIGHT

Librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library

Chart Portrays Evanston Library Situation



FACED with a thirty-three and one-third per cent reduction from the tax levy, the Evanston (Illinois) Public Library found that the funds with which to maintain the library were less than those of five years ago, at a time when the population of the city had increased thirty-five per cent and the circulation of the library had almost doubled.

To keep expenses within the appropriation allowed, it would have been necessary to discontinue all of the extension work and buy no new books. Such a curtailment of service would have meant a loss in reading of over one hundred thousand volumes, and that among the people who have fewest books in the home and are farthest from means of transportation to the Main Building.

The Board of Directors set out to inform the public of the facts but not to raise money.

The first announcement was made at the annual Library Day of the Woman's Club, showing thru stereopticon pictures the work which would have to be eliminated. The evening paper told the same story.

As a result protests came by telephone, thru the mails and in personal interviews.

The local paper offered to give a column a day to an intensive publicity campaign; the current events class of the Congregational church which for years has been a clearing house for the discussion of social and welfare problems, deferred its scheduled program and asked the

President of the Board and the Librarian to present the library situation. The opinion of the meeting was that such a curtailment of service would be a serious detriment to Evanston as a whole and must not be permitted. It was voted that the committee of the current events class should call a meeting of citizens to provide ways and means of raising funds to supplement the tax levy of the library.

The war time plan of organization was used in the gathering together of the citizens—each active organization in the city was asked to send a representative. Some forty organizations responded to the call for a meeting at the Library. The gathering was presided over by the chief Americanization worker of the City, one who has been most helpful in the work of the library stations in the foreign district and who is revered by all elements in the City.

In addition to the presentation of the situation by the Library Board, the Mayor and City Treasurer stated the case from the standpoint of the City. Facts brought out were that should remedial legislation be passed at the 1921 session of the Illinois legislature, it could not become effective in producing revenue until 1923 and that a campaign for funds should be on a two year basis, since the sum of ten thousand dollars for each year would be the necessary supplement to the tax. The pastors of seven churches of various denominations took a significant part in guiding and bringing the discussion to a climax.

The first offer of money was made by the rector of the Episcopal Church located in the heart of the district served by the South Branch. His parish guaranteed the rent of the store in which the South Branch is located.

Pledges of the support of their organizations were made by the Catholic Woman's Club, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Evanston Commercial Association, the Kiwanis, the Rotary and the Evanston Woman's Club—in fact by all of the

organizations represented. The Library Board was requested to appoint a committee to organize the campaign for funds.

During the following ten days the members of the Library Board and the librarian were asked to speak at the local betterment and community gatherings in the different parts of the City, at mothers' clubs, parent-teachers associations, to clubs of high school boys and girls, Junior W. C. T. U., the District Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Legislative Forum of the Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Evanston Commercial Association, and the Board of Education. At other gatherings a letter from the librarian was read or a message was taken to the club by one of its members.

The legislative as well as the financial needs of the library were stressed. The lawyer member of the Board assisted in drafting legislative measures, and the citizens thru letters and interviews made known to the legislators the needs for remedial legislation and an increase in tax rate. (The bills have now passed the House and are up for reading in the Senate.)

The Evanston Commercial Association in its reorganized form seized the library situation as an opportunity to let the people of the City know that it is interested not alone in the business progress, but in everything which affects the welfare of the City as a whole. Its executive board therefore made the proposition to the Library Board that it would underwrite the library for twenty thousand dollars for two years, the money to be raised thru a campaign.

In response to the previous request that the Library Board appoint a committee to raise the money, the Board appointed as the committee the delegates from the various organizations represented at the previous mass meeting. To this committee, the Evanston Commercial Association proposed that it would head the campaign, provided it could be assured of the support of the organizations represented. The pledges of support were most heartily given.

The Commercial Association organized its campaign with the central idea of popularizing the library as a civic institution—the slogan adopted being ten dollars from a family—five dollars for 1921 and five for 1922. The campaign was started by a full page advertisement

“HELP THE LIBRARY.”

“Every organization, club, lodge, association or group of citizens of whatever nature, is asked to send an officer and four other members to a meeting at the North Shore Hotel to perfect an organization to secure for the Evanston Public Library the funds which it has lost thru the operation of the Juul law.

George Craig Stewart will preside.”

Over a hundred persons attended the meeting including representatives of the following organizations: Rotary Club, Evanston Child Welfare Association, Garden Club, Kiwanis Club, Neighborhood Central School Association, Evanston Drama Club, Evanston Commercial Association, Foster School, Foster Street Mothers' Club, Elks, University Guild, D. A. R., North End Mothers' Club, North End Improvement Association, Oakton Parent-Teachers Association, Oakton School, Evanston Day Nursery, Real Estate Board, Dewey School Mothers' Club, Evanston Dental Association, Evanston Kings' Daughters, Daughters of Isabella, Knights of Columbus, Girls' League, Central School Neighborhood Association, Janet Steele Library, Evanston Woman's Club, South Side Betterment Association, Lake Shore Neighborhood Club, Evanston Historical Society, Community Golf Club, Garrett Biblical Institute, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Evanston Branch Chicago Medical Society, W. C. T. U., School District 76, Northwestern University School of Music, the Current Events Class, Evanston Public Library Board.

The presiding officer, the rector of St. Luke's Church, a distinguished orator of the City, carried the program thru. A large precinct map of Evanston showed the territory to be covered in a house-to-house canvass. These precincts were “auctioned” off to the quickest bidder. With forty organizations to bid and only seven-teen precincts to be divided, it was necessary that two or three groups should combine forces.

The house-to-house canvass carried on by the organizations resulted in cash collections of about nine thousand dollars, and pledges for 1922 of over three thousand dollars. Plans are under way for the raising of the remainder of the 1922 quota in the fall.

The Board of Education realizing that the school stations directly benefit the work of the grades, unanimously voted to pay the salary of the station librarian.

The funds from the less affluent districts which are served by the stations were raised thru entertainments of various kinds, bunco parties and movies, under the direction of the Parent-teachers Associations, Neighborhood Clubs, etc. The Washington School, in the heart of the foreign district, has been the scene of weekly festivities for the benefit of the library. The Swedish group gave a party, the Polish Falcons a dance, the teachers a children's entertainment, and the Mother's Club stereopticon pictures of the work of the library as a whole. This district, which benefits especially from the services of the Book Auto during the summer, is making an extra contribution for the upkeep of the “library on wheels.” The



THE BOOK AUTO IN THE FOSTER SCHOOL DISTRICT

Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church gave the collection box receipts one Sunday.

Many groups such as the Evanston Dental Association, The Drama, Music Study, French and Pierian clubs, the University Guild, and others made generous contributions as organizations.

The firms belonging to the Evanston Commercial Association sent out with their monthly statements a slip furnished by the association reading—

A CIVIC DUTY

YOUR LIBRARY IS IN NEED

The Evanston Public Library must have a certain income for the next two years to function properly.

\$10,000.00 a Year Is Needed

You and every member of your household should pledge support in this work. Be prepared to act when requested.

EVANSTON COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee for the Community.

These slips were also put into books issued from the Main Library and extension departments.

Without the unlimited support of the local paper, the campaign would have lost much of its publicity value. Altho only a small number of the articles were written by those connected with the library, the data had to emanate from that institution. Until the E. C. A. assumed the responsibility for the campaign, work was done by the *News-Index* staff, and after that by the publicity man employed especially for that purpose by the E. C. A.

During the two months from the first announcement of the financial straits of the library, to the completion of the house-to-house canvass, the *Evanston News-Index* gave a total of sixty-eight full columns of space.

This publicity consisted of front page feature stories, editorials and two full page and one half page advertisements. The editorials showed an unusually sympathetic and keen insight into the service which libraries perform in a community; especially noteworthy were the articles on the value of books in the outlying communities where the needs for social service and Americanization work are the greatest.

The front page feature stories stressed what the library has to offer the community, especially in the line of practical books:

"Workman finds at library way to build house."
"Books on the care of children, 'Well baby primer,' as popular as fiction at the Foster station."

"Rotarians secure information on disputed question by telephoning the library."

"Chickens, rabbits, squabs and gardens raised according to library books."

"Workman must have his tools, so must a community,—the library is one of those tools."

Human interest stories were most in demand by the reporters, such as letters from the children who would suffer from the closing of the school stations, lists of questions asked over the loan desk; personal help secured from the library books, inventions perfected, etc.

A point of interest to the business man was the fact that the cost of maintenance of the

library extension system is not as great as the amount of car fare which the patrons would expend to secure books from the Main library to say nothing of the time involved in making the trip. Another "selling" point was that forty per cent of the population of the city are registered card holders, more than twice as many persons as are enrolled in all of the public, private and parochial schools.

The spirit which was shown by the com-

munity thruout and since the campaign toward the library is a tribute to the Board of Directors and the librarians who thru years have built up the library system in the city.

Not only do people think "library first" more than ever when in need of assistance, but they think of the library when they have donations to make; over twelve hundred usable volumes having been given during the campaign.

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Romantic comedy drama; taken from novel by Anna Sewell.
- BLACK ROSES.** Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. Star: Sessue Hayakawa.
Melodrama of a gang; from story by E. Richard Scheyer.
- CITY OF SILENT MEN, THE.** Famous-Players Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Thomas Meighan.
Romance; from "The Quarry" by John M. Moroso.
- DECEPTION.** Famous-Players Lasky. 10 reels. All star.
Historical tragedy of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
- DESPERATE YOUTH.** Universal. 5 reels. Star: Gladys Walton.
Romantic melodrama; from story by F. Hopkinson Smith, "A Kentucky Cinderella."
- EAST LYNNE.** Hodkinson. 7 reels. Star: Edward Earle and Mabel Ballin.
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- HER LORD AND MASTER.** Vitagraph. 6 reels. Star: Alice Joyce.
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- HOUSE THAT JAZZ BUILT, THE.** Realart. 6 reels. Star: Wanda Hawley.
Domestic drama; from story "Sweetie Peach" by Sophie Kerr.
- IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW.** Robertson-Cole. 6 reels.
Society romance; based on Balzac's "Meditations on Marriage."
- JIM THE PENMAN.** First National. 7 reels. Star: Lionel Barrymore.
Forgery melodrama; from story by Sir Charles L. Young.
- LAMPLIGHTER, THE.** Fox. 6 reels. Star: Shirley Mason.
Drama; from story by Maria Susanna Cummins.
- MESSAGE FROM MARS, A.** Metro. 6 reels. Star: Bert Lytell.
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- PARTNERS OF THE TIDE.** Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Jack Perrin.
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- PASSION FLOWER, THE.** First National. 6 reels. Star: Norma Talmadge.
Spanish tragic drama; adapted for screen from play by Jacinto Benavente.
- PROXIES.** Famous-Players Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Norman Kerry and Zena Keefe.
Drama—crook melodrama; from story by Frank R. Adams.
- SENTIMENTAL TOMMY.** Famous-Players Lasky. 8 reels. Stars: Gareth Hughes, Mabel Taliaferro, May McAvoy.
Scotch costume romance; from J. M. Barrie's story.
- SHELTERED DAUGHTERS.** Realart. 5 reels. Star: Justine Johnstone.
Melodrama; by George Bronson Howard.
- SKY PILOT, THE.** First National. 7 reels. Stars: J. Bowers and D. Butler.
Western drama; from novel by Ralph Connor.
- TALE OF TWO WORLDS, A.** Goldwyn. 6 reels. Stars: Glendon and Joy.
Chinatown melodrama and romance; from story by Gouverneur Morris.
- TRUST YOUR WIFE.** First National. 6 reels.
Marriage problem; based on stage play "Conscience" by H. S. Sheldon.
- UNCHARTED SEAS.** Metro. 6 reels. Star: Althea Lake.
Alaskan melodrama; from John Fleming Wilson's story.
- UNKNOWN WIFE, THE.** Universal. 5 reels. Star: Edith Roberts.
Romantic drama of faith; from story by Bennett Cohen.

Libraries and Museums

By JOHN COTTON DANA

Librarian, Public Library, and Director, Museum Association, Newark, N. J.

II. The Functions of a Museum

TO librarians, when speaking of museums, it should first be said that to be interested in museums after the modern manner is to be interested in visual instruction. Just what is meant by this phrase it is not easy to say. The methods, the tools and the results of teaching with the aid of objects and pictures are being studied as never before. The movie would have compelled such study if the modern museum idea had not. For the purposes of this discussion it is enough to say that the old type of museum was almost useless as an educational tool, education here being used in its popular meaning. This educational inutility of museums of the old type would still remain even were they greatly visited by both old and young, and they are not.

Hence the question which confronts one who considers museums is not how to make them more attractive—that can be done, as experiments have shown, by the skilful use of free ice cream and free music. The question is, how can they be made so useful, so helpful toward happiness, intelligence and general well-being, that all save those of quite the lowest mentality will be moved to use them.

It is impossible to bring to a museum in any community so many interested visitors as to make the aid it gives to those visitors in making them happier and more intelligent citizens, an adequate return for the cost of building, contents and maintenance. A study of its finances and of its report on its visitors of our largest and richest museum, located in our largest city, will be sufficient proof of the truth of that statement. A few students can and do visit museums each year for definite and useful ends. The relatively small attendance on them, however, is chiefly made up of casuals; and even if they gain from their visits reactions of extraordinary esthetic value or enthusiasms for popular science of extraordinary range and depth, those reactions are adherent to so small a part of the whole citizenship as to make them almost negligible; and they are entirely negligible if one attempts to set them over against the museum's cost as an adequate return therefor.

Space is here lacking for further argument against the old doctrine that a museum, like beauty, is its own excuse for being; and in favor of the new doctrine that all institutions

supported from the public purse, including museums, should show returns for their cost which are definite and in fair degree measurable. The conclusion is, briefly, that no museum can pay for its upkeep thru the good it does its visitors.

If library enthusiasts here interrupt to say that the facts and conclusion which have just been roughly outlined can be applied to libraries established for reference use only, this comment may be made in return: that the use of books in a reference library is in most cases far different from the use made of objects in a "reference museum," and that the development of printing in the last half century has given us conditions under which the old type of reference library is in much the same position as is the old type of museum; and that nearly all of the world's reference libraries would be far more useful than they now are did they lend freely or place in branches, or both, about seventy-five per cent of their books and journals.

The museum that is chiefly under view in these notes is the museum which frankly admits that its value to visitors is quite slight, being a value realized by few and decidedly minute to most of the few, and finds its excuse for being chiefly in four forms of activity, to wit: it lends its objects for use in school, studio, shop or home; it places its objects, often in moveable groups, in branch museums; it publishes things of use to its community, things based on the museum's objects and activities, yet not demanding of one who gets profit and pleasure from them, a visit to the museum itself; and it teaches many, not merely thru casual gazing at its objects, but with those objects as illustrations of spoken and written treatises.

It is now obvious that the libraries of a public library is in many respects well equipped to do the fundamental things in modern museum making; and that a public library is a good and proper place in which to lay the foundations of a museum. The librarian is friendly to students who come to his collection of books; he lends books freely; he puts books in branches, including in this term every group of books that goes out to a certain spot and there eagerly seeks for ways of usefulness; and he publishes useful things, so far as funds and imagination permit.

It is worth while to note here the fact that most of the movements toward museum beginnings that have been set up in libraries have had the ear-mark of the modern library and consequently of the modern museum. Objects and collections gathered in libraries have been selected, where that was possible, not with a mind set on cost, rarity and age; but on immediate value as a tool in teaching. And, again, the collections of pictures which libraries make and lend are in fact collections of museum objects. One very important museum consists of pictures only. Many museums have picture collections; but are in most cases far behind libraries in that they do not lend them.

A library, then, is a good place in which to lay a museum's foundations, or, to put it in better phrase, in which to begin a modern museum's pleasure-giving and helpful activities. In later papers it may prove possible to suggest definite methods, furniture and devices for modest museum beginnings.

The museums of the future, especially those in industrial cities and smaller towns, will not be each of a definite kind. That statement does not say and does not imply that collections of objects in many specific fields will not continue to be made, and, if wisely administered, will not be useful and even essential tools in the development of knowledge in the fields they severally represent.

The meaning of the statement, that the coming museum will be, in most communities, not of one specific kind but of all kinds, will perhaps be made fairly clear by what follows.

The new museum wishes to be useful to its community from the very first day of its existence. It finds in the public school system of its community demand for the most modest objects it can collect. It proceeds at once to make itself a helpful adjunct to that system, thus following that fundamental law of social economy which insists that existing organs be utilized to the utmost in the development of new ones. To fill the demands for objects useful in school rooms it must go into fields of art, science, industry and history. So doing it forms collections which make it at once, not a museum of a certain fixed type, but a group of museums of all types.

Looking about for other fields of usefulness it finds that in its community is a wish to see and to make use of industrial products, old and modern, local and foreign; a wish that is in most communities far stronger than that for seeing and enjoying paintings and sculptures. It begins, therefore, to collect examples of the city's own products, and forms thus an industrial and commercial museum such as England

is now developing thru some of its most important industrial and educational organizations.

And so it proceeds; gathering and making available for study such things as it finds its constituents can enjoy and can use and are eager thus to do.

The new museum, then, is not a museum of art, or science, or industry or history or of any other type or field; it is such a wide-ranging collection of material as careful observation and controlled experiment indicate are useful and pleasure-giving to the community which supports it.

These remarks have, it is hoped, cleared the ground for the statement that, just as a librarian selects for purchase for a library for the public the books that will be to that public most acceptable and most useful and most used; so the director of a museum of the new type collects for his community, not what convention and fashion say a museum should contain, but what a study of the tastes, industries and pastimes of the community suggests as best fitted to fill that community's wishes.

It follows, once more, that a good librarian is eminently well-fitted to be a museum founder.

Proposed Catalog of Biblical Manuscripts

THE following letter which has been addressed to a number of librarians by the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, is here given in the hope that librarians not personally addressed will offer the Committee any help in their power.

"The undersigned have been appointed by the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis a Committee to inquire into the feasibility of compiling a catalog of Biblical manuscripts in this country. The first need is to find out where such manuscripts are located. It will greatly facilitate the work of the Committee if you will answer the following questions:

"1. What manuscripts of the Old or the New Testament, either texts or versions, have you in your collection?

"2. If any are in your collection have they been examined as to date and present condition?

"3. If of the New Testament are they among those collated by Gregory or von Soden?

"4. Are they already adequately catalogued in your own list, and if so would you furnish a description in case we are able to carry out the plan of the Society?

"5. Do you know of such manuscripts in private hands, and can you put us in communication with the owners?

"Please address your reply to the Library of Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th Street. . . ."

CHARLES C. EDMUNDS,

General Theological Seminary

ALEXANDER MARX,

Jewish Theological Seminary

HENRY PRESERVED SMITH.

Union Theological Seminary, Chairman.

"The Four Treasuries of Literature"

By KATHARINE H. WEAD, Bureau of Plants, Washington, D. C.

LETTERS and circulars recently received in this country tell of a great literary enterprise which the Chinese government is fostering. In Peking there are several copies of a manuscript collection of about thirty-five hundred works known as the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* 四庫全書 or "The Four Treasuries of Literature." This includes the most important works of Chinese literature from the most ancient times to the second half of the eighteenth century when it was compiled. In order to preserve these valuable writings it is proposed to reprint them while a fairly complete set is still in existence; war, fire and time have already played havoc with the original manuscript copies of it.

The history of this collection is little known to Western people but it is of great interest, not merely because it shows the reverence of the Chinese for literature but because it is unique in the literary world.

Ch'ien Lung who reigned from 1736-1795 was one of the most enlightened and scholarly rulers of China and one of his chief interests was the encouragement of literature and art. Printing had been invented in China many centuries before this, but many books were out of print and difficult to obtain, others had been lost and others were only in manuscript form. Many of these were of great literary value and Ch'ien Lung realized that if copies were not soon made, many other works would in all probability be lost. So in 1772 he issued a decree in which he ordered the officials of each province to collect from every possible source all writings of more than ephemeral or trivial value. From these were to be selected the most important ones which were to be printed in a great uniform edition.

The response to this was overwhelming for within a few months thousands of volumes were sent in and whole libraries were offered to the government. To the greatest donors were later given rewards and high honors. An imperial Editorial Commission was appointed to take charge of the work with an eminent scholar named Chu Yün as editor-in-chief.

In reading about Chinese literature the uninitiated must be on guard against the use of the word "book." In English it is used very loosely to mean either a physical volume or an entire work; but it may also be used for a part of a work, as a book in the Bible. In Chinese bibliography the word which is so translated

is *chüan* and is more closely allied to what we should call a chapter or part. The *chüan* may or may not be bound in separate volumes. Chinese volumes are usually of a hundred to two hundred pages, of convenient size, several of these—often several hundred—forming the complete work and the work itself is made up of any number of *chüan*. It has been said that Chi Yün himself read several hundred thousand books and reported on them to the Emperor. This would be a superhuman task, while the reading of even as many chapters would be a large undertaking except for a man of his unusual attainments. The fact remains, however, that some ten thousand works were examined by him and his assistants and summaries and reviews of all of them were made in accordance with an Imperial decree—3,511 of them were considered the cream of Chinese literature and worthy to be included in the imperial collections. These selected works were called the *Ssu k'u ch'üan*, or literally, the "Four Treasuries of Literature."

In addition to these works which were found in private libraries, 385 works were taken from the *Yung Loh Ta Tien*. This was a great manuscript compendium of knowledge, or encyclopedia, in some 24,000 volumes, made three and a half centuries earlier, which included the whole or parts of all writings which were considered of importance at that time. There was only one partially complete copy in existence at the time of Ch'ien Lung. The fear that this would disappear was justified, for many of the volumes which were stored at Han-Lin College were destroyed when the library was burned to the ground in 1900. Two of the volumes comprising the original work are now in the Library of Congress, where they are among the greatest treasures of that Library.

As the work progressed a catalog called the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu* was made. This included critical reviews of all the works which had been examined. The titles were arranged in the order of a recognized classification which had in the main been devised some centuries earlier during the T'ang dynasty (618-905 A.D.). This classification has four main divisions, known as Classics, History, Philosophy and Belles Lettres, which are divided into forty-four classes with many subclasses. The Classics include certain ancient works on history, poetry, ritual and music; some of Confucius' writings, commentaries and also dictionaries. Under History are works on biography, geography, administration

and jurisprudence, and bibliography as well as history in its narrower sense. Philosophy covers every subject which a Westerner would include under science, as well as fine arts, divination, religion and miscellaneous essays. Belles Lettres include individual and collective works in prose and poetry. The works are entered in the catalog by title, followed by author and a note as to the owner of the original copy. Then follow several pages of critical summary and review. The divisions and classes are indicated on the margin. The works comprising the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* (the 3,511 selected works) are entered first in each class or subclass, and are followed by the other works which had been examined. To this last group were given the name *Ts'un mu* or literally, remaining list. The numbers given here for the two parts of the catalog are taken from Mayers' article (see Bibliography), but other writers give figures which differ from these in some cases by several hundred. The catalog therefore contains reviews of approximately ten thousand separate works, forming a résumé of the whole field of Chinese literature from the earliest times up to the middle of the eighteenth century, A.D. Anyone who would undertake the translation of this catalog would render a great service to the world of literature. There have been various reprints of the catalog and it is possible to buy a small edition at a very moderate price. The finest edition published by the Imperial presses at Peking by order of Ch'ien Lung is in large type and occupies about four feet of shelf space.

There is also an abridgement of the catalog—*Ssu k'u ch'üan shu chien ming mu lu*—which includes only reviews of the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* and not of the works in the *Ts'un mu*. And there is also a table of contents—*Ssu k'u ch'üan shu mu liao*—in twelve thin volumes, which gives the title and author only of all the works listed in the catalog. The difficulty in using either the catalog or the table of contents is that unless the reader knows under what class a book should be found it is impossible to find the title! Many years ago the late Professor Eitel, a sinologue of high standing, made a title list arranged by Cantonese dialect which has been lately revised. In order to make this of use to those who do not know Cantonese, keys have been made to it in which only the first character (comparable to the first word of an English title) of the title has been listed, and these first characters are arranged according to the two or three systems which are in common use among Chinese students, that is, arranged by the number of brush strokes required in writing a character, or by the radical which is the basis of the character. This revised index and the keys to

it are in constant use in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress. By means of these keys any title in the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* or the *Ts'un mu* can easily be found even by persons who know very little Chinese. A similar list of authors based on another list of Professor Eitel's has also been made, which includes all writers mentioned in the reviews, giving practically a concordance to Chinese literary personages.

The question of copying these many hundreds of works included in the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* was seriously considered by Ch'ien Lung. Wood-blocks and moveable copper type were both in use at this time for printing, but after thoro study of the best processes it was recommended that a set of moveable wooden type be engraved. This was done and a few of the works were printed. But this proved to be very expensive and the Emperor decreed that a manuscript copy should be made. Later he ordered that six more manuscripts be made, making seven in all. Four of these were to be placed in the Imperial libraries in Peking, Yüan-Ming Yüan, Jehol and Mukden; the other three were to be given to great private libraries. The magnitude of this work will be appreciated when it is stated that it was necessary to copy by hand nearly fifty million pages seven times without a mistake and that fifteen hundred copyists were employed for nine years. The whole undertaking, including the catalog, was finished in the ten years from 1773-1782. While the catalog has been reprinted several times, the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* as a whole has never been printed.

Unfortunately, of the seven manuscripts only three complete sets are still in existence and they are all now in Peking, one in the Bureau of Education Library, one in the President's Palace and one in the National Library. The Chinese Government is therefore looking for a way of reproducing the "Four Treasuries" before any more of the works are lost. This is referred to in some articles as an encyclopedia, but it should be carefully distinguished from the vast work generally known as the "Chinese encyclopedia"—the *T'u shu chi ch'êng*. It is really not an encyclopedia at all any more than the "Five-foot shelf" of the modern American library is one; it is merely an uniformly written and bound collection of writings on many subjects, occupying about a fifth of a mile of shelving! It will take three years to print one hundred sets and each set will consist of 5,540,000 pages and will cost between \$10,000 and \$20,000. The Commercial Press, the largest publishing house in China, does not feel able to undertake this work and the Chinese government hopes that enough copies will be subscribed for in Europe, America and Asia to make it possible to get

some publishing house to undertake the gigantic task.

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Wanted—Catalogers

By JULIA PETTEE

Head Cataloger, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

BEING in a theological seminary it seems natural for me to begin with a text. My text is the 18th verse of the 29th chapter of Proverbs: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

There is a great hue and cry now on for catalogers. Even salaries abnormal to other functions in our library economy fail to discover these highly essential members of the library organism in numbers necessary to the health of the body bibliographic, and we are asking why. In my opinion this is largely due to the fact that the popular idea of cataloging is both unworthy and false.

Not long ago I was in conversation with a young woman who holds a position where she is responsible for the correct form of certain classes of headings used in the catalog. I casually referred to this work as cataloging. She resented it hotly. "No," she said, "I am not a cataloger, I do reference work." I asked her what she called cataloging. "Why, copying title-pages, collation and all that sort of typewriter business." This answer is illuminating as expressing the popular attitude towards cataloging held by even catalogers themselves. It has been stripped of every vestige of dignity (if it ever had it) and is looked upon by the ambitious young person as the mere drudgery of copying title-pages and counting leaves, with correct spacing, dots, dashes, and capitals being the chief concern—little fussy things truly beneath the attention of one of ability. The library schools are making a vigorous campaign against this, I know. Teachers in the two schools I know best, say that this attitude is not

true of their students. I wish it were not, but I happen to know of eruptions (in private) from some of these same students and I can state with certain knowledge that in the year 1921, at least some students, devoted to their profession in other ways, are ready "to face starvation before they will take a cataloging position."

It is a recurrent experience with many of us to take this same kind of young person, who, for some reason or other has consented to endure a brief season of cataloging as a stepping stone to something more desirable, and to have her confess later "that she had no idea that cataloging could be interesting," and after this surprise, perhaps to decide, that, after all it is what she wants most to do. The library schools have yet to produce a normal graduate who can not develop a real enthusiasm for some line of work in a cataloging department. The work is interesting and under the right conditions furnishes the large satisfactions inherent in all scholarly constructive work. But it is not what we, who know, think about cataloging, but what the young people who have the choice before them, think about it, that will fill the demand. Where there is no vision the people perish, and this is as true of catalogers as of nations.

Cataloging has been both underestimated and overestimated. I would say frankly that the part of the catalog in a small open shelf collection is not important. The accession book, almost any kind of an author and inventory list will serve to find and keep track of the books. The function of any library, large or small, is to make the connection between the books on the shelves and the community it serves, and it is

only as the library grows in size that the intermediary of the catalog becomes important. But as the volumes roll into the tens of thousands the catalog becomes so all-important that the library cannot function without it.

It is only in terms of the large library that we can adequately define cataloging. Where publications of learned societies come in by hundreds, where for ever changing serials swamp the waiting shelves, where authors of all ages and nations flood the staff with their output—with queer outlandish names, medieval and oriental, on recondite subjects of scholarship, where whole phalanxes of doctors of philosophy pour forth their wisdom on every topic under the shining heaven, where all these broad rivers of scholarship flow in a steady stream into the cataloging department, there to be evaluated, sifted, sorted, tabbed and arranged in orderly fashion, so that as the generations of the staff come and go, still the contents of the library will be accurately known, and the newcomer can take up the work without interruption and loss; this is cataloging.

This definition of cataloging is the baldest truism. The trouble is, like Christianity, it is largely accepted in the abstract. When it comes to believing in it enough to put it into practice—that is a different matter. The library schools will all tell you, "Why yes, this is our conception of cataloging," but the student believes in this heavenly vision so little that she does not aspire to achieve it for herself.

The remedy for this state of things, it seems to me, lies in putting over in practice what is accepted without dissent in theory. It lies both with the library schools and with the libraries to put reality into this larger conception of cataloging and to make it popular.

My suggestions for the library schools are:

In the first place define cataloging worthily in its largest aspects as historical research. That is exactly what it is in every large library where a careful and scholarly catalog is being made. Speak of it as bibliographical work and make the connection close. Over the door which the catalogers at Union enter every morning, in big gilt letters, are the words: Bibliographical Room. Cataloguers are bibliographers. Certainly the compiling of printed lists, which is usually called bibliographical work is no more difficult or important than making the card catalog. Then granted a really worthy conception of cataloging arrange the courses accordingly.

Next, the school should never for one moment confuse this broad conception of cataloging with the details of form. Give the student the big idea and never mind the form in which the responses are given. Set them the

real problems of cataloging, running down the identity of authors, making history cards for societies which run thru various changes of name, differentiating the scope of slightly varying subject headings, and judge the work done on these problems by the thoroughness with which the research is made and the way in which they are carefully thought thru. Catalogers sent out by the schools fall down here. They jump at conclusions without evidence. It takes a fine sense of historical accuracy to make a good cataloger. For students who wish to go beyond elementary cataloging a course in historical method would be most desirable. Not one cataloger in ten knows how to select the data she is seeking from a mass of facts and put it into the compact, connected form, in clear English, suited to a "history card." I tell our staff that cataloging is nothing more or less than the search for significant facts plus the ability to express the result of that search in such unmistakable English, that, as we pass on, each person having occasion to read the card will correctly and exactly understand our statement. It is telling the bibliographical truth with exactitude.

Given a large definition of cataloging, the minor but essential virtues will follow in the course of things as the light follows the sun. Of course the conscientious verification of facts and the adequate expression of the truths we discover, involves painstaking accuracy, order, and good judgment. It even involves typewriting in the ordinary library routine.

Moreover, the adequate expression of bibliographical facts involves something more than these virtues. It involves technique. When the same problem occurs over and over again a uniform method of dealing with it saves time. Hence rules come to be. Presenting the problems first, however, gives the rules their point.

The teaching I had in library rules very much reminds me of a little girl whom I once discovered in a back country school. She invited me to hear her say her arithmetic lesson and exhibited with pride her sheet of sums. "This is the example," she began, "if John has ten apples and Mary has one half as many how many does Mary have? The answer is five. For why? 'Cause the rule says multiply the numerator and divide the denominator." Thus she went down the whole sheet, after each answer asking the question "For why," and adding the formula, "'Cause the rule says multiply the numerator and divide the denominator," the rule in each case being the all sufficing authority. I gave her other sums but she was much confused and invariably answered. "We don't do that kind at our school. You have got to have a rule." In teaching cataloging by rule there is

danger lurking when the student gets outside "our school," for, numerous as the rules seem to be, the examples far outnumber them.

The back-end-firstness in which cataloging has been taught accounts in some measure for the students' disdain of it. They are often introduced to it thru the difficult gateway of the typewriter. Theoretically, this is demanded at entrance, but inexpertness in typing often adds to the miseries of beginning cataloging. But far more disastrous is the serious importance, which is attached to errors of form. Cards are handed back for these irregularities until the student gets the idea thoroly fixed that form is the whole hated, petty substance of cataloging. Fixed forms, like fixed rules, expedite the work when the same type of information is given in endless repetition, and the erratic person who can not fall in line and conform is a nuisance in any department of the library. But perfection in form is *not* cataloging and pains should be taken to root out this source of prejudice against it. Drill on the typewriter and drill in form should, most emphatically, be made entirely independent of the real work of cataloging. Cataloging should always be given the character of research work. It should go hand in hand with reference work, the difference between the two being that the cataloger puts information which is repeatedly called for into permanent literary form.

In some libraries where intelligent untrained help is employed some progressive instruction on the plan I have indicated is carried out. Typists are carefully trained in form to make the various kinds of cards from a single author card. But they never think of this as cataloging. It is not. It lies in the range of the mechanical preparation of the cards for the catalog. When the typists graduate to cataloging as they frequently do they enter upon a very different field of work. Authors must be searched, corporate headings verified, pseudonyms run down, and altho this is all quite elementary cataloging, it is real research work and the door is opened into the wide field of bibliography.

But much as the schools may be at fault, the situation ultimately rests with the libraries. Of what use is it for the schools to foster a scholarly ideal of cataloging and train bibliographers if the libraries demand only clerks and copyists?

There is much to be done in many libraries before the position of cataloger is made attractive. In some of the largest libraries the "efficiency" and "output" spirit has created something approaching a military machine or a manufacturing plant. Now proper organization is

very essential and both "output" and "efficiency" must be watched, but these perfectly good and necessary things, if allowed to be an end in themselves can crush out all initiative and create an atmosphere and spirit that is fatal to all creative pleasure in one's work.

In some large libraries over-organization kills the constructive pleasure that should be inherent in the work. When work is reduced to "processes" and catalogers are kept at single processes day after day, cataloging becomes mere factory work with all the evils inherent in the factory system. The classifier classifies, the subject header heads, another person "establishes" corporate headings, the so-called "cataloger" copies the title-pages, and so on all down the line. A better type of organization is found, it seems to me, in libraries which divide the work by subject groups, and around each group build up a small corps of workers who are responsible for all the processes. This group arrangement makes good team work possible.

It goes without saying that catalogers should be free from the mechanical work of typing, filing and numerous things that untrained workers can learn quickly to do well, and do much more cheaply. Care should be taken not to burden them with non-essential details imposed by overhead authority. Responsibility for certain lines of work in which individual catalogers are interested should be freely given. The head cataloger who keeps all the responsibility and all the credit finds that she has also to herself all the interest in the work. If she is wise, she is keen to discover where responsibility can be placed and quick to put it there. And if she is successful, she will pass her own interest all down the staff. If she can not do this, something is wrong, not with cataloging, but with her ideals of it, or with what matters even more, her own personal relationships with her staff. Given a chief with a true interest in her work and the human sympathy that will consider the well-being of the staff as important as the catalog, young people who have some interest in intellectual things, will find the cataloging department of a large library a congenial place.

Both the libraries and the library schools have much before them. Perhaps groups of young people in library work explode in private and say, "I hate children's work," "I hate reference work," but as far as I can find out, this corporate venom is reserved for cataloging. And so I come back to my text. Salaries will help and are helping to draw recruits, but, after all, unless the work makes a more potent appeal to the average young person, catalogers will continue to be scarce. Where there is no vision the people perish.

The Youngstown Plan

ARTICLES on "That Abyss of Ignorance," the "Mind of the High School Freshman," and "What College Students *Should*, But Do Not Know," have come of late years to be legion.

Yet, in spite of this generally prevalent condition, quite frequently one hears of communities where really systematic campaigns are being carried on to remove or at least alleviate the cause of this criticism.

In Youngstown, Ohio, for example, where the cause of the unpreparedness of students was generally conceded to have first taken root in the grade schools, members of the teaching and library staff arrived at a happy solution. They decided to allow credit for the home reading of the grade school pupils.

The details of the plan of carrying forward the work were described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1920, and in the *Elementary School Journal* for January 1919. In order to get a more comprehensive idea of the project we sent for the graded lists, with their accompanying book-notes. From these lists the children of Youngstown were allowed to make their selection of books.

After considering the notes, I should say that the number of children who would find it a hardship to read the required 10 or 15 titles a year, from these lists, with or without credit, would be gratifyingly small.

The titles for inclusion were passed upon by a committee of teachers, after careful examination of standard lists of a similar nature. The book-notes were contributed by members of the library staff. The notes, compiled for the benefit and information of the teachers, are especially deserving of mention. They reflect to an unusual degree a nice evaluation of titles, extensive reading and a clear insight of the ultimate end to be achieved by each title.

This plan has been in operation for about three years, receiving the whole-hearted endorsement of the community, the library and the schools, and if the project can be carried on in Youngstown, without interfering with the school curriculum, why not elsewhere?

The Youngstown plan is not a new one: giving credit and time for carrying on the work as a legitimate part of the school curriculum is the only phase of the plan that has not been in operation in the schools for decades.

All that remains to be achieved elsewhere is, then:

1. The adoption of a uniform standard in the selection of titles for inclusion.
2. The general recognition of the value of such a list of books for home reading.

3. The expansion of the grade school curriculum to allow credit for titles, selected from such lists.

Is not the subject deserving of wider consideration?

Is it not possible for both libraries and schools generally to arrive at some satisfactory list of titles with which any child who has completed the eighth grade may legitimately be expected to be familiar? Having decided on the list, a suitable method of introducing the books to the child ought to be a comparatively simple matter.

Could not the Youngstown plan and lists be submitted to committees of both the N. E. A. and A. L. A., as a working basis? Copies of the resultant lists could then be submitted to the Horace Mann school, in New York, the Francis Parker school, in Chicago, and the Cora L. Williams Institute, in Berkeley, California, during the coming year or two. These schools are generally recognized as standing for the best in the field of education. The benefit of their widely distributed experience would be invaluable in the working out of some such plan.

This is, of course, not the only solution of the problem. I cite it merely as one means of achieving a desirable end.

Might not a general solution come thru the focusing of attention on a problem that has now come to be an universal one?

DELLA MCGREGOR,

Chief of Juvenile Division, St. Paul Public Library.

Free Automobile Road Service



Our Operators Not Permitted to Receive a Tip for Their Service

THE A. L. A.—BUT THIS TIME IT IS THE
AUTOMOBILISTS' LEGAL ASSOCIATION

Special Libraries in New York City

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE CLASSIFIED LIST COMPILED BY REBECCA B. RANKIN, AND
PUBLISHED IN THE LIBRARY JOURNAL FOR JANUARY 15.

*2. Haskins & Sells	37 West 39th St.	Anna Burns	Vanderbilt 0488
2a. Haskins & Sells	30 Broad St.	Helen M. Johnstone	Broad 2300
9. Erickson Company	381 Fourth Ave.	Mr. Livermore	Mad. Sq. 8080
10. Thompson Co., J. Walter	244 Madison Ave.	Winnifred Best	Vanderbilt 4200
14a. New York Public Library	Art Division	Frank Weitenkamp	Vanderbilt 3600
16. Omit			
20a. Columbia University, Chemical Library.	116th St. & Broadway	Emma D. Lee	Morningside 1400
22. American City Bureau	261 Broadway	Mildred Pressman	Barclay 5860
33. Omit			
40. New York Port Society	166—11th Ave.	K. P. Miller	Chelsea 2520
52a. American Sugar Refining Co.	117 Wall St.	Howard Elliott	Bowling Green 5850
53. Barrett Co.	17 Battery Place	E. C. Buck	Whitehall 0800
55. Omit			
59. Community Motion Picture Bureau	46 West 24th St.	Caroline Weiner	Gramercy 162
59a. Edison Company	130 E. 15th St.	Josephine J. Greenwood	Stuyvesant 5600
59b. Edison Industries	Orange, New Jersey	Jessie Smith	
64a. Hoggson Bros	485 Fifth Ave.	Estella T. Weeks	Murray Hill 6500
65. Ingersoll, Rand & Co.	11 Broadway	H. G. Terwilliger	Bowling Green 8430
67. International Buyers Club	Bush Terminal Bldg	Mary Deegan	Bryant 9800
68. Omit			
69. Linde Air Products Co.	30 East 42nd St.	Grace Schultz	Murray Hill 5900
75. New Jersey Zinc Co.	160 Front St.	Katharine Ashman	John 2200
75a. Ronald Press	20 Vesey St.	Estelle L. Liebmann	Barclay 10140
77. Sinclair Exploration Co.	55 Liberty St.	Edith Flag	Rector 9320
77a. Texas Co.	17 Battery Pl.	Mildred Lee	Whitehall 1900
77b. Tobacco Merchants Association	5 Beekman St.	Grace L. Todd	Cortland 7670
83a. Barnard College, Ella Weed Library	68th St. & Park Ave.	Margaret Plumb	Rhineland 2443
86a. Columbia University, Butler Library of Philosophy	116th St. & Broadway	Felicia Vexler	Morningside 1400
86b. Columbia University, Journalism Library	116th St. & Broadway	Bertha L. Rockwell	Morningside 1400
87a. Hunter College	116th St. & Broadway	(Mrs.) Alice M. Hitchcock	Morningside 1400
95a. American Exchange National Bank	128 Broadway	Rhea Barzilay	Rector 7100
100. Omit			
101. Brown Bros. & Co.	59 Wall St.	Mabel Ewartz	Hanover 5140
102. Omit			
104a. Doherty, H. L. & Company	60 Wall St.	Mr. Finney	Hanover 1600
107a. General Motors Acceptance Corporation	1737 Broadway	Helen N. Van Nostrand	Circle 6500

*The numbers preceding the name of the library correspond with those in the original list, and each additional entry will alphabetize in the proper place.

110. Harris Forbes & Co.	56 William St.	Gertrude L. Ackerson	John 2121
111. Omit			
115a. Liberty National Bank	120 Broadway	Miss Moran	Rector 9000
118. National Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St.	Sarah Hallsted	Rector 8050
133a. Equitable Life Assurance Society Change 230 to 137a.	120 Broadway	Grace W. Morse	Rector 1000
145. Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds	35 Nassau St.	M. Isabelle Brokaw	Rector 1127
146. Omit			
224. Change to 148a.			
148a. American Social Hygiene Association	Penn Terminal Bldg.	Janet Melvain	Longacre 2002
149. Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons	437 West 59th St.	Alfred L. Robert	Columbus 9511
150a. Gerhard, Dr. William Paul	311 Audubon Ave.		Wadsworth 8574
152. National Committee for Mental Hygiene	Penn Terminal Bldg.		Longacre 2002
153. National Organization for Public Health Nursing	Penn Terminal Bldg.	Florence Bradley	Longacre 2002
153a. National Tuberculosis Association	Penn Terminal Bldg.	Miss L. Towner	Longacre 2002
160a. U. S. Public Health Service Hospital Library	Ellis Island	Grace Langdon	Broad 6301
160b. U. S. Public Health Service Hospital Library	Fox Hills, Staten Island	Caroline Jones	Tompkinsville 2312
160c. New York Public Library,	Music Division	Dr. Otto Kinkeldy	Vanderbilt 3600
164. New York Times	229 West 43rd St.	Jennie Welland	Bryant 1000
166. Omit			
184. Omit			
189. Omit			
193a. Safety Engineering.	126 Maiden Lane	Mildred Noé Johnson	John 5718
209. Young Women's Christian Association, Central	610 Lexington Ave.	Millicent F. Blair	Plaza 10100
212a. National Retail Dry Goods Association	200 Fifth Ave.	Arthur Wilsenberg	Gramercy 3732
217. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Museum	Eastern Parkway & Washington Ave.	Susan A. Hutchinson	Prospect 3600
218. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum	185 Brooklyn Ave.	Miriam S. Draper	Lafayette 2780
227a. International Ladies Garment Workers Union	31 Union Square	Alexander Trachtenberg	Stuyvesant 1126
230a. New School for Social Research	465 West 23rd St.	Lurene McDonald	Chelsea 6636
232a. Rand School of Social Sciences	7 East 15th St.	Alice Van Tuyl	Stuyvesant 3094
234a. Columbia University, Engineering Library	116th St. & Broadway	Emma D. Lee	Morningside 1400
234b. Columbia University, Geology and Mineralogy Library	116th St. & Broadway	Amy L. Hepburn	Morningside 1400
240. Pratt Institute Free Library, Applied Science Reference Room	220 Ryerson St.	Donald Hendry	Prospect 2796
247. White, J. G., Engineering Corporation	43 Exchange Place	Miss Hamilton	Hanover 7070

Alphabetical Index to Additions

American Exchange National Bank	95a	Barnard College	83a
American Sugar Refining Company	52a	Columbia University, Butler Library	86a
		Columbia University, Chemical Library	20a

Columbia University, Engineering Library.....	234a	Union	227a
Columbia University, Geology & Mineralogy Library	234b	Liberty National Bank	115a
Columbia University, Journalism Library..	86b	National Retail Drygoods Association....	212a
Doherty, H. L. & Company	104a	National Tuberculosis Association.....	153a
Edison Company	59a	New School for Social Research.....	230a
Edison Industries	59b	New York Public Library, Art Division...	14a
Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	133a	New York Public Library, Music Division.	160c
Gerhard, Wm. Paul	150a	Rand School for Social Sciences.....	232a
General Motors Acceptance Corporation...	107a	Ronald Press	75a
Haskins & Sells	2a	Texas Company	77a
Hoggson Brothers	64a	Tobacco Merchants Association.....	77b
Hunter College	87a	U. S. Public Health Service, Ellis Island..	160a
International Ladies Garment Workers		U. S. Public Health Service, Fox Hills....	160b
		White, J. G. Engineering Corporation....	247

Recent Reference Books*

Rushmore, Elsie M., ed. *Social Worker Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies; with an introduction by Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library.* N. Y., Russell Sage Foundation, 1921. 174 p. 8°.

A checklist to aid social workers who use the Russell Sage Foundation Library, to supply students at a distance with a source guide, and to promote visits to and studies of social institutions. Omits the publications of institutions and organizations which do not appear regularly. Some technical periodicals are included. The condition of the files in the Russell Sage Foundation is indicated. An index by subjects supplements the main arrangement which is alphabetical by title or in case of institutions, by place. Lists 4,000 institutions or organizations.

The *Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Education.* Edited by Professor Foster Watson. London., Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. To be complete in 31 parts. Parts 1-4 received.

A British reference work on education. While foreign contributors have assisted in the compilation and some foreign references are included, the work is chiefly useful for facts concerning education in the United Kingdom. Articles, in general, are short and suited for secondary schools rather than for universities. Only part of the articles are signed and many of the bibliographical references seem out-of-date. Prospectus announces that when complete the encyclopedia will consist of four volumes of 2,000 pages with 2,250 separate articles.

Cotton, C. W. E. *Handbook of Commercial Information for India.* Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India. 1919. 360 p. 8°. map. chart.

Aims to give readers outside of India a bird's-eye view of the foreign trade of the country. Intended to supplement Sir George Watt's *Dictionary of the economic products of India.* Import trade is of secondary importance. Areas of export products are specified, ports used are designated, together with the method of marketing and the unit of sale and shipment. Appendices

contain tonnage schedules in force at the five principal ports and a glossary of vernacular terms. Commercial organizations are given considerable attention. Indexed.

Holmes, Arthur. *The Nomenclature of Petrology with References to Selected Literature.*

London, Thomas Murby. 1920. 284 p. 12°.

A dictionary of rock names bringing up-to-date the Loewinson-Lessing *Lexique Petrographique* which appeared twenty years ago. Excludes (a) modifications of existing terms (b) most compound terms built up from mineral qualifiers (c) most obsolete terms. Includes list of books which define petrographic terms, appendices of French petrographic terms, German petrographic terms, Greek words and prefixes, Latin words and prefixes and classification tables.

Little, Arthur D., Inc. *Reading List on Paper-making Materials; compiled by Clarence J. West, Information Department, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.* 1921. 170 p. 8°. (Bibliographic series No. 6.)

Reprinted from the *Paper Trade Journal* 1920-21. Originally published as Contribution No. 23 of the Committee on Bibliography, Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. A carefully prepared bibliography arranged by subject and consisting for the most part of references to articles in some 130 American and foreign chemical and paper trade journals. Analyticals from books are given also, these being listed under the author in the dictionary arrangement.

Plumon's *Dictionaries of Technical Terms.* Paris and Liège, Librairie Polytechnique Ch. Beranger, editeur; London, Selwyn and Blount, Limited. 1919.

Dictionaries which have already appeared include: *The factory*, 256p; *Reinforced concrete* 238p; *Shipping and transport*, 767p. Those announced include 28 titles on practically every phase of technical construction. Most of the volumes, it is announced, are in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Dutch. Those which have appeared are French-English, English-French and in the case of the *Reinforced Concrete* volume in French-English-Italian. Terms are arranged under subject with an index of words and some tables and bibliographies illustrated.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. *Henrik Ibsen: a bibliography of criticism and biography with an*

*From Carl L. Cannon's "Interesting Recent Additions" prepared for the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library.* Continues the list in the April 15th L. J.

index to characters. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company; Lond., Grafton & Co. 1921. 80 p. 12°. (Practical bibliographies.)

For general use rather than for the scholar. Not a complete list of Ibsen's writings. Includes selected list of critical and biographical material relating to Ibsen. Arranged in three lists: an author index, a subject index, and an index to characters. Alphabetical list of all characters in the plays and title of play in which they appear are given.

Weekley, Ernest. An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English. London, John Murray, 1921. 1659 p. 8°.

Intended to meet the need of the etymologist who has an interest in words and curiosity as to their origins and earlier senses without wishing to go back to pre-historic roots or conjectural word-forms. Includes the foreign elements in the language. "The vocabulary dealt with is roughly speaking that of the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary' . . . and Cassell's 'New English Dictionary.'" Many slang words and archaisms are included. Foreign words will be found if they are likely to occur in reading and in educated conversation, as will many proper names. "For the small nucleus of Aryan words the parallel forms are given from the other languages, Teutonic and Romance, together with some indication of the word in Celtic and Slavonic, Persian and Sanskrit." Approximate date of appearance in the language of some foreign words is given. Quotations used in some cases. Inclines to the semantic rather than the phonetic school. Contains a bibliography of modern etymological dictionaries.

Who's Who in China; containing the pictures and biographies of some of China's political, financial, business and professional leaders; 2d edition. Shanghai, China, *Millard's Review* [1920]. 314+IV p. 8°.

"Material in this book has been reproduced practically without change from the pages of *Millard's Review* during the past three years." Lists about 150 names. Paper and cuts of rather poor quality. Indexed.

Dictionnaire Suisse des Contemporains; herausgegeben von Hermann Aellen. . . Dr. Wilhelm Josef Meyer. . . Edgar Marraud und Dr. Hugo Walser. Bern, Verlag des Schweizerischen Zeitgenossen-Lexikons, 1921. Erste Lieferung A.-F. To be completed in two volumes.

Condensed biographical facts about eminent contemporary Swiss. Similar to *Who's Who*. Compiler states that most of his material was collected prior to 1915 and a supplementary volume is anticipated to bring the work up-to-date. Some biographies are given in German and some in the French language.

Scarone, Arturo. Uruguayos Contemporáneas; obra de consulta biográfica; diccionario de datos referentes a compatriotas de figuración en las letras, artes, ciencias, parlamento, magisterio, milicias, etc., etc., y de algunos extranjeros desde largo tiempos incorporados y descollantes en nuestra vida publicado; primera edición, con un apéndice con datos complementarios. Montevideo, Imprenta y Casa editorial "Renacimiento," 1918. 676 p. 12°.

An illustrated dictionary of eminent contemporary

Uruguayans. The work, while of uneven merit, is useful because little reference material on this subject exists. The facts supplied have not been given in a uniform manner. Dates of birth are often omitted and only the briefest details given. Other biographies in the book are fairly complete. A great many names and portraits are included. There is an index of portraits. A second edition is announced as in preparation.

West African Directory and Year Book, 1920-21; editors, Dusé Mohamed Ali; W. F. Hutchison. London, *Africa and Oriental Review*, [1921]. 253 p. 12°.

The first edition of what is planned as an annual publication giving information particularly for traders regarding the West African States of Liberia, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria. The work shows some of the defects usually found in first issues of this kind. Much information of general interest, such as government departments, educational establishments, history, banking and currency, population and ethnology, missions, tribes and chiefs, and a few biographies of eminent citizens is included as well as detailed statistics concerning industry and trade.

Duplicate Questionnaires

DURING twenty-eight years as a college librarian I have annually filled out several questionnaires. If I had them all preserved in a series they would form an interesting and even important contribution to the history of the library; but very few were sent in duplicate, in many of them the copying of the questions would have been burdensome, and I simply filled out the blanks and returned them. So my work, so far as my own library is concerned, has gone practically for naught. But the future is more important than the past, and the mistake can be rectified for the future if our questioners will send their inquiries in duplicate. May I ask the LIBRARY JOURNAL to second my efforts to urge this duplication of questionnaires? I feel so strongly on the subject that I am minded to have a form of reply printed to send to single-blank questioners stating that I will fill out and return the questionnaire when I receive a duplicate for my own records. To the A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration, as to the few others who have already adopted the practice for which I am pleading, I gladly give credit for showing what we all ought to have done and insisted on from the beginning.

H. L. KOOPMAN, Librarian.

Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

The annual dinner of the Drexel Institute Library School Alumnae Association, held in connection with the meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, took place on April 30th. Together with guests there were twenty-six persons present.



The Henry E. Legler Regional Branch of the Chicago Public Library

THE completion and opening of the first regional branch of the Chicago Public Library, fitly named for Henry E. Legler who proposed the regional system, presents the occasion for a brief explanation of this plan for the information of such of our colleagues as may be interested.

The theory of the regional branch had its origin in the exigencies of the Chicago library situation and is probably not applicable elsewhere in anything like the same degree. Chicago has never enjoyed the favor of large donors whose systematic benefactions have provided the means for adequate branch developments and comprehensive building programs in other cities. Such extension as has been possible was accomplished by the utilization of free space in parks and schools, usually much too small and always poorly adapted to library service. These were supplemented by rented stores whose one advantage of location is most often counterbalanced by the lack of all other facilities for the accommodation of large numbers of persons, comprising both children and adults. Most of the small branches are thus little more than circulation centers in which the harassed librarians are primarily concerned with handling large and clamorous crowds in congested quarters. Reference work, facilities for study, and attention to individual needs are difficult under such conditions, and such conditions prevail in all but four or five of the forty-five branches in Chicago.

Since the only prospect of securing a building fund seems to lie in the slow accumulation

of possible unexpended balances from the annual revenue, it follows that the chances of replacing these meagre and feeble agencies with more effective installations are exceedingly remote. In prosperous times it was hoped that one branch might be built every two or three years. In ten years, therefore, Chicago might perhaps look forward to owning five properly planned branch library buildings. In these circumstances it was wisely resolved to place one large and well equipped branch in each of five main divisions, to become the center or nucleus of library service, and thus to re-enforce the meagre resources of the present little branches with ample collections near enough at hand to be quickly sent for, or to which patrons could be referred. Other library activities, impossible in the one-room installations, such as seminar work with schools and colleges, clubs, reading circles, work with foreigners, the blind, and other special groups, all conducted on a large and complete scale, are to be centered in these Regional Branches. Stack capacity will be large; that of the Henry E. Legler Branch is more than 60,000 volumes. Spacious work-rooms are provided to house such activities as school deposit and traveling library work, and ample space for groups of students or other public assemblages is planned for, the auditoriums are not included. In this manner it is contemplated to centralize in one of each of five complete and properly equipped regional branches all such intensive and extensive library work covering an entire district as more fortunate cities are enabled to do effectively and

independently in all of their branches alike. The Chicago plan does not make for economy in administration and will probably not be widely copied. It is more or less an experiment, born of our necessities and expressing our desire to make a beginning, at least, upon the great tasks that lie ready to be undertaken all about us.

For the present an unfortunate contraction of revenues has prevented the full development of these plans in the Henry E. Legler Branch, opened to the public on Chicago Day, October 9th, 1920. Functioning simply as a neighborhood library, this beautiful branch has meanwhile justified its location and equipment by showing a daily use greater than that of any other branch in Chicago and indicating an annual circulation of well over three hundred thousand volumes. A brief description, together with photographs of the new building, the largest and finest library branch building in the city, and one of the largest and handsomest in the country, follows:

The new branch occupies a site on Crawford Avenue, comprising the block between Wilcox Avenue and West Monroe Street, exactly five miles west of the central library. In point of accessibility this location is unusually favorable, being reached by main-traveled roads, trolley lines and boulevards from all directions. Surrounding it is a populous residence district with thriving retail streets and, just beyond, large foreign sections. Numerous schools, public, private and parochial, and many professional institutions, especially medical and theological, are found within a radius of two miles. Opportunities for library service of great variety and extent are therefore not wanting.

The building is in English style of the Georgian period, built of tapestry brick with stone trimming, and measures one hundred and eighty-five feet in length by seventy-six feet in depth, the façade rising to a height of forty feet. The façade is exceedingly handsome and dignified and the interior, while simple, is attractive in design and is proving practical and convenient in arrangement. The note of hospitality, consciously striven for in the plan, has been successfully achieved by the introduction of ample windows and spacious doorways. Daylight and an impression of freedom and absence of barriers and restraints greet the visitor on every hand. Two principal reading rooms, sixty-five by thirty-five feet, occupy the wings on the main floor, the central portion or rotunda containing a large charging desk and behind the latter a two-story Snead book stack. Small work rooms and offices flank the stack on either side. Beneath is a spacious basement in the

south end of which is a cheerful story hour room, directly below the children's reading room and connected with it by a special staircase. A separate entrance from the side street leads to this story hour room and upward to the children's room. The remainder of the basement is fitted with deep steel bins capable ultimately of holding 200,000 volumes, and here the entire school collection is housed during the vacation months, to be revised, repaired and redistributed. The transfer of all the school deposits to the new building has not only relieved the congestion in the main library, but has, thru the provision of better quarters and equipment, served to facilitate and expedite this work to a very marked degree. A garage for two auto trucks built into the southeast corner of the building, and an automatic elevator, provide for easy and rapid transporting and shipping of books in large or small quantities. The second floor contains, besides two large rooms corresponding to the reading rooms below, a staff rest room and a commodious work room. The building was erected under a general contract at a cost of \$185,000. Building operations were begun in March, 1919, and completed last October. Considering industrial conditions and costs during this period, the amount both of money and time required for the construction of the Henry E. Legler Branch may be regarded as reasonable and satisfactory. Needless to add, the great West Side community which it serves is highly pleased with its new branch and its librarian, Miss Pearl I. Field.

CARL B. RODEN, *Librarian.*

An Odd Source of Revenue for Libraries

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

An odd source of revenue for the support of a public library is mentioned in the following remarks from the recent publication, "The Cape of Good Hope, Being the Official Handbook of the City of Capetown," p. 103:

"The South African Public Library (Cape Town) was established by a proclamation of the 20th March, 1818, as a Government library, which was to be supported by funds derived from a tax upon every cask of wine passing through the market of Capetown.

"The wine trade was at that date the principal source of wealth to the inhabitants, and the staple export of the Colony.

"In 1828 the Wine Tax was repealed, and to support the library a circulating portion was established, for the privileges of which subscriptions had to be paid."

J. B. CHILDS,

University of Illinois Library.

Standardization of Magazine Bindings*

IN the fall of 1920 the Massachusetts Library Club appointed a committee on binding which has given especial attention to the standardization of magazine bindings. At a later winter meeting a report of progress outlined a plan that promised both efficiency and economy. The committee was, therefore, instructed to continue its work.

After investigation of prevailing library usage in thirty-four representative libraries, careful and detailed study and experiment, and consultation with book binders, the Committee has determined upon certain principles of standardization which will be practicable for binders and may be adopted by libraries with what will be, in most cases, only a slight divergence from already existing practice. Adoption of the standard will mean for libraries the elimination of all specifications in ordering bindings in the standardized list. It will be necessary only to order the binder to follow the Massachusetts Library Club standard specifications. It will mean for the binder the elimination of thousands of rubbings, substituting therefor a set of patterns with standard specifications, and will permit the binder to carry out certain operations in quantity instead of by single volumes. The result will be uniformity, economy of operation and, it is confidently hoped, reduced cost.

The standard specifications, in the form of a set of patterns which will be supplied to all binders desiring them, determine the following features: (a) height of the volume; (b) proportional division of back; (c) position, form, and wording of the inscriptions on the volume, i. e., title, volume number, date or inclusive dates, and book number, if used.

In addition to the series of group patterns to be supplied to binders a slide rule has been devised. It combines in one implement all the elements contained in the entire set of patterns. It is essentially a binder's tool. By its use the finisher, without reference to patterns, can ascertain with accuracy from the height of the boards of any volume, both the group to which it belongs, and the location of any given line of lettering upon the back. The various positions have been worked out for the entire range of sizes by a mathematical formula that insures a constant proportion, regardless of variation in height.

The Committee finds that there are eighty-four periodicals concurrently bound by enough

libraries to entitle them to inclusion in the standardized list. Most of them are indexed in the Reader's Guide. These magazines are divided into groups according to the heights to which the boards have to be cut. The unit of gradation between groups is one-quarter of an inch. For example: it is found that Bird Lore and Blackwood's have pages nine and five-sixteenths of an inch high; Living Age, nine and one-quarter of an inch, and Quarterly Journal of Economics, nine inches. When cut, however, these magazines will all fall into the nine and one-quarter inch group, so called because their boards will all be cut to that dimension.

A complete list of such groups is herewith appended. It will be a simple matter for a library regularly binding any magazine not included in this list to have it added to its proper group by special order to the binder.

8 inch group	Harper's Magazine
Poetry	Little Folks
8½ inch group	Mayflower Descendant
Unpartizan Review	Munsey's Magazine
9 inch group	National Municipal Review
Booklist	New England Historical and Genealogical Register
Edinburgh Review	North American Review.
9¼ inch group	Poet-Lore
Bird Lore	Popular Mechanics
Blackwood's Magazine	Public Libraries
Educational Review	St. Nicholas
Living Age	Scientific Monthly
Quarterly Journal of Economics	Scribner's
9½ inch group	Yale Review
American Cookery	10 inch group
Annals	Architectural Record
Atlantic Monthly	Book Review Digest
Bookman	Contemporary Review
Catholic World	Fortnightly Review
Century	National Geographic Magazine
Education	Nineteenth Century
Forum	10¼ inch group
Hibbert Journal	World's Work
Overland Monthly	10½ inch group
Review of Reviews	American Historical Review
School Arts Magazine	Photo-era
School Review	10¾ inch group
9¾ inch group	Library Journal
American City	Official Gazette
American Magazine of Art	11¼ inch group
Bulletin of the Pan American Union	Punch
Current History	
Current Opinion	
Dial	

*Report of the Massachusetts Library Club Committee on Binding.

11½ inch group	12¼ inch group
Cosmopolitan	New Republic
Everybody's Magazine	12½ inch group
Good Housekeeping	Garden Magazine
International Studio	House & Garden
11¾ inch group	House Beautiful
American Forestry	12¾ inch group
American Magazine	Musician
Asia	13¼ inch group
Independent	Etude
Outing	14 inch group
Outlook	Collier's Weekly
Scientific American	Scientific American
Monthly	14¼ inch group
12 inch group	Country Life
American Architect	16 inch group
Electrical World	Illustrated London
Industrial Management	News
Literary Digest	Ladies' Home Journal
Nation	16¼ inch group
Review	Youth's Companion
Survey	

It is expected that a complete exhibit of specifications and patterns, and of magazines bound in accordance therewith, will be displayed at the Swampscott meeting.

HAROLD T. DOUGHERTY,
HERBERT W. FISON,
EDITH GUERRIER,
GEORGE H. EVANS,

Chairman.

The Great Wall of China

A CORRESPONDENT of *Le Temps* has discovered fresh and cogent reason for making use of the American Library in Paris, after a disheartening encounter with a bookseller's high prices. His experiences are recounted in *Le Temps* for April 10, under the caption "La Muraille de Chine" ("The Great Wall of China").

He went to a book shop one afternoon, wishing to purchase an English book which he had heard discussed on all sides, a book "written by the wife of an English statesman, who has accumulated there many anecdotes mingled with much gossip and not a few indiscretions. 'One hundred and forty francs for the two volumes,' said the clerk in the most natural manner imaginable. 'One hundred and forty francs!' cried the other, not without a violent start. And he replaced the books on the shelf from which they had been taken, in less time than it takes to write it.

"Then show me," he murmured timidly, "Colonel X.'s Diary."

"The clerk handed him two volumes, letting fall these simple words: 'One hundred and fifty francs!' Our hero surrendered these two also, and made his

escape precipitately: 'One hundred and fifty francs,' said he, 'for a work which contains little more, I am told, than table talk! Conversation at that price is altogether too costly! For the same price I could have three juicy dinners at the most expensive restaurant in Paris!'" . . .

"Many of us now occasionally feel the need of buying English and American books so as to keep in touch with contemporary literature. At present, it is a luxury which is strictly forbidden us. The rate of exchange prevents us from buying any works from England, even as it prevents a large percentage of European countries from buying any from us. . . . In this way a barrier like the Great Wall of China is raised between one people and another, which is nothing less than a return, pure and simple, to barbarism. Travel to foreign countries has become nearly impossible, not only on account of the scandalous rise in cost but even more because of the annoyance and unpleasantness of all kinds which it entails: innumerable formalities, viciating of passports, vexations and insolence of customs officers, train delays, railway workers' strikes, the difficulty of finding even the smallest room at hotels, etc., so that each people is thus more and more thrown back upon its own resources.

"To remedy this only one way seems possible. Since individual purchases are forbidden us by the high price of books, there remains only collective purchasing. Associations, clubs and public libraries should acquire the largest possible number of those foreign works which can now be found abroad only. But most of these groups too are suffering terribly from lack of money. Far from increasing the funds allotted them, every effort is being made to pare them down. Rather than create new organizations, which would not continue without very great expenditure, let us at the least try to save the existing institutions. There is now in Paris, at number 10 Rue de l'Elysee, an excellent American library, which was formed during the war from gifts coming from the United States. It numbers some thirty thousand volumes and it is adding to its treasures as far as its limited resources permit, its concern being rather to render service than to realize profits. It welcomes the students of all nationalities who come at every hour of the day to consult its books, reviews, newspapers. For the moderate sum of twenty francs a year, it authorizes the borrowing of books. Members pay an annual subscription of one hundred francs. It needs hundreds or rather thousands of members in order to carry on its work. It is to be hoped that it will find them. With books at their present prices, every one who is interested in English and American literature will make quick work of renewing his subscription."

The Polish Bureau of Information at 40 West 40th Street, New York, is considering the organization of a system of book and periodical exchanges between various libraries and other institutions of learning in this country and in Poland. It is also considering the best way of supplying a bibliography of Polish publications, including the more important works already published and new books and periodicals as they appear. The Bureau will be glad to hear from any library that would care to establish an exchange system thru this agency, which is entirely non-commercial.



THE FACULTY AND FIRST CLASS OF THE BOONE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL AT WUCHANG

China's First Library School

CHINA'S first library school which is a department of Boone University at Wuchang graduated its first class of eight students last year and seven students are enrolled in the second class.

This school is peculiarly the offspring of the American library idea, the principal, Mary Elizabeth Wood having studied at the Pratt Institute of Library Science and the other two members of the faculty being graduates of the Library School of the New York Public Library: Samuel Tou Yung Seng (second to the right of Miss Wood as you look at the group) of 1914-1916, and Thomas Ching-Sen Hu (second on the left of Miss Wood) of 1917-1919.

The School and the University Library are glad at all times to receive books in English of all kinds except fiction and welcomes especially reference books, works on library economy and history.

Collecting Overdue Books in Tampa

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Thinking that perhaps the library profession might be interested in our recent experience in connecting overdue books, I am sending the following.

One of the most universally discussed problems in the library world is that of collecting overdue books.

In the Children's Department of the Tampa (Fla.) Public Library, our system is to send post cards when the book is five days overdue

and a letter at the end of ten days. When both fail to reclaim our property one of the staff accompanies a member of the police force. Since the Library is a department of the city, we can explain to the borrower that both are operating under the same city commission and no disgrace need be felt by the person upon whom the call is made.

In three afternoons of two hours each, the Children's Librarian and the policeman collected eighteen books and nine dollars in fines, only one dollar and a half of which was penalty for lost books. Besides the money collected during the calls, five children accompanied by parents came to the Library to pay the fines which had to await "pay day."

Aside from the gratification of refilled coffers and completed records, these visits have aided us in getting acquainted with the home life of our juvenile friends and we have no reports of permanent enmities resulting from the visits of the "hand of the law."

In Ybor City, the Spanish section of our city, we encountered some difficulty; but that was always solved by the presence of an interpreter who explained our errand, and we usually received the book.

We have noticed a decided increase in the circulation and attendance in our Children's Room since many of the wayward members have returned saying that they "had forgot all about the 'Liberry.'"

We do not, however, advocate the adoption of this system in all communities.

MARIAN M. PERCE, *Children's Librarian.*

Book Prices in Library Bulletins

THE A. L. A. thru James I. Wyer, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Federal and State Relations, and the National Association of Book Publishers, thru its Secretary, Frederic G. Melcher, have again taken up with the U. S. Post Office Department the question of including prices in book lists, with the result that P. O. Order No. 5857, dated May 23, permits the inclusion of prices provided that no compensation is offered the publisher of the list for such inclusion:

"Hereafter, with respect to publication entered as second-class matter, the question as to whether, under the law of October 3, 1917, requiring a higher rate of postage on the portion devoted to advertisements than on the portion devoted to matter other than advertisements, editorial and other reading matter is advertising will be decided by whether or not the publisher has been, or is to be, directly or indirectly compensated, either by money or other valuable consideration, for its insertion. In all cases where the publisher has not been, and is not to be, compensated such matter will take the rate of postage for other than advertising. In all cases where the publisher has been or is to be compensated in any form whatever the advertising rate of postage will be charged. Articles, items and notices in the form of reading matter inserted in accordance with a custom or understanding, explicit or tacit, that a 'reader' is to be given the advertiser or his products in the publication in which the display advertisement appears are advertising within the meaning of the law."

Library Summer Course

NEW YORK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

A SUMMER course for school librarians will be given at the New York State Normal School at Geneseo from July 5th to August 12th, open only to graduates of normal schools, colleges or experienced librarians and teachers. The object of the course is to give assistance to those in charge of school libraries who have had no training for the work.

The course will require seven hours a day. The subjects are: Cataloging (dictionary catalog); Classification (including shelf-listing) Dewey Decimal System; Book selection, children's books, adults' Books, magazines, reference work and bibliography; Administration of the school library.

On satisfactory completion of the course, students will be entitled to a school librarian's certificate, the grade varying according to previous training and experience.

Applications for admission should be addressed to Mary C. Richardson, Head of the Library Department, State Normal School, Geneseo, New York.

MARY C. RICHARDSON,
Head of the Library Department.

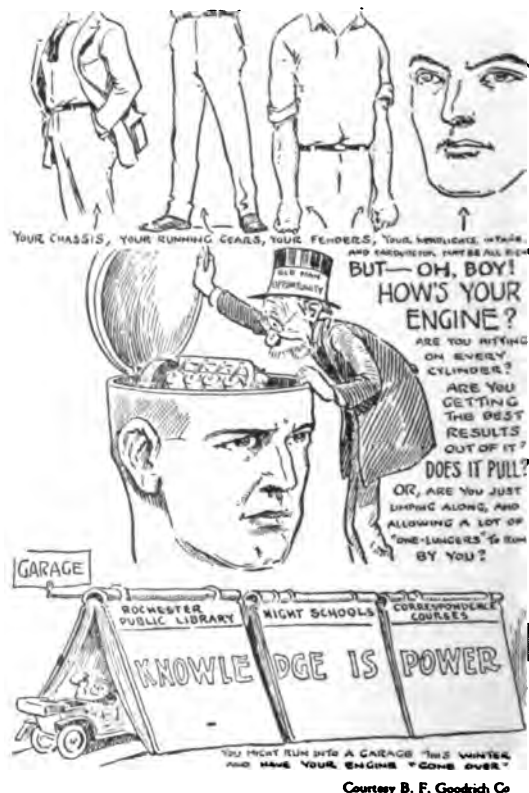
To Librarians of Collections on Natural Sciences

Eunice R. Oberly, librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture would be glad to get in touch during the Swampscott meeting with librarians of libraries or collections of material on the natural sciences.

To Users of the New York Times Index

Jennie Welland, editor of the *New York Times Index* and supervisor of the *Times "Morgue"* would like to get in touch with users of the *Index* during the Swampscott Conference for the discussion of ways for increasing the usefulness of the *Index* in libraries and elsewhere. An exhibit will show the development of the *Index* from the time of the old hand written form to the present day.

HOW'S YOUR MOTOR?



Courtesy B. F. Goodrich Co

ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY'S INVITATION
TO "HAVE YOUR ENGINE 'GONE OVER'"

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 15, 1921



IT is only a dozen years since the business librarian became recognized in his specialty by the organization of the Special Libraries Association and within that time this branch of the profession has had indeed wonderful development. The number of towns in the several states is limited by geographical consideration but the number of corporations and other businesses, which need the service of business librarians, is without limit. The Special Libraries Association included from its start librarians of all specialties, exclusive of those of public libraries and of state, law and medical libraries which have associations of their own, but it has become chiefly the representative of the information service in business organizations. The library of a business organization is essentially an information service in connection with a collection of books and other material, while the public library, essentially a collection of books, nevertheless includes in the course of its development an information service as one of its most important features. Thus the two methods complement each other and it is gratifying that this is so heartily appreciated on both sides. This plan has been worked out more thoroly in Boston in relations between the Public Library, the "Tech" library and those of commercial organizations, than in any other city, which is one of the reasons why the joint meeting of the S. L. A. and the A. L. A. at Swampscott is so suitable a feature of the 1921 conference.

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UNDER the leadership of learned societies in France the organization was completed last year of Councils of Academies and learned societies in several of the leading countries, America among them. The American Council which convenes semi-annually in New York, now includes nearly a score of such societies and it is of value both in bringing together the national societies and in extending international relations. Thus far the library interest has not been represented in the Council. It is not clear whether societies of general membership like the National Educational Association and the American Library Association will be classed as learned societies, which term is usually confined to organizations whose membership involves a certain standard of attainment. The A. L. A. prop-

erly welcomes to its ranks all those interested in the library profession, whether as chiefs or beginners, trustees or sympathizers, and is therefore scarcely to be classed as a body of experts. The American Library Institute, on the other hand, is a selective organization in this respect, especially representative of the experts of the profession and perhaps this is the body which should take part in the American Council of learned societies.

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PILFERING from libraries in New York State should be much lessened under the law passed by the legislature of 1921 which in the case of stolen books puts the burden of proof upon the possessor instead of upon the owner. The great majority of the second-hand book-trade are honest men, but there are those who at least do not ask questions. Now that the possessor of a stolen book is called upon by the law to state how it came into his possession this class of dealers will buy with greater caution while the law by making theft more easy of detection will be a safeguard for reputable book-dealers for which they should be grateful.

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WE congratulate our younger co-temporary, *Public Libraries*, on the completion of twenty-five years of manhood—or womanhood—and its editress on her continuous service to the library interest thru this medium, interrupted only by her war work abroad. In making this anniversary the happy occasion of inquiring what others have served in library positions for at least twenty-five years, a roster of nearly two hundred is presented, and in view of the fact that, as usual, many librarians did not answer inquiries, it is quite possible that there are double that number of instances of a quarter century service in the same institution. This speaks well for the longevity of library service, which is abundantly illustrated from other directions. Of the eight veterans of 1876, five are still in active relationship and in the Brooklyn Public Library, which failed to report to *Public Libraries*, a pleasant company gathered recently to celebrate the completion of Dr. Hill's twenty years of service there, being the thirty-eighth of his library work.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Friday, May 27th, at the Farmington Village Library, Henry N. Sanborn, president, in the chair.

D. N. Barney, representing the trustees and donor of the beautiful library, gave the members a hearty welcome.

F. W. Edgerton of New London reported that the Connecticut pension bill for librarians in its final form had become an act May 5, 1921, the text of which is: "Any city, borough or town or any subdivision thereof may retire with a pension or other reward any employee of any public library within the limits of such city, borough or town or subdivision."

Belle H. Johnson, visitor and inspector of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, told of the summer class in library methods which is to be held at Yale University, New Haven, July 13-31, a good program being offered. Among the speakers will be Corinne Bacon of the H. W. Wilson Co., who will give ten talks on book selection; Mary L. Sutliff of the Library School of the New York Public Library, six lectures on reference work, and Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries in Pennsylvania, talks on school libraries.

Mr. Sanborn, Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Constitution and By-laws, spoke briefly on the proposed revision of the A. L. A. Constitution especially the provision for state chapters. If the new constitution is adopted, the state chapters will be chapters of the national organization. In the matter of dues and delegates it was the prevailing opinion that in determining the relation of the state chapter to the A. L. A. the dues and representation should be placed on the same basis.

One of the most interesting parts of the program was seeing the famous Parnassus on Wheels, "The Book Caravan." The jottings by the way were told in an entertaining manner by Frances Darling, one of the Caravaners. The idea of the Caravan Bookstore of 1500 volumes was conceived by Bertha Mahoney, director of the Boston Bookshop for Boys and Girls, and was financed by big publishers who contributed money, books, etc., on a co-operative plan. Books by non-contributing publishers are not carried on the wagon, but as the aim is to sell and advertise books, orders are taken for any book regardless of publisher. The Caravan is a Stewart motor truck, designed by Maurice Day, illustrator. Miss Darling said that the

most popular books of last year were *The Open Road* and *Parnassus on Wheels*. Psychic books did not sell. At the town festival at Barre, Vermont, folks bought books at the Caravan to give to their public library. She thought the Vermonters bought more books and were more interested than the people of New Hampshire or Maine. At Falmouth the moving picture men staged a scene on a farm where the farmer's wife was to walk into the house with a book under her arm. She did, and when it was over she refused to give up the book, saying: "You have trampled on my potato field, now I guess I can have the book." This year the Caravan will carry some of the children's favorites that have been out of print, such as books by Cecil Aldin, Leslie Brooke and Kate Greenaway. They will also carry the Medici prints and some charming post cards illustrated by Willebeek Le Mair.

At noon one hundred and sixty members were guests of Mr. Barney. The alumni of the Library School of the New York Public Library lunched at the Country Club with Miss Sutliff as their guest of honor. The school has fourteen graduates who hold public library positions in Connecticut.

At the afternoon session Winchell Smith, President of the Farmington Movie Film Co., spoke on "The Movies and the Village Library in Farmington." Mr. Smith sketched the community movie picture project at Farmington which cost \$1500, financed by local people. Mr. Smith gave an unofficial talk on a new Recreation Department, a welfare department which is under consideration by President Harding. If adopted the new federal department will be under the Secretary of Labor. Mr. Smith spoke of the need for better censorship of motion pictures with a balanced and broad-minded board instead of the present control under forty-two state boards of different minds and opinions.

Brian Hooker, lecturer and author, who lives at Farmington, gave a talk on "Libraries and Moving Pictures." Mr. Hooker believes that the theater and the screen can portray best of all the arts historical settings, and that the library is a big factor in producing information and details on "how people lived and what they were."

A letter was read by Mr. Sanborn from Hettie Gray Baker, Productions Editor of the Fox Film Corporation, Miss Gray urging the stressing of good movies "the same way you stress good books, good plays, good paintings." They are all the same thing—mediums for creative art,

for expression. The library can help and is helping the motion picture. Two annotated catalogs of good films exist in the files of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth Ave., and the Community Motion Picture Bureau, 46 West 24th Street, both in New York City.

A round table discussion followed on the libraries and the movies. George Godard, State Librarian, spoke of two reels of Yale University in the World War as owned by the State Library. Mr. Sanborn suggested the lists that have been published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the last appearing April, 1921, selected by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures and entitled "Recent Motion Pictures Based on Standard or Current Literature or Drama," as good publicity. Articles of interest have appeared in the May issue of the *Congregationalist* and the January and other issues of 1921 of *Visual Education*. Places were suggested from which free or inexpensive material could be obtained, as the U. S. Department of Education, U. S. Department of Agriculture, S. N. E. Telephone Co., and the U. S. Americanization Committee. Caroline Hewins of Hartford, Helen Scarth, Farmington, Helen Sperry, Waterbury, and Mr. Perry, Simsbury, took active part in the discussion. It was suggested that the small town movie manager would produce the best films obtainable, if desirable titles should be suggested by the local librarian, but to do this effectively it would be necessary that she keep in touch with those films as currently produced in nearby cities.

Laura A. Eales, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

THE spring meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, May 23, 1921, at the library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Frank Grant Lewis, president, in the chair. This being the business meeting for the year, the treasurer's report was read and unanimously accepted, followed by the election of officers for the coming year, 1921-22, as follows: President, Asa Don Dickinson; First Vice-President, A. S. W. Rosenbach; Second Vice-President, Elizabeth V. Kelly; Secretary, Martha Lee Coplin; Treasurer, Bertha Seidl Wetzell.

The first speaker of the evening was Morris Jastrow, Jr., whose address, "Sketch of the Life and Services of the late Dr. J. G. Rosengarten," was exceedingly interesting and impressive. As a life-long and a close friend of Dr. Rosengarten, Dr. Jastrow was well able to speak feelingly and authoritatively on the distinguished

lawyer and philanthropist. Many institutions and persons, particularly young men, were helped by Dr. Rosengarten's wise counsel and generosity. As an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Rosengarten took great and untiring interest in its expansion, and there is no department of that institution that does not bear evidence of his generosity. The intimate relations existing between the board of trustees and the faculty of the University were due to Dr. Rosengarten's tact and ability to draw men together in a common interest. Dr. Rosengarten wrote valuable articles for many scientific societies. He kept up an intimate association with great and prominent men of all countries, so that his influence was far reaching. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the American Bar. The Free Library of Philadelphia owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to Dr. Rosengarten. The \$1,500,000 given by Andrew Carnegie for the branches of the Free Library was procured thru the aid of Dr. Rosengarten, who enlisted also the aid of prominent men in procuring sites for the branch buildings. He was much interested in the Drexel Institute Library School and was very sorry when it was given up, and Dr. Jastrow suggested that a library school named after Dr. Rosengarten would be a fitting memorial to him.

The second speaker was the new president of the Club, Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. His illustrated address, "Franklin's Life in Title Pages as illustrated by the Curtis collection of Franklin Imprints," was thoroly delightful and instructive. The Curtis Publishing Company has recently presented to the University of Pennsylvania a treasure of incalculable value in the gift of a priceless collection of Franklin relics. Franklin used books constantly, and contrived by hook or crook, to get access to the books he craved. Pictures of the title pages of many of the rare and interesting books printed and collected by Franklin were thrown on the screen. A copy of the famous newspaper, "The Pennsylvania Gazette," founded by Franklin, was also shown. This paper was the ancestor of the present *Saturday Evening Post*. The University Library has now sixty-five varieties of the "Poor Richard Almanack," all of those published except four; three "Country Almanacks," and a file of pocket almanacks, all published by Franklin. The first novel published in America, "Pamela," is in this Franklin collection, was the first cartoon, published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1749; and the first attempt to illustrate a newspaper, being a map of the siege of Louisburgh, which is very crude, but

important because of its historical significance. A picture of one of the pages of Franklin's attempt to abridge the Book of Common Prayer was shown. The guests were invited to inspect the relics, and see the library.

At this, one of the most interesting evenings the club has ever had, there were one hundred and twenty-five present.

MARTHA LEE COPLIN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

THE New York High School Librarians Association has held three successful meetings this session. In October the Association met at the Fifty-Eighth Street Branch of the New York Public Library to discuss with Mabel Williams, the Library's supervisor of work with schools, plans for co-ordination.

In December the meeting held at the Washington Irving High School was addressed by Allen Abbott of Teachers College on the progress of school libraries. Dr. Abbott told of an experiment which he had made with his own pupils, illustrating the passing of the text book method in the teaching of English. Two classes of approximately equal ability were selected and to each was offered the choice of continuing along the lines prescribed in the English syllabus or of adopting the plan of an excursion into the resources of the school library. The "syllabus" group plodded along the regular channels congratulating itself on not having to

be original; the pupils who elected to explore the library (and incidentally their own minds) hesitated, at first, awed by so much freedom and chance for initiative, but it was not long before the experiment was "working" in a very satisfactory manner, and the pupils submitted carefully thought out lists of books which they purposed to read and review in class, proving that the youthful mind when freed from too much guidance and restraint naturally selects wholesome literature to read. Lively class discussions ensued and the boys and girls enjoyed their new-born interest in their school library and an air of proprietorship developed in them at once. At the end of the term when the two classes compared notes it was unanimously agreed that the "library experiment" had been a great success and a source of so much pleasure and profit that all would be eager to follow up the idea.

In February, the annual meeting of the Association was held and the following officers were elected: President, Katharine M. Christopher, Julia Richman High School; vice-president, Rosamond Joslyn, Jamaica High School; secretary-treasurer, Ruth Wilcox, Washington Irving High School. A consideration of current problems about library instruction led by Mr. Leland, Supervisor of School Libraries, resulted in the appointment of a joint committee of English teachers and librarians to prepare a statement and syllabus to submit to the Board of Superintendents.

RUTH S. WILCOX, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITION WANTED

Trained librarian with four years' experience wants librarianship in California. Address L D 12, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, a first assistant and a cataloger in a small city library in Massachusetts. Address, F. N. 12, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The Wells College Library, Aurora (N. Y.), has an opening for a general library assistant, able to do cataloging, after June 15th. Applicants should have college education and library school training. Apply to the Librarian.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Civil Service Commission announces an examination on July 29 for a children's librarian (residence requirements waived). The examination will consist solely

of a rating of the candidates' training and experience. For further information, blank and folder "E" describing the method of rating experience, write to the Civil Service Bureau, Room 113, Court House, St. Paul, Minn.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for a library specialist at \$3,600 to \$5,000 a year and a senior educational advisor at \$5,000 to \$6,500 a year in the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department. United States citizens of both sexes may take these examinations. The subjects are: Education, experience and fitness, 70 weights; thesis or publication (to be filed with application), 30 weights. Applications must be filed before July 12th. Applicants should at once apply for Form 2118, stating the title of the examination desired, to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Chestnut Hill. A drive for \$2,000,000 for Boston College resulted in the sum being over-subscribed. \$400,000 are to be devoted to a new library building which will be open to the public for research. The architects are McGinnis and Walsh of Boston.

Malden. The circulation of books from the Malden Public Library showed a gain of 54 per cent in eight years, or six volumes per capita for a population of 49,103 (1920 census), which has increased 10 per cent since the last census. The library contained 76,352 books, and 291,028 volumes were circulated in 1920 from all sources, including the two branches at Maplewood and Linden. Among Massachusetts libraries Malden is third in the circulation of books, but thirteenth in the size of its city appropriation and eighteenth in the scale of salaries paid. The staff is of the same size as in 1913, which was before the branches were established and when the circulation was half its present figure. The Board of Trustees is asking the City Council to raise the per capita tax for the library from 31½ to 40 cents, which would yield \$19,600, or \$4,400 over the appropriation for last year. In 1920 \$5,146 was expended for books, \$1,760 for binding, and \$14,846 for salaries. The total expenditure for the year was \$28,977.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut pension bill for librarians, enacted on May 5, provides that: Any city, borough or town, or any subdivision thereof, may retire with a pension or other reward any employee of any public library within the limits of such city, borough or town or subdivision.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. The total circulation for 1920 of the Providence Public Library thru the Central Library and five branches and three sub-branches was 501,127, of which 306,148 volumes were circulated from the Central Library. The latest branch of the Library, the Olneyville Free Library, was opened in the middle of the year by a formal agreement between the Providence Public Library and the Olneyville Free Library Association providing for a temporary union to be renewed at the end of three years, if so desired. Mabel E. Colwell, Reference Librarian at the Central Library for nearly twenty years, was placed in charge.

The total of books in the library at the end of the year was 230,692 volumes, an increase of 22,604, in which 7,086 volumes of government documents not previously counted in stock are included. The record of all books missing in 1919 and 1920 was 4,778 volumes, of which 3,673 are missing from the Central Library. Of these 1,094 volumes are recorded as missing both years. The total stock of the three main sections of the Special Libraries Department, the Industrial Library, the Art Library, and the Music Library, comprised 44,341 volumes, and the total circulation was 34,957. The collection of books for the blind, with 464 volumes, had a circulation of 797. The Registration Department records 39,033 as the number of cards in use. The number of borrowers' cards issued during the year was 9,733, this figure including only new borrowers and residents of Providence and excluding various special forms of cards.

Receipts were \$173,418, and expenditures \$171,524. Payments for books, periodicals and binding amounted to \$37,910; salaries \$108,379; light, heat and other maintenance \$24,983.

NEW YORK

The penal law in relation to buying or receiving stolen or wrongfully acquired property has been amended to read as follows:

“. . . A person, who buys or receives any stolen property, or any property which has been wrongfully appropriated in such a manner as to constitute larceny according to this article, knowing the same to have been stolen or so dealt with, or who . . . conceals, withholds, or aids in concealing or withholding any property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or appropriated wrongfully in such a manner as to constitute larceny under the provisions of this article, if such misappropriation has been committed within the state, whether such property were so stolen or misappropriated within or without the state, or who being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals or second-hand materials, or the agents, employee or representative of such dealer or collector, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, iron or brass used by or belonging to a railroad, telephone, telegraph, gas or electric light company, or any metal in the form of ingots, ingot bars, wire bars, cakes, slabs, billets or pigs, *or who being a dealer in or collector of second hand books or other literary material, or the agent, employee or representative of such dealer, or collector, buys or receives any book, manuscript, map,

chart, or other work of literature, belonging to, or bearing any mark or indicia of ownership by a public or incorporated library, college or University, without ascertaining by diligent inquiry, that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of a felony, namely, of criminally receiving such property in the first degree, if such property be of the value of more than fifty dollars, and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and is guilty of a misdemeanor, namely, of criminally receiving such property in the second degree, if such property be of the value of fifty dollars or under, and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one."

NORTH CAROLINA

Library legislation recently enacted will greatly facilitate library development in the state. The annual appropriation of the Library Commission was increased from \$8,000 to \$17,500. The law establishing the Wilmington Public Library was amended by striking out the clause which limited to \$2,000 the amount which the Wilmington municipal authorities may spend for the maintenance of its public library. The book fund of the state library was placed at \$3,000 annually instead of \$500 and the salary of the state librarian increased by \$1,000. The Concord Public Library has secured a special tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars valuation for the support of the library, which increases the fund heretofore available almost three times. A bill for the protection of public libraries provides that whoever wilfully or maliciously detains any book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet or manuscript belonging to any public library for fifteen days after mailing or delivery in person of notice from the librarian, . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

OHIO

Toledo. The Navarre Branch of the Toledo Public Library in the Navarre grade school building was opened to the public on April 28th. This branch is the first of the school branches to be opened in Toledo. The library room is 68x24 feet and has a book capacity of about 5,000 volumes and seats fifty readers. There is a direct entrance from the street and the room has a separate hot water heating system equipped with a Bryant gas boiler with thermostatic control so there will be no diffi-

culty in heating the room during hours when the school is not in session. The Board of Education supplies the heat, light and janitor service and the Library Board supplies books, equipment and service. Tenure of the room is designed to be permanent, but the Library Board may vacate or the Board of Education secure the room for its own purposes on one year's notice by either party.

INDIANA

Three of the four library bills presented to the 1921 Legislature were enacted. The fourth was a bill to repeal the county library act of 1918. The library workers and library boards of the state made such heated protest that the bill was never brought up for action.

House Bill 103 rectifies the mistake drafted into the township support act of 1911 by the 1919 General Assembly. As a result of this change, any library board may insist on a tax from *any neighboring township* when backed by the signatures of fifty taxpayers. The law previously permitted a tax only in a neighboring *county*.

House Bill 87 provides for several changes in the county library act.

a. In the section applying to counties where there was no free public library, the law now provides for a board consisting of nine instead of seven members, and permitting four members to reside in any one township in place of two permitted previously. This will enable boards to maintain a quorum more easily. . . .

b. The term of board appointment is specified as two years.

c. The county tax shall be continued as long as ten per cent of the inhabitants of the district so taxed use the library (instead of ten per cent of the entire county).

d. The minimum tax rate prescribed is reduced from five cents to two cents. The fixing of the tax still rests with the library board, and when five cents is needed, it may be levied. With the present high valuation, it is not needed in about half of the counties of the state.

The third library bill introduced by Senator Holmes of Gary, provides that while the township trustee will continue to be a member of any library board for the support of which a township tax is levied, the additional township member is hereafter to be appointed, not by the trustee, but by the judge of the county district court. All present appointees continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of appointment. Another change provided by this act requires that no person may be appointed to a city or town library board who has resided less than two years in the district, whereas one year residence was formerly satisfactory.

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IOWA

Of the seven bills drawn by the Legislative Committee of the Iowa Library Association and brought before the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, three were passed:

Senate File 440, removing the five year time limit in rural extension contracts to townships, counties, etc.; Senate File 441, adding the words "by and with the consent of the Council" in the appointment of trustees to fill vacancies. The Library Commission Law was amended, placing the salaries in the general salary fund and doubling the amount for the purchase of books, so as to give the Commission at the present time \$12,000 for that purpose.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. The New Orleans Public Library, including the Fisk and the Simon Hershheim Library, circulated 480,603 books during 1920 thru the Central Library and five branches, one of which, the Dryades Branch, is for the use of the colored population. The entire collection numbers 170,582 volumes. The net increase of books was 2,089 volumes, the smallest for many years. The total receipts were \$54,535, the city contributing \$47,100. The available income leaves no margin for extension work or publicity, which Librarian Henry M. Gill considers of peculiar importance to a southern library. "To meet and overcome our local conditions, which include, in addition to the characteristic social attitude of our people [individualism as opposed to community effort], the great area of our city, offset by so few branch libraries, the temptations of a mild climate offering nine months of outdoor life, the easiness of earning a living without that keenness of competition that compels the commercial worker and the mechanic to read and study, we must, more than any other large city, thru publicity, thru advertisement, secure the opportunity to make the library the powerful factor for the advancement of our community that it should be."

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The St. Louis Mercantile Library has had a prosperous year, with an increased circulation and an unusual growth in membership, every month of 1920 marking a gain in this respect. The total gain during the year was 187, bringing the total membership up to 3,564, classified as honorary, perpetual, life and annual members, and clerks and teachers. Books purchased cost \$9,720 and salaries were \$28,653. The total expenditures were \$62,584. The circulation of 129,777 exceeded that of 1919 by 9,450.

SOUTH DAKOTA

An amendment to the county library law of 1917, strengthening and improving that law, was passed at the last session of the Legislature. The amendment was introduced by Senator Amsden, who also sponsored the free library commission bill and the public library law, both passed in 1913, and the first county library law passed in 1917.

1. When a petition is signed by at least forty per cent of the legal voters of a county and signed in at least sixty per cent of the taxing districts of such county . . . the board of county commissioners are authorized and directed to establish a library for that county.

2. If there is no free library in the county available for use as a central library, the board of county commissioners shall appoint a board of county public library trustees, consisting of five competent citizens, two of whom shall be women. . . . The county librarian shall be the secretary of such board of trustees.

4. The trustees shall provide suitable accommodations for the free public library. . . . They shall select books, papers and periodicals for the library, and they may exclude any reading matter they may deem harmful; they may accept gifts of books, money or property for the use of the library . . . shall appoint a librarian and other persons necessary for the care of the library and fix their compensation. Any librarian so appointed shall have such qualifications and training as shall be approved by the State Library Commission. The trustees shall make all necessary rules and regulations pertaining to the use and selection of books and periodicals. . . shall determine what books may be circulated and what shall be retained . . . for reference purposes only. . . may provide for the circulation of the books in the rural communities. . . and shall have the power to place certain books upon a pay shelf.

5. The trustees shall give to the county commissioners an estimate of the expenses of the library for the ensuing year. . . . The said board of county commissioners shall levy tax upon the taxable property of the county. . . not to exceed in any one year one-half of one mill. . . which tax when collected shall constitute the county free library fund. Provided, that in making the levy, the board of commissioners shall omit any taxing districts that may . . . be maintaining a free public library by revenue derived from taxes. . . .

6. In counties where there are one or more free libraries, the board of county commissioners are authorized to take over the care and control of the same upon such conditions as may be agreed upon between the board of county

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commissioners and the then existing board of library trustees. . . . The board of county commissioners may contract with the library board of such county for free service to all residents of the county upon such terms as may be agreed upon. . . . for a term of five years, to be renewed, if terms and conditions can be agreed upon, for terms not less than five nor more than ten years. . . . If there is more than one such free public library in the county, the board may contract with each for service if. . . . advisable. In case the county commissioners and the library board are not able to agree upon terms satisfactory to both, the county commissioners shall appoint a board of county public library trustees, as provided above. . . .

7. A report is to be made in duplicate by the trustees, one copy of which shall be filed with the board of county commissioners and the other with the Free Library Commission.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The report of the Tacoma Public Library for 1919 and 1920 includes a statistical and interpretative summary of the library's rapid extension during the decade 1910-1920. In ten years' time the millage tax levy increased sixty per cent, and the total expenses of the library system, including the expenses of the two high school libraries, managed jointly by the School Board and Library Board, one hundred per cent. With this went a net gain of 151.8 per cent in the use of books as represented by the library's circulation figures of 504,742 for 1920. The gain in those using the library was 208.9 per cent, while the population gained only 15.7 per cent. One-third of the population of approximately one hundred thousand persons now use the library regularly, making use of the 101,000 volumes of the library's collections to the extent of 5.2 books per capita. The present central building, a Carnegie building, was opened on June 4, 1903. The agencies for book distribution in 1920 numbered forty-eight, including in addition to the main building the South Tacoma and McKinley Hill branches, two high school libraries, Rhodes and four other adult stations, twenty-nine city schools, and nine points where children's books have been made available thru the assistance of civic bodies, clubs, or summer camps.

In 1910 the library owned 48,562 volumes; in 1920, 101,823. In the former year the circulation was 200,411, and the registration of borrowers 10,393, as against 31,993 in 1920. The book fund showed a slight increase from \$5,268 to \$6,889, but salaries and wages rose from \$13,994 to \$34,653. The most striking comparison which the decade affords, in the

opinion of the librarian, John Boynton Kaiser, is the relation between the operating expense of the library system in 1910 and 1920, analyzed on the basis of the cost per volume circulated in each of these years. In 1910 it cost 12.9 cents per volume to circulate 200,411 volumes; in 1920, 504,742 volumes were circulated at a cost per volume circulated of 11.1 cents, or a decrease in the cost per volume circulated of 13.9 per cent while increasing the number circulated 151.8 per cent. If the comparison is limited to the figures for the Public Library alone, omitting the jointly administered High School Libraries, the decrease in cost per volume circulated is 17 per cent.

Ten thousand children are now registered, and one-quarter of the Library's resources are constituted in the 25,000 volumes for their use. During the decade the circulation of children's books gained more than adult books thruout the entire system, as indicated by the relative percentages of increase, 184 per cent to 131 per cent.

Scores of requests for books and reference material each year from residents of the smaller towns and rural districts, from club women, superintendents, teachers and pupils of the county have shown the need of a county-wide library service. Such service could be rendered by contract between the Library Trustees and County Commissioners under Section 6980 of Remington and Ballinger Annotated Codes and Statutes, but public opinion has not yet reached the point where County Commissioners can be persuaded to enter into such a contract. A County Library Bill has been introduced at each successive biennial session of the Washington legislature for years without result. Contract service to the town of Ruston, geographically entirely surrounded by the City of Tacoma, was proposed during 1919-1920, but no agreement was reached.

The budgets granted the library, in each case less than those originally asked of the City Council by the Library Board, were for 1919, \$45,750; 1920, \$51,699; and 1921, \$60,830. In 1920 the main library expended \$5,248 for books, and the two branches \$1,634. Binding cost \$2,691 and \$396 respectively.

The librarian has prepared a statement of the war record of the Tacoma Public Library for a forthcoming volume entitled "With the Colors from Tacoma and Pierce County." Tacoma raised \$707 for the "Books for Everybody" fund, and the State of Washington \$4,584. The library supplied with books such vessels of the U. S. Shipping Board as stopped at Tacoma without also stopping at Seattle, a city with greater facilities for handling a larger number of vessels.

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A supreme resolution promulgated by the President of Peru, April 9, provides for the immediate formation of a "Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Peru" to consist of all books now existing in the administrative offices of the Republic, including the institutions of primary and secondary instruction.

The Director of School Libraries and Museums, on the staff of the Director General of Education is charged with the classification and cataloging of the books now forming the separate departmental libraries of the Peruvian Government. The Decimal classification, with some necessary modifications, has been adopted and the card catalog, made according to the usual rules of American libraries, has been begun.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BROCK, Geneva, 1916 R., formerly with the Cheyenne Public Library, appointed Wyoming State Librarian.

CAGE, Rosa, 1919 R., appointed librarian of the Riverside Girls' High School in place of Arline Davis, 1915 R.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., has been called to the librarianship of the University of Colorado at Denver, and leaves the State Library of New Hampshire shortly after the Swampscott meeting.

DANIELS, Joseph F., librarian of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library, was unanimously elected president of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce last month.

DAVIS, Eleanor, for a short time with the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, became reference librarian of the University of Oklahoma at Norman in March.

DENIO, Herbert Williams, 1894 N. Y. S., of the Henry E. Huntington Library, is now li-

brarian of the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier.

FAULKNER, Mabel F., 1916 R., in charge of the lending system of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library, will sail on August 31 for Honolulu to join the staff of the Punahou School, formerly known as Oahu College.

FENTON, Polly, 1909 Wis., assistant in cataloging in the California State Library School, 1919-20, and since then assistant in the reference department of the California State Library, joins the faculty of the Library School of the New York Public Library in September and will have charge of the instruction in cataloging subject headings and some minor subjects.

HALLSTED, Sarah, 1915 N. Y. S., assistant librarian of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, appointed chief librarian, May 11th.

HUBBARD, Mary, for two years instructor in cataloging and subject headings at the Library School of the New York Public Library, resigns at the end of the present school year in order to return to reference work. The faculty greatly regrets the loss of Miss Hubbard, who has contributed much to the life of the School during the period of her connection with it.

WESTFALL, Ethel L., 1921 R., is now librarian of the Deschutes County Library at Bend, Oregon.

WELLES, Jessie, 1910 P., recently of the Wisconsin Library Commission and for many years superintendent of circulation in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Toledo Public Library, with charge of the Circulating Department.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABILITY TESTS

Murray, Elsie. Psychological tests as diagnostic of vocational aptitudes in college women. *Bibl. Journal of Applied Psychology*. March, 1920. p. 30-38.

ADVERTISING

Los Angeles Public Library. A selection from the books on advertising and typography contained in the . . . library. 16 p.

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL

Adams, W. W. Metal-mine accidents in the United States, during the calendar year 1919 (with supplementary labor and accident table for the years 1911 to 1919, inclusive). Washington, D. C.: U. S. Bureau of Mines. *Bibl.* (Technical paper 286).

AERONAUTICS

United States. National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics. Bibliography of aeronautics, 1909-1916. 1493 p.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Clements, D. M. and Albert Williams. Requirements and materials for vocational agriculture. Nashville, Tennessee: Dept. of Public Instruction. *Bibl.* May 1, 1920. (*Bulletin* 4).

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See also CANNING; COMMUNITY LIFE, RURAL; COMMUNITY THEATERS; FARM MACHINERY; FARM MANAGEMENT; POULTRY; SOILS.

AIRSCREWS

Fage, A. Airscrews, in theory and experiment. London: Constable. *Bibl.* 34 s.

ALCOHOL. See INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY

Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, war period: aluminum and bauxite (1913-1919). London: H. M. Stationery Office. *Bibl.* 9 d.

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Smyth, H. F. Anthrax problem in horsehair. *Bibl. Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. March, 1921: p. 423-432.

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Pelivan, I. G. Movement and increase of population in Bessarabia from 1812 to 1918, with some facts concerning Bessarabian geography. Cleveland, Ohio: Roumanian Consul General. *Bibl.*

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT. See GALATIANS, EPISTLE OF PAUL TO

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Bonner, Marian F., comp. Index to library reference lists 1920. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, January-April, 1921. p. 61-64.

New York State Library School. Class of 1921. Brief reading-list on practical bibliography. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, January-April, 1921. p. 61.

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MacTarnaghan, Mrs. George, comp. Decline of the birth rate; selected references. New York: Public Library, Economics Division. 7 typew. p. May 18, 1921. 45 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

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Siebenthal, C. E. and A. Stoll. Cadmium in 1920. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Geological Survey. *Bibl.* May 12, 1921. (From *Mineral Resources of the United States, 1920*, part 1).

CALIFORNIA—HISTORY

Garoutte, Endora. Study outline of California history. Sacramento, Cal.: California State Library. 4 p. *bibl. pap.*

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References on horticultural manufactures. Amherst, Mass.: Massachusetts Agricultural College, Extension Service. (*Library Leaflet* no. 37).

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Portland Cement Association. Popular bibliography on cement and concrete. 111 Washington Street, Chicago. April, 1921. 4 *mimeo.* p.

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DISEASES. See ANTHRAX

DRAMA. See IBSEN, HENRIK

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Watts, Frank. Education for self-realization and social service. London: University of London Press. Bibl. 7 s 6 d. (New humanist series).

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Warren, Irene. Office records; their filing and indexing. San Francisco; Journal of Electricity and Western Industry. 3 p. bibl. S. \$1.

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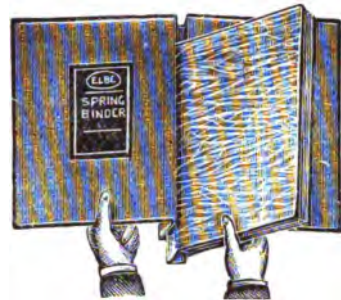
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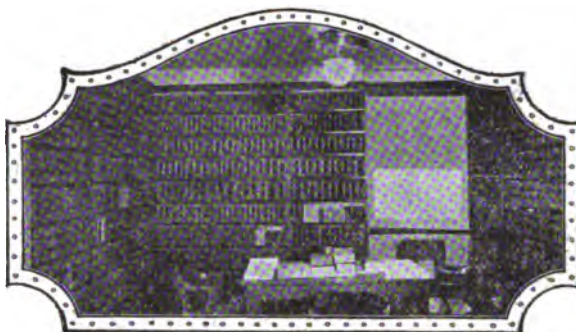
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Some Aspects of Library Progress*

By ALICE S. TYLER

President of the American Library Association

LIBRARIANSHIP is an ancient and honorable profession and comes to us as a noble heritage from the past, rooted in scholarship and learning. We should, with pride, do homage to those whose honored names are associated with the care and preservation of precious manuscripts and documents, and later with printed material, preserving and transmitting the recorded thoughts and aspirations of past generations to the service of the present.

When a new world and a new era became established upon the American continent, conditions and requirements arose unlike those of any previous country or age. The great experiment in democracy was undertaken. The fundamental conception has broadened and strengthened as new experiences have enlarged the democratic ideal, but we recognize that the underlying principle of the new order was universal intelligence. Into this new land, with its conditions absolutely unlike those of the home land, the pioneers had brought a belief in education and in libraries; for we learn that those who came on the Mayflower brought libraries quite out of proportion to their other worldly goods. Miles Standish, for example, had fifteen volumes, including Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, as we learn from "The Courtship." Of the pioneers the inventory of whose estates is preserved in the Old Colony records, none had less than one pound value in books and eleven had five pounds or more, and money was worth five times as much then as now. Elder Brewster had four hundred volumes, including works of Bacon and Milton, and not a few plays; Governor Bradford had eighty volumes, and John Miles had fifty pounds' worth. It is also noted that John Harvard, who immortalized himself by leaving his

property and his name to the little collegiate school in Cambridge, had a library of three hundred volumes.

It was inevitable that the founding of public collections of books should be fostered by such men and their descendants and naturally these libraries have taken on characteristics and methods quite unlike those of older countries, with different standards and requirements. Libraries are no longer for a limited and select group. They must be for everyone. The American library from the nature of the governmental experiment has opened wide its doors to all. For this reason we have developed in this country a profession new in many aspects, springing from the old—a newness which is the adaptation of books and information to modern democratic needs. All recognize that scholarship and research are fundamental and essential to sound library progress, but in addition there is the distinctive responsibility for meeting the needs and requirements of the new age and the new state.

Those who have to do with book distribution in this country—not only librarians, but authors, literary workers, publishers and booksellers—recognize the service books should render to the varied conditions of American life. The boundless field of the universal appeal of literature, more or less intangible, is the common interest of all and no one institution or organization can compass it, tho the library has an essential and important part. To reach, by means of the printed page, the minds and thought of all who can read—while the schools face the task of reducing the appalling number of the illiterate—is task enough for the united purpose and energy of all forward looking people who have personal contact with books in any relation. Here is a field for co-operation—definite, practical and immediate—to project *the book* with its potential service upon the at-

*Delivered at the forty-third annual meeting of the American Library Association at Swampscott, Mass., June 21, 1921.

tention and thought of an unawakened people, by means of active and convincing methods, such as are utilized by other world activities and agencies which appeal to an intelligent response.

While sharing in this general responsibility the Library has a distinctive contribution to make as a public institution, far beyond that of other groups which are concerned in book distribution. It has been created by society for its own service, supported by public funds. It is obligated to provide for the community the aids and encouragements for mental and intellectual health and growth, in as definite and responsible manner as the health and welfare departments, municipal and state, are obligated to provide for physical health and well-being and the essential needs of pure food and water. The mental and spiritual needs of a community must not yield in importance to the material. A recent *Book Bulletin* of the Toronto Library admirably says "It is the public library which conserves and develops the public taste. Without it there is comparatively little protection in any community against the cheap, the common, the trashy in literature. Its very catholicity in taste and democracy in administration make it the representative public social institution of any community."

In accepting this, there is the added thought that the library may well be considered the clearing house of ideas for the community. It has been deemed essential that books should be made freely available, not primarily to make one's business more effective, tho that is important and desirable,—but to make the individual more effective in his personal life. To foster idealism and to strengthen the struggling aspirations of the human spirit is the very essence of the library's service as an institution. In the light of the present day, what higher service can be rendered?

The tide of distractions and thoughtless pursuit of entertainment and amusement seem oftentimes almost overwhelming. Has the library as an institution any constructive program to turn this tide? If the tendency of the average person is to follow the easiest way of receiving mental impression thru pictures, glaring headlines or blatant propaganda, should the library present a program of activity to arrest the attention of the careless and indifferent?

Can the library become vocal and active in stimulating discussion of books that arouse thought? Is there not a distinct service to be rendered not only in placing on our shelves, but publicly discussing, books on the great questions of public life and affairs? In short, how may the American public library be utilized

for the general good? And how may the college and university libraries with their matchless opportunities for reaching picked groups of young men and women, utilize these opportunities by inspiring in these young people a real feeling for books and reading, aside from the lecture room task which they may carry with them into life's activities?

We believe in the compelling power of books to draw to them those for whom books have a message; we believe in the library as an essential factor in democracy; we believe in the power of the library's influence because it responds to a voluntary and not a compulsory educational contact. It has been said that "democratic consciousness is that state of mind which takes delight in, and has confidence in people rather than things." Have librarians reached this state of "democratic consciousness" in their library service? Has the library become socially conscious as an institution?

We find the answer in the realization of the service of the modern public library and the specialized service of the many business and special libraries. And most of all when we recall the historic library service to our soldiers and sailors during the Great War.

It has been said that there is inherent in the intangible medium with which we deal—thought recorded in books—an obstacle to an active and dynamic projection of library service from the institutional point of view. Some have even suggested that we should recognize the passive and subsidiary nature of our service and that the library accept a secondary and not seek a primary place in the great scheme of general education—books and the library being the handmaid of the schools and other aggressive educational forces.

This view is probably held by some writers of books on sociology and social institutions, for it is rare indeed that we find the library, as a public institution, with both an educational and a social purpose included in such books. Doubtless such authors have received generous aid from the libraries in the preparation of their books, but with the thought that the service of the library is essentially for the scholar and the student. They have not realized the obligations and services of the institution to the community or institution supporting it. Have we not been remiss in failing to bring this to their attention?

We do not of course accept this secondary view of our place in the educational scheme, hence it is of concern to us that a clearer conception of the institutional service of the library shall be more frequently and clearly presented

and that discrimination be made in our own minds and in that of others, between the service of books to individuals in their pervading and intangible influences, which we share with others who are concerned with book distribution, and the specific and professional sense in which the organized and definite obligations is ours to stimulate, direct and extend the use of books in the service of every citizen.

The school, the church, the theatre and the newspaper, share with the library in influencing public thought and action; but the appeal of the library is not only to the individual but is also a group appeal and is hence more vital and significant as it not only seeks the individual with the message of the book in a special and personal way, but has equally in view the welfare of the entire community.

One after another certain achievements have been realized by the libraries and in their realization milestones have been set up in the slow stages of progress—tax support, free access to books, state responsibility for library extension, the library the heart of university life, book service to the home by means of neighborhood library or home delivery, the work with children and schools, the business and research library, the rural book service—only to push forward with the goal still ahead and with an ardent belief in the results accomplished and the greater yet to be.

Those who participate in a great social movement always picture an ultimate triumph in which the goal is reached and their labors ended. The "destructive myth" of certain revolutionist philosophers has provided no project for future social organization after the tremendous finality of their effort is accomplished. In common with those who hold higher conceptions of education, are we not seeking to banish ignorance and create a literate, thinking world of universal intelligence? The unattainable some may say—possibly a creative or constructive myth—but after all an inspiring aim, and if the seemingly impossible should come to pass, the human imagination cannot picture the beauty, joy and unlimited growth and accomplishments of the human soul untrammelled by ignorance, blindness and superstition.

Meantime our feet are upon the earth, our immediate tasks are practical and possible of accomplishment and thru united effort our progress is sure. In our common purposes and ideals we can more effectively labor thru the united efforts of our great national organization which gives us courage, force and strength.

It seems necessary to reiterate the fact that organizations cannot, if growing and vital, re-

main unchanged. There must be new and varied forms of activity adapted to the rising needs which express the progressive spirit of man.

The American Library Association is not an exception. If we should be tempted to say, because of our affection for the organization, that the methods and ideals which were so well conceived in those early years should remain unchanged, let us remember that the last twenty-five years, yes, the last decade, has produced a new world and we must adapt our methods and plans to these urgent needs.

It may be truthfully said that the American Library Association has mastered new obligations as they have come to it in the progress of events and acquitted itself, during the momentous and historic period of the war, by meeting a tremendous patriotic obligation in a manner that could not possibly have been anticipated by those who created the organization.

With the return to somewhat normal conditions there is need of adaptation to post-war needs. Certain weaknesses in our organization have been revealed by both war and post-war experiences. To meet new needs and obligations, amending the constitution seems to be the first step taken by most organizations. This is doubtless essential. There are, however, some possibilities in meeting certain needs that may be suggested with our organization as it is, or in process of adjustments.

It seems unnecessary to emphasize the difficulties that are inherent in national organizations, with members widely scattered, to carry on consecutive or continuous work or investigation. Your attention has been called during the year to the vague and undefined status of committees in the American Library Association and altho much valuable and resultful work has been done by committees in the past, it is most desirable that a more definite program shall be worked out for committee activities. For this reason the American Library Association Council has created a committee to study the subject and report at a meeting during this Conference. There should be, without doubt, a correlation of the work of a committee on a given subject with the work of a section on the same subject, and the query arises as to whether both are needed. There is, too, the matter of overlapping Committees and the utilization of Committee findings in continuity of effort. Does not the creation of a section mean that a considerable group of librarians have a continued interest in that phase of library activity in providing for annual discussion and conference? In which case might it not include all of the functions of a standing committee? To illustrate, might not all who are

especially concerned as to professional preparation concentrate effort in the Professional Training section, with sub-committees on various types of training?

Doubtless most of us have many times felt helpless over our inability to find specific and accurate data regarding important items in library service and library extension. We cannot much longer indulge in "glittering generalities" regarding library problems and library accomplishments. What do we *know* as to the effect of this? or the results of that activity? What ends have been accomplished? What are the most direct and inexpensive means? And have there been recorded data in a sufficient number of instances for us to know with certainty what may properly be expected as a result of certain expenditures of effort or of money?

Have we been ready to measure our activities by adapted and modified standards of measurements such as are applied in industrial, commercial and school work? It is but a few years ago that many teachers scorned the dreams of a few that the processes of school work should be scientifically measured. They said, as do some of us now, that school work was intangible and the processes could not be measured by the rule and yard stick. While this is true of the final results of education as manifested in character and personality, it has been shown that methods and processes by which such results are gained in the class room can be measured. Is it not time that we should be seeking to know what certain library activities really mean in measured terms?

Would it be feasible for the sections of the American Library Association to become our "experiment stations"? Where could we turn for a "picked group" better adapted than the Lending Section to undertake, thru the co-operation of a score or less of librarians, time fatigue and motion studies of loan desk processes with detailed and continuous record for a considerable period?

There is in the Catalog Section an opportunity similar to that of the Lending Section to make a similar study of time and motion in their relations to department organization.

What other group could attempt with such understanding and technical knowledge as the Children's Librarians Section, a study of the reactions of children to various types of literature, the handicaps of the printed page for those who find the mechanics of reading difficult, the physical make-up and size of type used in children's books, with a selected group of children's librarians co-operating and with a scientific schedule upon which to work?

Undoubtedly more resultful work could be accomplished by the Sections if a simple organization of each section should be made, whereby continuity would be secured for plans and policies. An Executive Committee of five, one elected each year for a period of five years, would probably provide this, the Chairman of the Section to be named by this committee either from their own number or from the membership of the Section.

A general need for timely and accurate library statistics with sufficient details upon which statements can be based and conclusions drawn, is recognized by the Committee on Library Administration in its efforts. Here, indeed was disclosed one of our greatest needs during the trying periods of war service and publicity. We have been favored by the willingness of the U. S. Bureau of Education in the past to gather and publish library statistics, but the schedule of the items has been somewhat unresponsive to our needs and the results have not always given us the facts so much needed to meet the crucial questions of cost of operation, tax maintenance, and the ultimate "acid test" of the whole question of a tax supported library service, viz.: what proportion of the people are really being served and at what cost? The Committee on Federal and State Relations is co-operating with the Bureau in securing a more comprehensive schedule, but when such statistics are ascertained we are in need of an analysis of the findings, for it is not collecting material but organizing it after collection, that will give us the convincing facts. A library "actuary," (to borrow a word from the insurance world) for the American Library Association, who would translate figures into living realities, could produce conclusive arguments for library extension—the vital need—which comprehends in its far-reaching program the ultimate goal of making books freely and easily accessible to every person. The Survey Committee of Five in its plans for securing information as to the activities and methods now existing, will reveal to us the vast field yet to be developed by the American library system. Some prospects are clearly visible and many we do not see, just around the bend of the road as we steadily advance. It should stir our imaginations and arouse our flagging energies to feel that in the united purpose of this organization higher levels are being attained, the individual worker is given courage for the daily task, and that all are contributing in greater or less degree to the tremendous educational task of the day and hour—a richer, fuller individual life for every one.

The City's Leadership in Book Distribution*

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK
Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library

MANY, perhaps most, of our early libraries were in small towns or in the country. We were an agricultural people then and the great city, even the industrial town, had not yet come into being. We are still a great agricultural country but there are regions where the spread of the factory system has almost made us forget it. For it is not the fact that we have devoted ourselves to the mechanical industries—it is the socialization of those industries, that interests us here. I was born and reared in a New England hilltop village which was one of the important centers of the state during the Revolution. The population of its township was then about three thousand, and it is still that. Its rivals and other places that were then too small for rivalry are above the hundred thousand mark and so it has become relatively undistinguished. In the days of its importance it was known industrially, as well as politically, socially and educationally. Its hills were dotted with little metal-working shops, turning out knives or scissors, with fulling mills, dye-houses and other adjuncts to the textile industry, with tanneries, with clock factories. These are gone, but in a valley five miles to the east is the world's greatest brass industry, in a chain of industrial cities fifty miles in length. Just as the rain water falling on the hills trickles down their flanks to swell the river Naugatuck, so all these little industries have gradually, in the course of years, gone the same way to swell the industrial flood in that valley. Our industries are now conducted by great bodies of men who both work and live near each other in communities. Agriculture is almost the only occupation that cannot be so concentrated, but even it has been affected by the invention of mechanical appliances. One man can now do on the farm work that used to employ several. The balance have drifted to the towns. I think we may now roughly say that we all live in towns except those who must live in the country to grow food for our population.

With this flood of industrial, commercial and professional population, the library, which serves it, has also sought the cities, and what we call the modern library movement has de-

veloped there, has burst into flower and has begun to bear fruit. Many of its products are unfitted to the small rural library, or at any rate the pressure that originated them was of the kind that would naturally be felt first in crowded centers. Such are branch libraries, stations, children's rooms, traveling libraries and many of the new social functions with which we are becoming familiar.

There are some signs, it is true, that the tide is turning. These appear not so much in the migration of individuals from city to country, despite all that we hear of a "back-to-the-land" movement, as in a tendency toward mutual interpenetration. The country is becoming cityfied and the city countryfied, owing to the spread of devices unknown a half-century since. Take, if you please, the influence of the automobile. It is substituting for the unpaved dirt road, the graded, aligned and hard surfaced street formerly found only in large cities. It is making possible the abandonment of the old-fashioned country school, with the substitution, for a group of these, of a single centralized school, of size and type formerly found only in towns, to which the children from a large surrounding region are carried daily as part of the school's machinery of public operation. It is bringing to the farmer's door the postman, the laundry-wagon and the butcher's cart. On the city the effect of the automobile has been somewhat as if its houses had been built on sheet rubber and a stretching force had been applied all along its boundary. Its citizens now live in the suburbs far more than formerly, and in an approach to rural environment. This mutual approach is not only the beginning of a tendency to mingle city and country, but it has begun to vitiate our census statistics. Cities are extending their imaginary boundary lines to catch up with the fast-receding residences of their citizens and these lines now often include vast stretches of rural land, so that the Staten Island farmer in New York or the man who owns wheat lands in the southwestern part of St. Louis finds himself cataloged as an urban dweller.

I have alluded here to one item alone, affecting speed of transportation. Were this my main subject I might take up in turn the telephone, the electric light, the moving picture—a hundred and one novelties of the past 25 years—

* Paper contributed as part of discussion of the topic "Library Extension: Its Scope and Methods," at the fifth general session of the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott, Mass., on Saturday, June 25th, 1921.

and show how each has lent its influence toward the same result.

I have dwelt upon this result because it is essential to an understanding of the city's "leadership" in book-distribution, by which I understand the influences that have not only caused it to do certain things first but have made it possible and desirable for non-urban regions to follow it in doing them. For one cannot be a leader without followers, and his ability to acquire them is an essential part of his leadership.

Let us then, if you please, take so familiar a thing as a branch library, unknown within the memory of some of us. I am selecting this agency of book-distribution because the forces which compelled its adoption were the same as those that have resulted in locating many other branches—police stations, branch postoffices, telephone exchanges, milk-depots, chain drug or grocery stores, etc. In all these cases, a single central agency, sufficient for a small town, is found insufficient to serve the needs of a large one, both on account of distances and because of the congestion of work at the one center. The distance factor may not always work in the same way. In the telephone central, for instance, it affects the length of cable for which the company must pay. In the branch postoffices and libraries it works thru the increased travel of the individual user. But the result is the same. Library branches began to be established in large cities long before the spreading-out process began. When that came the effect of increased distances at once made itself felt, and branches began to appear not only in huge centers like New York, Philadelphia and Boston, but in comparatively small towns like East Orange, New Jersey.

Here we have a "leadership" that was distinctly thrust upon the large city—and those of us who are librarians of libraries in such cities have no disposition, I am sure, to claim any different origin for it in this, or any other case. Economic congestion of population gave it birth, and the expansion of that population over adjoining territory multiplied it. Now, those who are interested in the rural population do not see why it should not follow city leadership here, as it has with its paved and lighted streets and its telephones. Consequently, we have the county library with its rural branches, something of which another will tell you more.

Here, let me repeat, is a leadership both of whose elements are determined by economic forces. These forces brought it about that cities were the first to do this thing and they also made it inevitable that what they did should ultimately extend to the country. Enough has been said I am sure to bring out the fact that

leadership is selected. We follow a leader in certain respects only; there are few, perhaps, that we should choose as exemplars in all the affairs of life. I may follow my captain to the death; I do not necessarily agree with his taste in poetry or think it necessary to brush my hair like his. Or because I rely wholly on what my music master tells me of the relative merits of Scriabin and Rimsky-Korsakoff, that does not mean that I shall follow his ideas of dress. The city's leadership, in like manner, is exerted and felt only in directions where it is proper that the country should follow. It will be interesting, therefore, at this point to examine the chief activities of a city library and to ask whether they are merely local or fitted to spread by leadership, and if the latter, how they are likely to be modified in the process. A large city library acquires, owns and conserves books; it makes them available to readers; it also endeavors to gain readers for them, and in so doing it comes into very close contact with all the social activities and interests of its community. Let us examine its capacity for leadership under each of these three heads.

In the first place, it is evident, I think, that the points in which the rural library can and should follow a city leadership are those included by most persons under the head of "library extension." This term itself requires definition. In an article printed in the *Annals of the American Academy* I have already pointed out that, considered with relation to topography a library may increase its work either intensively or extensively; it may do more work, or more kinds of work in one spot, or it may work in more spots. In the former class are adoption of home issue, children's rooms, or the provision of assembly rooms; in the other are branches and stations, traveling libraries, interlibrary loans, distribution by parcel post. Items in both these types may be referred to roughly under the title of extension, but the rural problem is essentially that of the second type, when the library is brought to its users and not simply made more usable in one spot. There must, of course, be an administrative center in a system of rural distribution, but while the functions of this centre may be, and no doubt are, copied from the city library, its functions are not those of a library *per se*. When there is, in a rural community, a library with the facilities, or some of them, usually found in a city library, this is because there is within reach a population sufficiently large to make use of them and because, in so far as this is true, conditions are not rural, but urban.

Taking up first the acquisition, ownership and preservation of books, this must of course

be undertaken by any rural system of distribution, and it must follow the city in dividing these into stationary and fluid collections. The advantage of the county library over the state traveling-library system is that it gives opportunity for both kinds. The traveling library is entirely fluid, that is, in the topographical sense. In the oldest form it consisted of fixed collections, which was often a bad thing; but these were not fixed topographically. Lately more liberty of selection has been given and such collections have been called "open shelf traveling libraries"—an extension of the term "open shelf" which seems unfortunate and confusing. But in all this there is no possibility of a collection fixed locally for places where it is desired and for which it is fitted. The county library gives this, for it admits of branch libraries at local centers of population. These may, in fact, be so considerable that the branch takes on the characteristics of an urban library, which only shows, as pointed out above, the modern interpenetration of town and city. A county library is not necessarily wholly rural, altho it may be largely so. The storage of books, then, may be partly in local centers where they are to be used and partly in a general center whence they are to be constantly distributed. This follows city leadership; but, whereas in a city the great bulk of the collection is stationary, in the country it is fluid. The selection and ordering of the books and their conservation goes on along lines worked out and followed in the large city institutions, whether the central administrative office and place of general storage is in a rural spot at a convenient central point, in a city library, or at the office of a State Commission.

Next let us examine systems of distribution. So far as this is effected thru branch libraries we have a distinct following of city leadership. So far as there are merely temporary deposits, as in a state traveling library system, this is more doubtful. The traveling library is very much older than anything in library work, that we are accustomed to call "modern." It was devised definitely as a plan of rural distribution in days when nothing like it existed anywhere in cities or towns. The present use of it, however, post-dates this, and may be in part influenced by the deposit system which was an early form of city extension. In one form of rural distribution, however, we have the leadership distinctly reversed. I mean, of course, distribution by book-wagon, the only real "traveling library," since a library is no library without a librarian, and this is the only form in which a librarian actually "travels" with the books. Whenever the book-wagon is found in

a city it is distinctly copied from rural practice, in which Miss Titcomb was the pioneer. I am not speaking, of course, of mere delivery by wagon, in which urban practice probably did lead. I am thinking particularly of the early delivery system of the Mercantile Library in New York. Of course the book-wagon, with its librarian, is an extension to the free-library field of the plant and methods of the itinerant vendor or "Yankee peddler," in which shop, goods, proprietor, and salesman all travel about the country together.

In approaching our third point, efforts to gain readers by social contact, we are nearing those activities of a library that I have elsewhere described as the result of "socialization." A curve made to represent how far the social influence of the librarian is dependent on the size of the library, that is, on the number of readers, would approximate in form the well-known probability curve, high in the middle and low at both ends. In fact, this influence is small with few readers, for obvious reasons, but it is also small where the readers are many, because congestion leaves little time to exercise it and there is little of that personal intimacy between librarian and reader that one finds in the best small-town libraries, where the librarian knows everyone by name and is acquainted with all their likes and dislikes, their mental faults and abilities. Probably the most favorable library for this kind of contact is one circulating from three to five thousand books a month. The city may have it in branch libraries, which is an argument for building many small ones instead of a few large ones.

I say "may have," not "necessarily has." Of two city branches, one may be highly socialized and the other not at all. It depends both on the community feeling of the neighborhood and on the abilities of the librarian to foster this kind of contact. Branches in old community centers often favor it; yet the old village center swallowed up by the city is sometimes paralyzed socially by the catastrophe and loses its individuality completely.

In following city leadership here, the rural distribution system has a clear field only where branch libraries are possible in groups of population of considerable size, where the curve is at its highest. A sparse population is not socialized, just because of its sparseness. The field-worker or the book-wagon librarian has a few hours or minutes of intensive influence, which are worth much, but it is exercised wholly on individuals. There are groups on paper, but they rarely get together in the flesh. When they do, at church, in the grange, or at school, the librarian is not there.

He who desires to bring his own personality to bear on a group of persons, must be able to come in contact with them both individually and collectively. Neither individual nor collective contact is sufficient in itself. The reactions are different and to get the total effect we must have both kinds. The librarian who is favored with an opportunity to take part in a discussion of current books with a woman's club, all of whose members she has often talked with individually, knows that this is true.

It is in thus dealing with groups in group form that the city's leadership in book-distribution looks a little impractical for, we will say, the conductor of a library book-wagon in a region where one's nearest neighbor is at least a mile to the right or left. But where one cannot follow leadership directly, he may often do so indirectly; and he does, if he is a convinced follower. Where the tank crashes directly thru the bushes the infantry may have to go around. Where there are occasionally gatherings of groups, the librarian may make a point of attending them. Besides this, the written expression of opinion by readers in such form that others may profit by it, may be encouraged. This is the next thing to the give and take of group discussion, even if it does not quite replace it.

It must be remembered that in every city library that supplements its branch system by delivery stations, verbal communication between reader and librarian is necessarily replaced by writing. This is what I have elsewhere called "long-range circulation," and it has some good points. Correspondence is slightly more formal than conversation and makes a correspondingly greater and more durable impression. So far as this goes on in county library or state traveling library systems it is a direct following of city leadership, altho "long-range" circulation is something that most cities would prefer to replace as far as possible with something else.

So far, the city is ahead in its opportunities for social contacts, altho the interpenetration that I have already described, is beginning to offer opportunities which could not have been anticipated ten years ago. This is not the kind of opportunity that raps once on the door and then goes off in a sulk. It beats a tattoo like the sound of a buzzer, and we librarians are usually not disobedient to the summons.

In discussing the city's leadership in book-distribution in this fashion, I realize that I am exposing myself to criticism for talking more about rural than about urban conditions. This, however, is the penalty of talking about leadership of any kind. No one can discuss the duties

of a general without talking about his army, or the functions of a chairman without understanding those of the body over which he presides. If the city has been exercising leadership, and I think we cannot doubt it, we shall understand better its quality and extent if we observe and study somewhat the character of the libraries on which that leadership is supposed to have been exercised.

It is a pity that while in the past the problems of city distribution have had the best minds of the profession to study them and to develop their treatment, those of the country have been entrusted largely to persons with little ability and no experience. This is an instance of the fact that "to him that hath shall be given." One of the great advantages of the county library, as of the regional high school, is the grouping of forces that make possible the employment of trained experts to handle rural problems in the way in which only city problems could have been handled ten years ago.

Group and join forces as we may, however, it is extremely unlikely that any system of rural book-distribution will ever be able to follow city leadership in the expenditure of money. We of the city have been too prone to assume that our incomes proceed from an inexhaustible source. We are surprised and grieved when they are reduced. We are inclined to sulk and to plan for reduced service in such a way as to "get even" with the authorities. It is well that we should rather plan for a minimum diminution of service for a given reduction of income, for extensions at a minimum cost and for betterments at no cost at all.

What is your income? It is pretty safe to say that whatever it is there is a library somewhere with the same income that is doing some one thing better than you are. At the same time, doubtless, you are doing some other thing better than it is. Why not "swap" improvements, and better both services without spending a cent? One reason is that we do not know what our neighbors are doing. The abolition of this state of ignorance is the principal reason for undertaking a library survey. The present one—the first of its kind—will inevitably be partial and disappointing. It should be repeated at intervals of five or ten years, becoming more detailed, more reasoned, more valuable at each repetition. I am expecting one result to be that the predominance of city leadership will become a thing of the past. We should look for future leadership, whether in country or in city, not to communities of any particular size or type, but to those who are doing things more efficiently than we are—providing new or better service at less

cost, discovering and exploiting new fields of usefulness, and showing others how they may do the same.

I wish I might say that we are doing something to develop this type of leadership. Most of our efforts are to make good followers. When a leader does arise, he is not developed but forces his way up because he cannot help it. He is not the finely bred and cultivated fruit, but the occasional big wild berry—the tall stalk that no one can keep down. I have often seen traits that might have developed into leadership discouraged or frowned upon. But one thing is sure—no one ever got to a new place by following an old path. The new path, to be sure, may not turn out to lead anywhere, or may lead where

we do not want to go—that is, if it is blazed and followed carelessly. Why not give some attention to the treading of new paths? The men we read about in our histories—Napoleon, Watt, Wagner, Shakespeare, Michael Angelo—all the leaders, were not content to walk the old roads. The leadership of the city in book distribution, unsatisfactory as it has been in many ways, was leadership because it did something new. The American public library has its present status because it has done unheard-of things. If we are to look in future solely to a leadership of the fit, wherever it may show itself, let us leave nothing undone to seek it out and encourage it in whatever spot, high or humble, far or near, it may venture to raise its head.

The Future of the A. A. L. L.*

By FREDERICK C. HICKS

Law Librarian, Columbia University, New York City.

IT is a pleasure for this Association to be welcomed to New England by one of its own members, who has long been an enthusiastic advocate of the principles for which we stand, and a practical example in his own career, of successful law librarianship.** In New England we are at home because it was here that our Association was born, and because here are men and institutions true to the best traditions of our profession. Within a few miles of us is located the foremost law library in the world, the Harvard Law Library; in Boston is the Social Law Library, with a history and a record of service unexcelled in the United States; in Worcester is the County Law Library which is a veritable laboratory of law library economy. The state of Massachusetts has the distinction of being literally dotted with law libraries, and of having been first to establish a county library system. It is a matter of pride that this oldest system of public county libraries is a system of law libraries. Nearly one-fifth of the membership of this Association is drawn from New England. It had been hoped that the dean of living law librarians, John Himes Arnold, formerly librarian of Harvard Law School, might be present at this meeting so that we might do honor to him in person. A special invitation was issued to him in the name of the Association, but he was unable to accept.

*Presidential address at the 16th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, at Swamscott, Mass., June 21, 1921.

**Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary of the Essex Bar Association.

Later at this conference, we shall have an opportunity to hear again of the great work that he has done; and it will be fitting that some message of respect and appreciation be sent to him. Of other New England law librarians still with us, there is not time to speak individually; but they will understand that the other members of the Association feel toward them only sentiments of respect and admiration. They will wish to join with us in recalling, if only by mention of their names, the work for the advancement of law and law librarianship of Charles C. Soule, Leonard A. Jones, Francis Wales Vaughan and those sages of the law, Story, Langdell, Thayer and Ames.

It would be inspiring to dwell upon the work of these men; but if we are to carry on, even so poorly, the work which they began, we must deal with the problems of the present. And these problems are many, if this Association is to realize the aims of its founders. Last year, I ventured to suggest a programme for the work of the Association. It was little more than a statement, from an examination of our records, of work already done and suggestions already made, by members of the Association; but it indicated beyond a doubt that there was and is a real need for this Association, and that much of its work still remains to be done. If we run back in memory over the last three years, including the programme of this present meeting, we see that definite contributions of permanent value have been made in several directions. In the field of law library economy there are papers and discussions on binding, on

classification of foreign law books, and on inter-library loans; and we have been directly instrumental in the preparation for sale by the Library Bureau, of two sets of guides for law catalogs, viz. subject guides and author guides. In law library history, we have to our credit sketches of the Social Law Library, the Cincinnati Law Library, and of the County Law Library system of Massachusetts. We are making a beginning this year in the biography of law librarians by two papers on two of the most notable figures which have ever been of our number. In legal bibliography we have published articles on New York, New Hampshire and Louisiana statute law; on Pennsylvania Side Reports and the local journals of other states; on the citation of statute law; on Bar Association Reports; on the history of the Case Book; and at this meeting, we are to have papers on the bibliography of naval and military law, and on the history of American legal periodicals.

TRAINING FOR LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

These are all matters for congratulation, and I believe there is still much helpful work that can be done by our Association in these several fields of law library economy, law library history, law library biography and legal bibliography. There is moreover, a new field in which this Association should exert its influence, viz. training for law librarianship. With law libraries fast growing in number, size and importance; with requirements for efficiency in general management, in service to readers, in classification and cataloging, and in nearly every phase of library economy, becoming more necessary; it is evident that some step should be taken to provide systematic training for law librarianship. Each year it becomes more difficult to find competent persons to fill law library positions. We can, as heretofore, go on training our own assistants; but while the results in many individual cases are excellent, there are many who fall by the way-side; after having been an expense rather than an asset to the respective libraries during probationary periods of several months. Much of this waste of time and money could be avoided if the process of selection could begin in the library schools. And if library schools are to make this preliminary selection for us, then law librarians must indicate to them that they wish to recruit their forces from among the graduates of library schools, and would like to have courses preparatory for law library work instituted in the schools. We can most effectively indicate our desire by applying to the schools whenever we have a position to fill. In order to find out whether this was being done, I wrote to a num-

ber of library schools, asking the question, "Do law librarians ever ask you to recommend your graduates for law library positions?" These are typical answers:—Yes, once in a while; No; Very seldom; Very infrequently; One or two requests a year. To the question, "Have any of your graduates entered law library work?" the replies indicated that very few students had entered our ranks.

What does the above information mean? Do not law librarians think well of library school graduates? Or do not library school graduates care to take up law library work? Or again, are not library schools preparing students for law librarianship? To get information on this last point, I asked the following questions:—

1. Do you give any training intended to prepare students for law library work?
2. If so, of what does it consist?
3. Would you be willing to add to your curriculum, lectures and practice work in preparation for law librarianship?

No one of the schools answered that it was giving training that it considered to be adequate preparation for law library work. In a few schools a limited number of lectures are given, and in some cases practice work is offered as an elective course. In reply to the third question, the trend of the answers was that courses would be added as soon as the demand for them was sufficient to justify specialization in law library work.

Further to gauge the general situation, I sought information from the President of the Association of American Library Schools, and from the respective chairmen of the American Library Association Section on Professional Training, and of the Committees on Library Training, and on Recruiting for Library Service. The question asked was whether any attention was being given by these bodies to training and recruiting for law library service. The replies were sympathetic to the need, but in only one case had any definite step been taken. The report of the Committee on Library Training recommends "that arrangement be made by library schools with the best facilities for each kind of work to offer occasionally courses of special training for business, law and agricultural library work." It suggests that announcement of such courses be made at least a year in advance in order to give time to those interested to make the necessary arrangements for attendance.

This, then, as far as I have been able to discover, is the situation in regard to training for law library work. Are we satisfied with it? Personally, I shall not be content until the importance of training for our work is recognized

by the best of the schools. If enough law librarians are of the same mind, and if they make known their desires, the library schools will respond.

THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Training for librarianship is of vital importance to our profession. Of equal importance is consideration of the immediate future of this Association. It cannot continue the publication of its *Index* and its *Journal* without a larger membership and a larger subscription list. During the last year a determined and successful effort has been made by our Committee on New Members, under Mr. Stebbins' leadership, to increase our membership. Yet the results are small compared with the possibilities. Of the total of all people engaged in law library work, or interested in it, we have less than two hundred on our list of members. From all the libraries and all the lawyers in the world, we have only two hundred and six subscribers to our quarterly publications. These subscriptions, under present conditions, scarcely cover the cost of printing and distribution, not including the cost of editing; and the total of all dues of members is insufficient to meet this latter necessary item of expense. The details of our present financial condition I leave for the report of our Treasurer and of the Committee on Index and Journal; but I ask your consideration of a few suggestions which have a bearing on the problem which confronts us.

Thus far, the membership of the Association has been made up only of those who have felt able to contribute time, labor and money, without any tangible result coming to them personally in return for their dues. Recently one of our members wrote me as follows: "I do not have the *Law Library Journal*,. . . and do not know what is transpiring among the law libraries. . . I get nothing in return for my dues." Not being a subscriber to the *Index* and *Journal*, this librarian hears nothing from the Association except when the treasurer sends out bills for dues, or when service on Committees is requested. Now I am not personally convinced that members get nothing for their dues. On the contrary, everything that the Association has done for librarianship has been dependent on the payment of these dues, and the sacrifices of time and labor that have been made by our members. We get most when we give most; yet there is a truth that should not be overlooked in the frank statement of our sincere and well-wishing member. We ought to offer something tangible to our members, and particularly we ought to make our Association more useful to library assistants. Would not more of them enter our membership if, in return

for their dues, they received the *Journal* issued separately from the *Index*? Under these conditions, would they not be glad to join with us, even if the amount of the dues were increased? These are questions which I believe should receive your attention at this meeting.

The future of the *Index* is another matter. We are all proud of it, and it would be a catastrophe to law librarianship if it were discontinued. Yet it can be continued only under one of the following conditions: the subscription list must be enlarged; or the price must be increased; or we must reduce its size; or a subsidy for it must be obtained; or it must be turned over to some publisher to be promoted purely as a commercial proposition. Which shall it be? For myself, I have faith that, if properly advertised, this valuable tool for lawyers and librarians would yield a handsome profit; and I believe that its size and scope should be increased rather than decreased. Our problem is chiefly one of promotion and advertising. The publication is so useful that every large law firm in the country would see its value if it were shown personally to the members of the firms. And every public library situated in a city where there is no law library, could add many lawyers to its clientèle if it advertised the fact that it subscribed to the *Index*. The whole problem, however, will be presented to you by the Committee on Index and Journal, and need not be pursued further at this time.

One other matter, I lay before you with considerable hesitation because action upon it is only partially within our power to take. It has to do with the relation of this Association to the National Association of State Libraries. The aims of the two associations are so similar and the membership of the latter so largely duplicates our own list, that a closer affiliation of the two would seem to be mutually desirable. If, by combining resources, duplication of expenses could be avoided, and efforts concentrated on our joint similar problems, would not the purposes of both associations be more nearly accomplished? The question is raised merely for consideration, and with the hope that, if the suggestion meets with your approval, a Committee may be appointed to confer with the National Association of State Libraries on possible methods of co-operation.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Reports of the A. L. A. Committees, Publishing Board, Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1920-1921 which were distributed to members at the Swampscott Conference will not be reprinted in the proceedings. Copies are available for those who wish to have them for binding with the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for 1921.

The Swampscott Conference

“GOOD measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over” was the order of the forty-third annual Conference of the A. L. A. as regards attendance, program, hospitality and good fellowship. Nearly 1900 registered, about one-third of whom were at the New Ocean House. Eight national associations and some local groups held over fifty scheduled meetings and many informal meetings were arranged during the week by groups of workers with colored people, hospital librarians, librarians of natural science collections, librarians of small libraries and those who wanted to hear poetry. Reports of the A. L. A. Section meetings and of the meetings of the other Associations will be given in our August number.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

A large number of the members were present at the opening session when George Edward Woodberry welcomed the Association to New England wherein “were rooted the origins of American librarianship.” The intellectual centre of anything American, said Dr. Woodberry, is not a place, but is a convention “such as this great assembly gathered from all quarters of the land for communication of ideas and the intellectual ferment that follows.” Dr. Woodberry praised the life of the librarian, who is the trustee of all knowledge and the guardian of the book, instancing many “seemingly useless acts of kindness” on the part of librarians

which had opened life-long horizons by bringing to bear the power of books, which, “silent volleys falling incessantly on the forts of folly are the batteries of civilization.” Groups which have become nation-wide like to come back to the places of their beginnings. And men like to make pilgrimages to what were the haunts of authors who, after death, become socialized, as it were, and live approachable in men’s af-

fections and regard. And in this later day “you will better hear the silent voices of the past in the sights and sounds about you; the bells of Lynn whose music Longfellow rang in his verse; not far off Aldrich’s Lynn Terrace where he dreamed over again his Spanish voyages; northward the Marblehead beaches and headlands, where Hawthorne drank the sunshine of long summer days and the Salem streets he walked by night brooding his New England tales; and if you are adventurous, further away you may sight the “reef of Norman’s woe” or by the Beverly shore where the



AZARIAH SMITH ROOT, 35th President of the A. L. A.

road dips down nearest the beach, you may see the cottage where Lowell, looking over the luminous waves, seemed to have a second sight of Sorrento and the wide Neapolitan Bay. Such literary memories give a nobler background of the mind to the quiet beauty of our shore. But Lowell did not have the tang of salt water in his verse; his was an inland nature, and you must go past the Elmwood chimneys to the Charles

River meadows to catch the echo of that large and liberal soul, that happy nature, 'sloping to the southern side,' and beyond are Walden Pond, and Emerson, and Whittier. These poets are your hosts, hosts of your minds, and there is your true welcome."

Following, Sarah L. Arnold, dean emerita of Simmons College gave greeting from Massachusetts and paid tribute to the increasingly valuable work of librarians in satisfying men's material and spiritual needs.

An address by Dallas Lore Sharp on "The Prophet and the Poet," pointing out the need of going back into the wilderness in order to view life sanely and to "speak as one having authority" and not as one who went to college," concluded the first session, after which a reception was held in the Ball Room of the New Ocean House.

SOME ASPECTS OF LIBRARY PROGRESS

At the second general session, on Tuesday morning, President Tyler delivered her address on "Some Aspects of Library Progress," which forms the leading article in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Following, greetings from the affiliated organizations were received: The National Association of State Libraries thru its president, Edward H. Redstone, who told the story of the long lost manuscript of Bradford's Journal as an illustration that "a good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit. . ." and expressed his conviction that: "An active, wide-awake state librarian, gathering around him the librarians of his state, can do much to awaken general recognition of the importance of libraries in a system of public education, to shape legislation, to influence public opinion and to direct the current of private philanthropy in such a way as to promote the development of the free public library, which must eventually take its place by the side of the free public school."

In the absence of William R. Watson, president of the League of Library Commissions, Secretary W. J. Hamilton, of the Indiana Commission, spoke of the aim of the library commission as the development of all libraries towards the meeting of cultural needs, especially those of the smaller communities. The League and the A. L. A. have related aims and with the backing of the A. L. A., the League can accomplish much.

Frederick C. Hicks outlined the objects of the American Association of Law Libraries, now holding its sixteenth annual meeting. This Association has never been affiliated with any other organization than the A. L. A. and will continue its work at all times in co-operation

with the A. L. A. In return, it begs the help of the A. L. A., and especially that of the Professional Training Section, and of the Committees on Library Training and Recruiting for Library Service in recruiting and training for law library service.

Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., bringing the greetings of the Special Libraries Association, also stressed the good feeling that exists between the S. L. A. and the A. L. A., each organization complementing the other.

At a business meeting which followed, the Constitution voted at Colorado Springs was adopted and discussion of the by-laws for this Constitution was begun. The framing of the by-laws was continued at subsequent sessions (See p. 602.)

The report of the Committee on National Certification for Librarians was presented by C. C. Williamson and that of the Committee on Library Co-operation with Other Countries by Mary Eileen Ahern. These reports have been reprinted and were in the hands of those present. A summary of the certification report will be found on p. 604-606, and those of the Committee on Library Co-operation with other Countries and of the Sub-Committee on Co-operation with Latin-America will be summarized in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

STATE PROGRESS IN LIBRARY AFFAIRS

Reports on state problems and state progress in library affairs, contributed by the presidents of state library associations present or their representatives, were received at the third session.

For Massachusetts, Harold T. Dougherty told of the Massachusetts Library Club's two years' fight to secure pensions for librarians, which so far has been without success. The Pensions Committee is now awaiting the development of a bill under consideration for the pensioning of all state and city workers. An exhibit of inexpensive magazine binding methods illustrated the report of the Committee on Binding, given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 15. There are in Massachusetts 962 library workers who are members of some library club. The Massachusetts Library Club has 600 members; the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston, 90 each; the Bay Path Club, 74; the Cape Cod Club, 60; the Old Colony Club, 50; the South Worcester, 48; and the Berkshire, 35. This does not include groups formed by the Free Library Commission, which meet from one to four or five times a year.

New Hampshire reported progress and noted as the chief problems for the state the need of

more trained librarians, more interested trustees and more money.

Effie J. Lansden reported for Illinois 415 librarians from the 221 tax supported libraries members of the A. L. A. and 381 members of the State Library Association and the Chicago Library Club. Fourteen well attended regional round table conferences were held during the year and legislation for increased appropriations has been secured. In conclusion, Miss Lansden brought greetings from the state which gave Henry E. Legler and Katharine L. Sharp to the library profession and invited everyone present to the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association, to be held at Urbana, October 11-13.

Rhode Island, reported by George Lyman Hinckley, failed to pass a certification bill proposed at the last session, but has secured state aid in the payment of salaries to librarians in small libraries.

Clarence W. Sumner, reporting for Iowa, recorded the failure to pass the county library law, but an increase in appropriation for the State Library Commission. "There is in Iowa a spirit which is going to win," said Mr. Sumner, "and which aims at 100% membership in the Iowa Library Association and, incidentally, a great increase in A. L. A. membership."

Mary E. Downey told of Utah's remarkable progress in the establishment of tax-supported libraries (See L. J. Jan. 1, 1920. p. 44) and of the prospect of increasing development after the establishment of a library school next year.

LIBRARIES AND THE NATION

In an address entitled "Libraries and the Nation," Representative Horace M. Towner of Iowa, sponsor of the Smith-Towner Bill of the last Congress and of the Towner-Sterling Bill at present before Congress, reviewed the nation's illiteracy and the low degree of Americanization of our foreign-born population, recognizing the library's important part in reducing these evils. Librarians, like teachers, have hitherto had inadequate remuneration, and it is to be hoped this condition will be remedied by the representation of the library interest in the cabinet thru the establishment of a bureau of libraries under the Department of Education, proposed in the Bill now under consideration.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

Discussion of Library Extension: Its Scope and Methods at the fifth general session, a joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions, was opened by Arthur E. Bostwick in a paper on "The City's Leadership in Book Distribution," given in full in this number.

Following, Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the

Iowa Library Commission, traced the development of the idea of state-wide library service in America from Benjamin Franklin's subscription library, via New Hampshire's first town-supported library, the establishment of city branch libraries, and especially the "itinerating library" advocated by the managers of the American Lyceum in 1831, which developed into the traveling library system, inaugurated in New York State by Melvil Dewey in 1893, and became the pattern for similar systems in other states, until to-day there is a state traveling library system in over half the states of the Union. Miss Robinson went on to enumerate the different controlling boards in the various states operating traveling libraries and to discuss the achievements and limitations of this form of library extension work, and gave as the ideal for state-wide library service "city and county libraries supplying the ordinary book demands, and in addition a state department for the fostering of these libraries and the maintenance of a book collection to serve the state thru these larger units in supplying books of limited local demand. . . ."

Bringing the greetings of the National Country Life Association, which is affiliated with the A. L. A., Kenyon C. Butterfield told of ways in which the library can help to enrich rural life: by distributing vocational books, books on citizenship, books for culture and relaxation, and nature books. The rural library ought to tie up with the grange and the county farm bureau and aim at becoming a community center. "Books for Everybody" is a good slogan for the library but perhaps a better is "Everybody for Books."

Other national associations sent greetings: The General Federation of Women's Clubs thru Mary L. Titcomb, the National Education Association thru Annie C. Woodward, and the National League of Women Voters thru Mrs. H. W. Wilson.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Co-operation between Public and Special Libraries was discussed at a joint session of the A. L. A. and S. L. A. on Friday morning.

Charles F. D. Belden pointed out some of the points of similarity and difference in the respective provinces of the general and the special library; instancing the parallel case of the department store and the special shop.

R. R. Bowker in a paper read by George F. Bowerman brought out the need of co-operation between special libraries and between the special and the public library, the respective fields of which merge to an ever increasing degree.

June R. Donnelly, in discussing the training of a special librarian, pointed out that education is merely a preparation for the "conquest of one's environment" and that in planning training, one must pre-suppose a supply of educated people of good native ability. "Given this, I should, in a year's training, give all the same core of library science, including bibliography, cataloging, indexing, reference and research work. . . .taught with all types of libraries in mind. . . . In the third term I should allow differentiation in the curriculum, allowing each member of the class to choose according to his or her desires. . . .to visit places of the type that would fit his purpose: factories, banks, science libraries or museums. He should study more intensively the literature of his subject, work out real problems in obtaining information, and make a wide acquaintance with periodicals in his special field and practice digesting articles. Finally, he should be given the general problem. . . .of organizing and running a library of the type desired and work out his solution. . . ."

TO-DAY'S TENDENCIES IN BOOK PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTION

"To-day's Tendencies in Book Publishing and Distribution" were discussed at the sixth general session on Saturday evening. Glenn Frank, editor of *The Century Magazine*, gave his interpretation of the new temper of to-day's reading public which, while reading more and more for recreation, is at the same time beginning to give serious consideration to national and international affairs and is demanding books giving facts on which to base this consideration.

In a paper entitled "Ferments and Facts," Alfred Harcourt, president of Harcourt, Brace & Co., discussed the reading of a public which, since the war, is "drinking fully and deeply from the continental stream that had its source in Ibsen, Tolstoi and Zola, and which has become interested in the full and frank look at our civilization which these writers are taking." The public is to-day asking questions on social science, on economics, with the expectation of a higher order of factual value in things in print to help it make a fresh and searching evaluation of what such words as "democracy," "public opinion" "efficiency" and the general lingo of our industrial, economic and social life really mean to civilization. But while writers are facing new facts and following where they lead, and the public is eager to read the results of these investigations, our national book distribution problem is far from a satisfactory solution. A few books penetrate to a large market, but books of information, of fact and opinion are for sale

in not over a few hundred places altogether.

But while there is nothing in the United States to compare with W. H. Smith & Sons' European chain of two hundred and fifty stores, seven hundred and fifty main bookstalls and one thousand and substalls, there are encouraging signs. Bookstores and book departments have been started and run successfully by women, some of whom came from the library field, and there is clear evidence that good bookstores make a decent living and a little more for those who run them. . . . And a generation, just coming of age, nurtured on the school and the public library, will continue to have books in their homes, if books can easily be bought, and will help to make possible more places where books are sold—which is the great problem in the distribution of books in this country.

That the nation's fiction appetite while increasing is also becoming more discriminating was shown by Herbert F. Jenkins of Little, Brown & Co. Magazine fiction has enormously increased in quantity in recent years, some periodicals running as many as three serials, and stories written primarily for book production by writers of the first rank—Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Wells, Blasco Ibáñez and Joseph Hergesheimer—may now be first read in popular periodicals. Passing in review the favorites of the last twenty-five years, from "Quo Vadis" to "Main Street," Mr. Jenkins showed Mark Twain, Kipling, H. G. Wells and even Conrad holding a high place among the books that reach the multitude.

In discussing next steps in extending the use of books so as to realize "everyone for books," Frederic G. Melcher pointed out that book distribution is still a young enterprise and one with a great future before it. Fields still to be developed are children's reading, religious reading and that of literature painting the new vision of the social order. Despite the number now engaged in book-distribution there is a great wealth still to tap for this work, so long as a representative average per capita contribution to library support is about fifty-two cents a year. Thru strong co-operation between all who are interested in the distribution of books shall we see "evermore new light break forth from the printed word."

LIBRARY REVENUES

Library revenues formed the topic of discussion at the first meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday evening, June 21st. William F. Yust opened with a summary of the effects of recent legislation on library revenues, to be given in full in our August number.

William J. Hamilton then spoke in the affirmative on the question: "Should Public Library Boards have Power to Levy the Library Tax?" The Board of Trustees has the greatest responsibility for the library and the most intimate knowledge of its needs, its members are apt to be selected from those having an interest in the intellectual welfare of the community, rather than from among the politically inclined, and may be safely trusted not to abuse any powers given them. Regarding the advisability of stating a maximum beyond which the library rate may not go, Mr. Hamilton thought it might be necessary to specify a maximum, if legislatures are to be persuaded to grant levy powers to boards. Preferable to the fixed appropriation is the millage tax, which will automatically increase the library income as the city grows and valuations increase. Again, the library board is best equipped to determine what tax is needed to render good library service, service being the primary responsibility of the library board and not the guarding of the city treasury. Again, the library board, which is responsible for dealing with the staff, should be able to control the funds which may be needed. City councils have not always shown themselves ready to appreciate the need of paying good salaries to trained people from outside the community. Replying to the statement by a western librarian that "a library board is a mere buffer anyway, which, despite high personnel and good intentions, cannot get results that an official governing body can," Mr. Hamilton pointed out that enlarged powers, such as the right to fix the library tax rate, inevitably lead to greater interest, broader vision and more strenuous efforts to get results, and that in Indiana recent rapid development is proof that library boards are not mere buffers, but active agents with powers and privileges, as well as responsibilities. Regarding the legality or constitutionality of a tax levied by a library board Mr. Hamilton quoted Judge Wildermuth as reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1st.

In his paper on the results of the Ontario library law, W. O. Carson differed from Mr. Hamilton on the question of the desirability of a millage tax, explaining that since libraries serve people, the tax ought to depend upon the number of people to be served and not on the number of dogs or the amount of property owned by the community. This does away also with the consideration of the great variations in bases of assessments found thruout a territory, where, as a general rule, the smaller the place, the smaller the assessment in proportion to population. Ontario last year estimated that a library

with an income of 50 cents per capita from taxation for ordinary expenditure could give a good quality of service based on a standard of four books per capita in cities and five books in smaller places. The Public Libraries Act of 1920 granted this; furthermore, power was unanimously granted the council to increase the rate and to make a special grant. The average library under the old tax could claim about thirty cents per capita; the increase under the new law of between sixty and seventy per cent can be used largely for books and personnel, which are the two most important and, at the same time, most variable items in library expenditure. A per capita tax conveys a definite meaning to voters and legislators, whereas a millage does not, and it is anticipated that when a higher per capita income is required, it will be granted with the same good will which characterized the attitude toward the fifty cent tax.

Samuel H. Ranck showed how much a law would affect some of our libraries. In Michigan, for example, only six of the twenty-four cities having a population of ten thousand or more have a per capita tax of more than 50 cents; Grand Rapids and Detroit have much more, and rural districts less. A questionnaire sent to one hundred libraries in thirty-three states, asking what amount per capita for general maintenance is appropriated, showed that the average is rather over 53 cents. South of the Mason and Dixon Line there is but one city with more than fifty cents per capita, but many cities in the North have considerably more than a dollar, East Cleveland ranking highest with \$1.46 per capita, Gary (Ind.) having \$1.24, and Newton (Mass.) having \$1.22½. In Pennsylvania, however, only one city, Pittsburgh, has more than 50 cents, and in Lancaster the rate is only a little more than five cents.

Discussion brought forth the suggestion that the A. L. A. should make a thoro study of library incomes from all sources: endowments, special funds, city taxes, etc., and in the light of these findings make a definite recommendation as to an adequate per capita tax.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

In submitting its report, the Committee on Resolutions strongly recommended that in the future this Committee be appointed early each year, so that as many resolutions as possible may be submitted to it in writing in advance of the annual meeting, which is the only way in which sufficient time may be obtained for the proper resolutions to go before the Association. The resolutions adopted were:

Resolution of deep sorrow for the severe illness of John G. Moulton of Haverhill, President

of the Massachusetts Library Club, at whose initiation the A. L. A. met at Swampscott.

Regret for the absence, due to illness, of R. R. Bowker, one of the founders and most loyal members of the Association.

Re-affirmation of the Association's endorsement of the Smith-Towner Bill, passed at the Asbury Park meeting in 1919, and urging upon the President and Congress that a government division devoted to the stimulation of library activities be created.

Endorsement of the general principles of re-classification, as applied to librarians, in the bills now before Congress for the reclassification of Government Civil Service, and urging upon Congress the immediate passage of one of the measures now before it for the reclassification of the Government Service.

Third endorsement of Bills S. 61 and H. R. 4385 for the establishment of a clearing house at the National Capital, which should result in more intelligent distribution of government information.

Pleasure at the prospect now seemingly assured of a National Archives Building at Washington.

Greetings to the National Association of Book Publishers, established last year, and expression of hope of much constructive co-operation between the two Associations.

Endorsement of the plans of the National Dante Committee to commemorate the sixth centenary of the death of Dante.

Hearty appreciation of the Association to all members, too numerous to mention, who have contributed to the undoubted success of the Conference, and expression of appreciation to all committees, organizations, institutions and municipalities which have arranged for the comfort and entertainment of the members of the Association. Among these are to be specially mentioned the Massachusetts Library Club, its Local Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, its Transportation Committee, and its Hospitality Committee; the City of Cambridge; Harvard University; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library; the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts; the trustees and librarian of the Cary Memorial Library of Lexington; the trustees and librarian of the Concord Public Library; the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs of Lynn; and the management of the New Ocean House.

On a communication from the Catalog Section regarding the importance of a sufficient staff to accomplish the prompt preparation of L. C. catalog cards, it was, on the motion of W.

Dawson Johnston, resolved: That the Secretary be instructed to transmit copies of the communication from the Catalog Section to Senator Thomas Sterling, chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on Civil Service, and to the Hon. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, with the endorsement of the Council of the American Library Association; and that the Executive Board be asked to consider the advisability of sending a representative to Washington to urge such action as will enable the Library of Congress to compete successfully with other libraries and with business houses in securing capable assistants. (Coupled with the resolution is the suggestion that it be given the widest possible publicity, especially thru the state library associations.)

Attention having been drawn to the fact that a trained library worker in the New York Public Library had been deported under the contract labor law, it was on the motion of Mr. Ranck adopted that: Whereas, the A. L. A. has learned of the deportation under the contract labor law of a trained library assistant consequent upon a ruling by the Department of Labor that such assistants are to be classed as "skilled labor," and whereas, it is the understanding of the A. L. A. that trained library assistants are "professional workers" within the meaning of the exemption under the law of such persons from its provisions, and whereas, library assistants have been ruled to be "professional workers" by other Government departments; Resolved, therefore, that the A. L. A. respectfully and solemnly protests against any classification that places librarians in any other rank than that of professional workers, and earnestly requests that the Department of Labor will revise its classification to correspond with the facts of the case.

By a vote of 14 to 5, the following was, on the motion of Miss Ahern, adopted, that: Whereas, The members of the American Library Association have had full demonstration of the pain and pinch that belongs to war and the increased cost of all necessities, both personal and professional, caused thereby; and whereas, the exigencies of international conditions brought about by the cost of war are appalling from every standpoint; and whereas, we believe the example of the United States in this matter will be followed by other nations, therefore, be it resolved, That the American Library Association urges upon the President and Congress the initiative movement leading to a reduction of armament at the earliest possible moment; and be it further resolved, That a request be made by the members of the American Library

Association to their individual Congressmen for such action and that a record be made of the replies.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Committee on the Constitution (Henry N. Sanborn, chairman, Matthew S. Dudgeon and Malcolm G. Wyer) presented to the Association the Constitution voted on at Colorado Springs, which was unanimously adopted and which, accordingly, becomes the new Constitution of the A. L. A. Time did not permit of a further revision of this newly adopted Constitution proposed by the Committee, and the Association devoted three short business sessions to the consideration of by-laws for the Constitution just adopted.

The main provisions of the by-laws are:

Sec. 1-4. *Annual Dues.* For individuals receiving the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, except the *Handbook* and *Proceedings*, two dollars; for libraries and other institutions, five dollars, including the *Bulletin*, the *Handbook* and *Proceedings*; for all new members of the Association and all who rejoin, an initiation fee of one dollar; for members of the Association attending the annual conference, except new members who have just paid initiation fee, a registration fee of one dollar; the Executive Board to fix the annual dues of individual members receiving the *Handbook* and *Proceedings*; sustaining memberships to be twenty-five dollars; life memberships, fifty dollars; chapter dues five dollars, plus five cents for each member of the chapter in excess of fifty.

Sec. 5. *Unpaid Dues.* Members whose dues are unpaid on July 1st of each year, and who continue such delinquency one month after notice of same, to be dropped from membership. (The former provision in this section that "Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members" is dropped in the new By-Laws.)

Sec. 6. *New Members.* Each new member to be assigned a consecutive number in order of joining. A delinquent member rejoining and paying arrears of annual dues to receive his original number.

Sec. 7. Fiscal year to be the calendar year.

Sec. 8. *Nominations.*

(a) Six months prior to the regular meeting of the Association the Executive Board to appoint a committee of five to nominate at least three candidates for each elective position to be filled.

(b) The report of the Nominating Committee to be published in the *Bulletin* at least three months prior to the regular meeting. . . . The Nominating Committee also to include on the ballot other nominations filed with the Sec-

retary by any fifteen members of the Association at least two months before the regular meeting.

(c) Six weeks prior to the regular meeting the Secretary to mail a copy of the ballot to members of the Association.

(d) Ballots received by mail not to be opened until after balloting at the regular meeting. Election to be held at the regular meeting, at which ballots may be cast by any members in attendance whose ballots by mail have not already been received.

(e) (The proposal of the Committee that "no person shall be nominated as president or first or second vice-president for two consecutive terms" was rejected.)

Sec. 9. *State Representation in Council.* Each state, provincial, territorial association becoming a chapter of the A. L. A. to be entitled to one delegate in the A. L. A. Council. Delegates to be elected at meetings of the chapters and to serve until the next election of officers of the Association. . . .

Sec. 10. At least two meetings of the Council to be held annually.

Sec. 11. *Chapters.* State, territorial or regional chapters of the A. L. A. may be established by the Council at the written request of ten members of the A. L. A. residing in the territory within which the chapter is desired. Local groups of fifty or more members of the A. L. A. within such regional or state division may in the same way become local chapters registered as divisions of the regional state or territorial chapters. Chapters may adopt their own constitution and by-laws if they are harmonious with the A. L. A. Constitution and By-Laws. Chapters may admit members who are not members of the A. L. A. These members shall not be counted in determining the apportionment of delegates to the A. L. A. Council. . . . Chapters may be dissolved by the Council for good and sufficient reasons. . . .

Sec. 12-16. *Sections.* These sections, which are the same as in the old By-Laws, adopted.

Sec. 17. *Publications.* The Executive Board shall administer all publishing activities of the Association, and shall appoint an editorial committee of five to advise regarding material for publication, and to serve until their successors are appointed.

Sec. 18-19. *Committees.* A committee on committees appointed by the Council shall recommend to the Executive Board appointment or discontinuance of such committees . . . as the needs of the Association may require. The committee on committees shall define the duties of all committees so to be appointed. All committees

shall be appointed annually and hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified to take office. (The function of the committee on committees is purely advisory.) The Executive Board at each annual meeting shall appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions. (The Constitution, Sec. 24, provides that no resolutions other than votes of thanks shall be adopted by the Association without reference to the Council.)

Sec. 20. *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 dissent. If one member dissent, 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.

Sec. 21. Privileges and advantages of A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership, or to members of affiliated societies.

Sec. 22. The Executive Board may arrange for regional meetings to include such chapters or library associations as it sees fit to group.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The great size of the conference made especially valuable the information service of the A. L. A. Publicity Committee (Willis H. Kerr, chairman) which issued two bulletins, and still more so that of the Sub-Committee on Local Information which, at the sign of the blueprint reading **INFORMATION**, maintained its service in four regular shifts daily. There were something like fifty persons connected with the booth, some of whom served for one period, others for several, according to the time at their disposal. There was hardly room for four persons at a time behind the counter, so that in the busiest hours there were one or two running errands.

Particular effort was made to record the most distinctive information asked for, with a view to studying for improvements at subsequent conferences. It is likely, then, that the Committee, which it is planned to call together early in the autumn, will prepare a report containing general specifications for convention facilities. Mrs. Allen Chamberlain (a non-librarian volunteer), who was in charge of the booth, already has many suggestions which will make a good beginning for the report. It is obvious, for example that, if in registering at the convention headquarters, the delegates were instructed to give not only their name and home address, but also their convention address and to note their

immediate interests and the names of persons they would particularly like to meet, this would be a means of developing the personal and conversational feature of the convention, which to many people means more than the regular sessions.

RECREATION

Scarcely less wide in scope than the deliberative sessions were the recreational features of the Conference. Arrangements were made by the officers and executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, assisted by various sub-committees, the active heads of which were Harold T. Dougherty, Charles F. D. Belden, Edward H. Redstone and George Winthrop Lee.

On two afternoons during the week several hundred librarians made a motor trip to Lynn, Nahant, Marblehead, Salem and other points along the North Shore, by invitation of the Local Committee, the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, the Lynn Rotary Club and the Kiwanis. On Thursday there was an all-day outing by automobile to historic Lexington and Concord, where local committees showed the various points of interest and provided refreshments for the visitors, then on to Cambridge, where the time was divided between the Widener Library and supper, and, finally, an evening reception and literary entertainment at the Boston Public Library, by invitation of the Public Library and the Massachusetts Library Commission.

After several selections by the Footlight Orchestra under the conductorship of Charles F. Manney, Librarian Belden opened the program, presenting Governor Cox, who extended the Commonwealth's greetings and Mayor Peters, who gave greetings from Boston. The Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the Boston Public Library and Board of Trustees, then introduced Robert Frost and Josephine Preston Peabody, who read from their works, and Joseph C. Lincoln, who spoke informally in humorous vein. The Harvard Alumni Chorus, under the directorship of Malcolm Lang, also gave several very enjoyable numbers.

Boston was again visited on Sunday, when Trinity Church, of which Dr. Mann is rector, extended a special invitation to the A. L. A. A large party visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the afternoon, spent the night in Boston and several hundred went thence to Plymouth on Monday, half by automobile and half by boat, returning in alternate manner. On Tuesday ninety-seven set off for a week's post conference trip in the White Mountains, while many remained in Boston to visit libraries and other points of interest under guidance of the local committees.

National Certification and Training*

STANDARDS may be secured and maintained by law in some professions almost from the beginning, while in others it is necessary for a long period to rely on the voluntary action of the professional group. In medicine, law, dentistry, and in general in those professions in which the danger to the public from inadequately trained and incompetent practitioners is easily demonstrated, certain minimum standards are usually embodied in state law without difficulty. On the other hand, in professions in which the danger to life, health, or property resulting from incompetence, either relative or absolute, does not make a popular appeal, proper standards may have to be secured and maintained for a long period by the voluntary action of professional organizations."

Since library work is such a profession, emphasis must be laid, for the present at least, on voluntary rather than compulsory methods. It is to be hoped that legislation will eventually embody any workable system of standardization, in this case the certification of librarians, but legislation preceding the creation of such standards would be likely to work more harm than good.

When the state of Wisconsin recently passed a law requiring high schools to employ librarians with a certain minimum of technical training, it was found that comparatively few persons were able to qualify. The same situation would probably recur if proper standards were to be made applicable at once to any except the head librarians in the larger cities. After the voluntary system has been in operation a few years, its standards can gradually be made compulsory as local conditions permit.

Since qualifications for professional library work are essentially the same in every part of the country it should not be difficult for a National Certification Board to set up standards for the entire country, and for that same reason it would be advisable for the Board to organize advisory committees in various sections of the country to assist in the application of these standards. They would keep the National Board closely in touch with local conditions in all parts of the country, help to bring the attention of state and local associations to the work of the Board, and in particular be of the greatest assistance in securing the adoption of national standards by state and local authorities.

*Summary of the report of the Committee on National Certification presented at the A. L. A. Conference at Swampscott, June 21, 1921.

The report of a special committee appointed last year by the Executive Board recommending the establishment of a National Board of Certification for Librarians, which was adopted by the Colorado Springs Conference, has formed the basis of the study given the subject by the present committee.* *

The American Library Association by its action then put itself definitely on record in favor of national certification and the use of the accrediting device to secure professional progress and progressive efficiency in library service, but the work of formulating standards and financing and organizing the Certification Board has still to be undertaken. A Certification Board would require an annual income of at least \$10,000, without which it would be unwise, in the opinion of the Committee, to proceed with the organization of the Board.

In the meantime, the Committee has drawn up a tentative scheme of certification illustrative of what the Board may eventually adopt.

CLASS I

Education: Same as for Classes II and III.

Experience: Notably successful experience of at least ten years in library administration or in professional library work requiring special technical skill and involving considerable responsibility.

Types of Positions to Be Filled by Holders of Class I Certificates: Chief librarian, and occasionally assistant librarians, of large libraries—municipal, state, university, college, endowed libraries, etc.; head of department in large libraries, where position requires special technical qualifications, or broad knowledge of library work, with supervisory or administrative responsibilities; directors of library schools and the successful professors and instructors in library schools; officials of state library commissions.

CLASS II

GRADE A. Education: (1) Graduation from approved college, with reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; and (2) not less than one year's successful study in an approved library school, with recommendation of school faculty.

Experience: Not less than five years' successful experience after taking library school course, except that one year of approved specialized or advanced study may be substituted for two years of the experience required for Class II certificate.

GRADE B. Education: (1) Not less than one year of successful study in approved college, or the equivalent, including reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; (2) one year's study in approved library school, with recommendation of school faculty; or passing of examination in library economy, and such other tests as may be prescribed by Certification Board.

* *C. C. Williamson, Chairman; James F. Hosc, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. (acting in his personal capacity and not as president of Special Libraries Association), Cornelia Marvin, Everett R. Perry, Josephine Adams Rathbone, Julia A. Robinson, Azariah S. Root.

Experience: Ten years' successful experience, less one year for each full year of study (beyond the first year) in an approved college, and for one year of study in an approved library school.

Types of Positions: Head of public libraries in smaller cities, smaller state libraries, less important college and university libraries; assistant librarians in such libraries; heads of departments in libraries of all sizes; branch librarians; reference librarians; librarians of important school libraries; heads of important special libraries; teachers in library schools.

CLASS III

GRADE A. Education: (1) Graduation from approved college, with reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; and (2) not less than one year's successful study in approved library school, with recommendation of school.

Experience: None required.

GRADE B. Education: (1) Not less than one year of successful study in approved college, or equivalent, including reading knowledge of at least one modern language; and (2) one year's successful study in approved library school and recommendation of school faculty; or, passing of examination in library economy and such other tests as may be prescribed by Certification Board.

Experience: None required.

Types of Positions: Professional assistants in all departments; heads of small libraries; heads of minor departments; branch librarians of smaller branches.

CLASS IV

GRADE A. Education: Four-year course in approved high school; instruction in approved training class or other approved training agency, as may be required by the Certification Board.

Experience: None.

GRADE B. Education: Four-year high school course, or equivalent to be determined by the Certification Board; and passing of examination in library technique and such other tests as may be prescribed by the Certification Board.

Experience: At least one year of approved library work.

The distinction between the three classes of professional certificates is based primarily on successful experience, professional achievement and demonstrated fitness for some branch of professional library work. A full college course or its equivalent is the presumed minimum of general education desirable for the three classes, after a reasonable period has elapsed in which to adjust library schools and library service to the higher standards now demanded in library work of professional grade.

College graduates with approved general library school training would enter Class III automatically on the recommendation of the library school. Library school graduates offering less than a full college course would also enter Class III but would not be eligible for advancement to Class II in as short a time as those who enter with a college degree. Into Class III, Grade B, persons with no college study and no library school training could enter if they satisfy the Board that they possess the approved equivalent. Class IV provides a sub-professional certificate for trained clerical workers,

and is intended to give conspicuous recognition to the distinction between the professional and clerical types of library work. The plan of giving the trained clerical worker a recognized place in the certification scheme is expected to have the effect of making that the minimum qualification which will satisfy even the smallest library, without also making it the final goal.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES

In addition to the three classes of professional certificates a group of special certificates should be provided for, and in the beginning should probably be at least equal in rank to Class II certificates, and call for special qualifications besides those required for admittance to that class. A special certificate in cataloging would carry with it a guaranty of thoro general and technical training, with special training in cataloging and a period of successful work long enough to demonstrate ability to give satisfactory service in positions of responsibility requiring exceptional skill. Certificates for high school work, children's work, and business library work are other types that suggest themselves for first consideration.

APPLICATION TO LIBRARIANS NOW IN SERVICE

After the national certification system is well launched, which can hardly be before another two or three years, the Board will be confronted with the problem of classifying and certifying librarians now in service, and of classifying and accrediting training agencies, since entrance to the system will from the start be partly thru the library schools. The system, while proposed primarily to apply to those entering library service in the future, should also bring into the system as soon as possible the larger number of workers now in service. The procedure of the Board may be somewhat as follows: After a system of certification has been formulated and adopted, it will be given wide publicity and carefully explained. Each library worker will then make application to the Board for the certificate to which he considers himself entitled in view of his present work and responsibilities, or will simply apply for certificate, leaving the matter of class entirely to the Board. The blanks provided would ordinarily give the Board the information necessary to pass on the application; in doubtful cases it would seek the assistance of properly constituted advisory committees. No applicant now in service would be subjected to examination other than the statement of facts submitted in making formal application for certification. It is believed that each worker should be accepted and certified on the basis of what he is now doing and not be made to suffer any disadvantage for lack of formal technical training.

CERTIFICATION A HELP IN RECRUITING

It is expected that the setting up of the certification system will help rather than hinder recruiting. The fixing of standards, by fostering professional spirit and increasing efficiency, should raise salaries and attract more and better recruits which improved and enlarged training agencies will bring into the certification system and relieve the existing shortage of competent workers.

SALARIES

Standardization of salaries to correspond with standard grades of professional rank will not come within the scope or powers of the Board, altho it is probable that in the course of time each class of certificate will come to stand for a definite range of salaries. A Class III certificate, for example, might stand for a salary of \$1,500 to \$2,400; a Class II for \$2,000 to \$4,000; and Class I, \$3,000 and upwards.

Salaries for the different classes of certificate holders would necessarily overlap, due to local conditions. In a final word the Committee calls attention to the importance of establishing the Board in such security that it may be able to maintain a consistent and independent policy and program over a long period of years, and to deal without fear or favor with all present and future library organizations as well with all other professional and educational organizations having any interest in standards of library service and training.

A Board incorporated by Congress or one of the states would be in such a position and still sufficiently amenable to the real opinions and desires of the library profession. The membership of the Board, as outlined by last year's Committee, would include nine representatives, five to be elected by the Council of the A. L. A., one representing a public library with a training class, one a small public library, one a state or federal library, one a college or reference library, and one with library relations not specified. The four other members were to be elected by the Council upon nomination by each of the following organizations: the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, the National Education Association, and the Special Libraries Association. The present committee endorses this plan in principle, but asks whether it would not be advisable to bring in also a representative of institutions primarily engaged in the work of professional education in general, since many of the library schools are now more or less closely affiliated with universities, and the tendency is clearly in that direction. The presence of a representative of the American Association of

Universities or the National Association of State Universities might prove of great assistance, and room might be made for such a member in a board of nine by omitting the League of Library Commissions, since the interests represented by the commissions are fully cared for by other members of the Board.

This form of organization is not of primary importance, because the Board's constitution or articles of incorporation would naturally provide a workable method of changing its composition and machinery to conform to changing needs and conditions.

The Committee recommends to the Executive Board of the A. L. A. the appointment of another temporary Committee (1) to seek financial support, (2) to prepare articles of incorporation, and (3) to proceed with the organization of a Certification Board whenever funds are available.

May Seymour

August 31, 1857—June 14, 1921

ONLY those in the inner circle will realize how great a loss the profession has met in the death of May Seymour. She was so insistent on keeping herself in the background that few realized the extent or value of the admirable work she has been doing for 34 years.

She was a prominent graduate of Smith College in the 2d class, 1880, and was perhaps the first to matriculate in the first library school at Columbia. She took in this school the same foremost place that she has held in every position.

Except for a few months spent in helping to organize the Osterhout Library in Wilkes Barre, she has worked constantly as my personal assistant for 34 years. She went to Albany April 1, 1889, in charge of classification. During her 17 years in the State Library no member of the Library School faculty was more interested or efficient in developing the new school. Her unusual ability very soon won her appointment as secretary's assistant in the Regents' office which placed her next to me as the executive officer of the University of the State of New York. Beside her work in the library and school, her marvelous mind very quickly grasped the broader problems of the University, and no person, of several hundred on my staff during those 17 years of re-organization, helped me more, not alone by loyal co-operation and service, but in practical suggestions based on thorough study and most unusual breadth of comprehension of the great educational problems of the Empire State. She worked with me constantly as State director of education for the Chicago World's Fair. She was

the editor and executiv for the A L A catalog which is a monument to her ability and industry. She soon relieved me of most of the work of the successiv editions of the Decimal Classification, and for the last 17 years has been the responsibl editor, doing all the work, coming to me only for occasional consultation. She had recently completed the 10th edition. This spring the long talkt of Abrijd D C was publiisht and she had sent the last ms with instructions to print only a few days befor her deth.

She shared fully my enthusiasm for simplifying English spelling, and for the introduction of decimal weits and measures. She shared with Mrs. Dewey and me, mor than anyone else, in formulating the ideals and working plans for the Lake Placid Club. 15 years ago, soon after I left Albany, she came to Placid, and has from that time livd with us like an own sister, and yet more efficient than any salaried officer.

In my 70 years experience I can recall no woman with a finer intellect, or with a loftier character. By birth and training pre-eminently a scholar, she had an impatience of inaccuracy, or mental sloppiness or indolence that made her a terror to the incompetent. Many very able peopl never knew her wel enuf to realize her unusual qualities, but those who did, found bak of that somewhat prim exterior and the critical mind, a welth of qualities of which they had litl dreamd.

MELVIL DEWEY

Books Popular in May

The six fiction titles most in demand in the public libraries during May, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's statistics compiled for the July *Bookman*, are:

Sinclair Lewis. Main Street. Harcourt.
Zane Grey. The Mysterious Rider. Harper.
Rose Macaulay. Potterism. Boni.
Ethel M. Dell. The Top of the World. Putnam.
Gertrude Atherton. The Sisters-in-Law. Stokes.
Floyd Dell. Moon-Calf. Knopf.

In general literature the books most in demand were:

H. G. Wells. The Outline of History. Macmillan.
Margot Asquith. Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Doran.
Edward Bok. The Americanization of Edward Bok. Scribner.
Robert Lansing. The Peace Negotiations. Houghton.
Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Crowding Memories. Houghton.
Frederick O'Brien. White Shadows in the South Seas. Century.

During the same month the best sellers in fiction, shown by special reports from seventy-four booksellers in fifty-two cities compiled for the July issue of *Books of the Month*, were:

Sinclair Lewis. Main Street. Harcourt.
Dorothy Canfield. The Brimming Cup. Harcourt.
Eleanor Porter. Sister Sue. Houghton.
Zane Grey. The Mysterious Rider. Harper.
Coningsby Dawson. The Kingdom Round the Corner. Cosmopolitan.
Hull. The Sheik. Small.

And the six best sellers in general literature were:

Frederick O'Brien. Mystic Isles of the South Seas. Century.
H. G. Wells. The Outline of History. Macmillan.
Robert Lansing. The Peace Negotiations. Houghton.
Mirrors of Downing Street. Putnam.
Robert W. Service. Ballads of a Bohemian. Barse.

German Periodicals of the War Period

AT the meeting of the College and Reference Section at Swampscott on June 24th the recommendations of the Committee on Importation of Foreign Periodicals were adopted. Libraries wishing to follow the recommendations of the Committee will find them set forth in full in the printed report presented at the Conference.

The recommendations are, in brief, that co-operating libraries send to the Institute for International Education, 419 West 117th Street, New York City, by July 15, or as soon thereafter as possible, two lists, each in duplicate, typewritten on sheets of standard size (8½ by 11). The first list should record the German periodicals for which the library has incomplete files for the war period. Each title should head a separate paragraph; below the title should appear, in each case, the name of the library and a statement that it lacks certain years or volumes with a detailed record of the separate issues needed to complete its files.

The second list should contain, in similar form, the record of German periodicals for the war period held in duplicate and available for exchange with other American libraries or with German libraries that are willing to contribute from their duplicates toward completion of American files.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman*
J. T. GEROULD
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1921



IT was indeed the banner conference. No previous record had approached one thousand five hundred and twenty-five advance registration, nearly nineteen hundred total registration, an attendance of fifteen hundred from day to day at several of the general sessions, a final session with nearly a thousand present and a convocation at which there were more than fifty different sessions of the several organizations represented. It is interesting to note that the banner attendance has been reached each time at Atlantic shore conferences—Magnolia in 1902 with one thousand eighteen, Asbury Park in 1916 with one thousand three hundred and eighty-six registered. Cleveland sent two special cars with over sixty loyal supporters of president Tyler whose leadership during a difficult year and whose vigorous handling of convention sessions won general praise for her as an executive. No special "key note" was struck at this conference nor were the papers so salient or polemic as to provoke discussion which indeed was difficult in so large meetings. Rather it was a conference of harmony and good will in which dissensions over the Enlarged Program or the Constitution were happily forgotten. The Constitution was finally adopted, tho a new scheme for further amendment was simultaneously presented. The New Ocean House won golden opinions from the six or seven hundred whom it crowded into its rooms as well as from the many hundred more for whom it provided meals. Boston outdid itself in hospitality, providing each member with abundant descriptive literature, especially the condensed guide for which local librarians co-operated under the editorship of Mr. Seaver of Woburn, and the list of one hundred and seventeen special libraries which invited inspection. For the Paul Revere ride passing thru Cambridge on Harvard's Commencement Day, more than five hundred automobiles, many provided by library trustees of Boston and adjoining towns carried in relays nearly fifteen hundred delighted people thru the historic and literary scenes of Lexington and Concord—a day fitly rounded by the delightful reception in the illuminated court of the Boston Public Library. Never, never was there such a conference of the A. L. A. as this.

* * * * *

FIFTY and more meetings within four working days, each with crowded programs,

proved a plethora inviting mental indigestion and perplexed even more than heretofore those conscientious members who wanted to hear everything they ought to hear. The A. L. A. authorities have keenly appreciated this difficulty, but have been powerless to remedy it. President Hicks speaking to the law librarians, made the happy suggestion that the law and state librarians might usefully come together, for these two associations practically duplicate personnel and have most subjects, notably legislative reference bureaus, in common, while state libraries which like New York are really also library commissions find this class of relationship covered in the League of Library Commissions. There are other special fields in which there is duplication of personnel and subjects of discussion. The Association of Library Schools, meeting on Monday morning at Simmons College, the only library organization behind closed doors, covers much the same ground as the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A.—except for its decisions as to the recognition of other library schools, a question of standardization which should be decided by the A. L. A. committee rather than by the schools themselves—and would perhaps be the gainer by open discussions. Another suggestion which has found some favor is that the A. L. A. Conference proper should be biennial instead of annual and that the alternate years should be given to special meetings held at a place and time to be designated by the A. L. A. Executive Board in the general interest. Incidentally, it is becoming most difficult to find any single hotel which can accommodate the present attendance and furnish rooms for special meetings—the latter a difficulty which proved very serious at Swampscott where considerable numbers were excluded from their own special meetings for lack of room, while in the larger cities, which accommodate such vast throngs as the N. E. A. or the Christian Endeavor Society bring together, it is extremely difficult to provide for section meetings in reasonable proximity to each other.

* * * * *

AMERICAN library schools have sent forth their graduates, as library missionaries, even to the ends of the earth, and these are to-day doing great service in the Scandinavian countries, in the new republics of Eastern Europe

and in such older countries as China and Japan. Naturally, in the converse, this country should welcome students and library helpers from anywhere in the world. Unfortunately the Department of Labor has thrown a wrench into the machinery of international library relations by ruling that a library worker from New Brunswick who had come here to take a position offered her in the New York Public Library must be deported under the Contract Labor Law, altho this law specifically exempts members of professions. Two vital questions are raised by this outrageous decision in a case which has been pending for some months and should therefore have had deliberate attention. The contract labor law reaches a *reductio ad absurdum* in this meticulous application of its provisions. But beyond this is the question whether the library calling is or is not a profession. It is well that the A. L. A. at the Swampscott conference, accepted the challenge of the Department of Labor, and if it cannot obtain a reversal from this Department, under the present administration, it should fight out the issue if necessary to an ultimate decision in the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that the trustees of the New York Public Library, of which Elihu Root is an honored member, may stand with the A. L. A. in making this fight in its own behalf and in behalf of the profession.

* * * * *

OUR national library, which in scope of service and efficiency of operation is foremost, and in size is third, in the world, with the advantage of including the Copyright Office, thru which all copyrighted works must be deposited, for its shelves, needs both for library purposes and for copyright record the best of cataloging

work. Its catalog cards then serve a third and not less important purpose in furnishing at cost of duplication to libraries thruout the country the standard Library of Congress cards which give co-operatively, to the smallest library the best possible catalog material, thus saving the immense expenditure involved in doing the same work in a thousand different libraries. The Library of Congress has suffered, not least in its cataloging division and in the Copyright Office from the mistaken parsimony which refuses to recognize, that especially in competition with present business demand, technical skill must be fairly if not highly paid, and the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., backed by the Council, has done well to ask the attention of Congress to this matter, so vital to the library interests thruout the country. Unfortunately, Congress is unlikely to give attention at this session to any other questions than the tangles of tariff and tax issues which are perplexing it; but it is to be hoped that in the reclassification measure which must sooner or later have its attention such needs as those of the Library of Congress may receive careful and adequate attention. Mr. Leffingwell, late assistant-secretary of the Treasury, has pointed out that the policy of employing fifty clerks at a thousand or so a year instead of a ten thousand dollar official who can organize the work under him so that twenty-five clerks at higher salaries could do better work for less money is equally contrary to efficiency and economy. It is a national scandal that such posts as that of the Librarian of Congress and the Registrar of Copyright are not more adequately paid and that these officials are not given a freer and better support in obtaining technical skill of the highest quality.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

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Wanted at Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y., a junior cataloger. Salary in accordance with training and experience.

Wanted, extension librarian for library beginning county work. Salary to depend on training and experience. Apply, Public Library, Rochester, Ind.

Wanted, a library worker who would spend a few weeks in helping to organize a southern mountain community's library. Remuneration small. Address R. K. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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Wanted, by mature woman with experience, background and training, position as school or college librarian. Address R. E., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, with excellent experience in college or university library work, desires a position as librarian or reference worker, preferably in the East, Address: P. S. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, an assistant with library training to take charge of an agricultural branch library in a college in Virginia. Position must be filled

by September 1. Address E. I. J. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Position wanted as assistant to reference librarian by man. College graduate, literary tastes, experienced as assistant in college library. References. Address D. K. S. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Lady desires position as librarian or assistant librarian in commercial organization in New York City or nearby. Three years experience in technical library of large manufacturing company. Salary \$1700. Address L. C. K., 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Cataloger, with four years' experience in college and public library work, and with knowledge of French, German and Spanish, wishes position in the East in August or September. Address, S. O. 13, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College man, last eight years in charge of

department in large city library, has also college library experience, desires position as assistant librarian or reference librarian in special or large city public library. Address R. D. H. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

University and library school graduate, certificated by state examination, with teaching experience in university and normal school and with library experience in city, county and school libraries, desires position. Good executive ability. Address, V. C. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College woman, trained librarian with five years' experience, wants library position in California in August or September. She *likes* cataloging, is capable of filling librarianship in high school or small public library, or will do reference or general work. Address F. N. Y. 13, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Albany. The closing exercises for the New York State Library School class of 1921 were held at the School on Friday, June 10. The address to the graduates was made by Dr. A. H. Brubacher, president of the New York State College for Teachers, who characterized the librarian as the custodian of the wisdom of the ages and as an indispensable link in our connection with the past. James I. Wyer, Jr., the director of the school, presided, and Frank B. Gilbert, acting President of the University of the State of New York, conferred the B. L. S. degree on the following eight members of the Class of 1921 and three students from earlier classes: Ruth Graeme Gentles, Rochester, N. Y.; Hung Yu-Feng, Nanking, China; Ellen Armistead Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lucile Kelling, Centralia, Wash.; Gudrun Moe, Christiania, Norway; Ralph Munn, Denver, Colo.; Rae Stockham, Des Moines, Iowa; Winnifred Wennerstrum, Chariton, Iowa; Glyde Maynard, Class of 1919, Los Angeles, Calif.; Edith Lounsbury, Class of 1917, New York City; Faith Edith Smith, Class of 1900, Los Angeles, Cal. Florence Grace Walker, 1921, who has taken the two-year course in one year, had not quite finished on June 10, but completed her work during the following week and was granted the degree *in absentia*.

Buffalo. The University of Buffalo has given certificates in library science to ten students, half of whom had accomplished the work in one

year. Five of the certificate holders are at the Grosvenor Library, one at the new Municipal Reference Library, one at the new City Hospital Library, and two continue their university studies for degrees while substituting in libraries.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The closing exercises of the Library School were held on May 28th in the class room. Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, gave the address on "Libraries and National Service." W. W. Orr, president of the Board of Trustees, delivered the certificates.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. The Carnegie Library School graduation exercises were held on June 18, in the class room of the Library School. Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis gave the commencement address. Diplomas in Library work with Children were presented to: Claire Ursula Cable, Carnegie, Pa.; Dorothy Cleve Cady, Edgewood, Pa.; Agnes Marie Emilie Dureau, Le Mans, France; Ruth B. Miller, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mary Campbell Oliphant, Trenton, N. J.; Catherine L. Van Horn, Springfield, Ill.; Frieda Voltz, Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth Whittaker, Huntington, W. Va.; and diplomas in general library work to: Rose M. Barber, Slippery Rock, Pa.; Myrtle Crockett, Celina, Ohio; Mary Jessie Crowther, Rutland, Vt.; Winifred Dennison, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Irene Franklin, Munhall, Pa.; A. Grace King, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grace Latta, Antigo, Wis.; Edith

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OHIO

Cleveland. Commencement exercises of all of the professional schools of Western Reserve University were held June 16th, the commencement address being made by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States. Twenty-eight students of the Library School received certificates, nineteen being for the general course and nine for the special course in Library Work with Children.

ILLINOIS

Library tax rates in Illinois have been increased by an amendment to the library act, passed by the General Assembly to the effect that, beginning with 1922, all tax supported public libraries in cities of over 100,000 population (Chicago only) shall receive a rate of eight-tenths of a mill, and libraries in cities, towns and villages under that figure, one and six-tenths mills. This is an increase from six and two-thirds tenths, and one and three-tenths mills, respectively or, nominally, about twenty per cent. Actually, however, the added library revenue amounts to at least fifty per cent, as the amendment eliminates libraries from the operation of a scaling law which annually reduced the tax rate to a minimum considerably under the indicated figure, changing from year to year. This scaling law wrought particular havoc in Chicago and Evanston and, this year, created a shortage that made drastic curtailments necessary. The reaction of the library constituencies in these two cities as well as elsewhere thru the state was most wholesome and gratifying. Subscriptions to keep branches open, together with many expressions of interest, regret and appreciation, were received in both places. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 15, p. 535 and for May 1, p. 404). A strong and very vociferous volume of public opinion supported the library directors in their application to the General Assembly and made itself heard and felt to such good effect that the latter body, tho overwhelmed with demands for higher taxes, practically gave the library bills the right of way and passed them almost without a dissenting voice. In Chicago the public library income, reduced this year to \$830,000, will amount to more than \$1,300,000 hereafter on the present assessed valuation, and will rise as valuations increase. In the smaller places the increase will be relatively in the same proportion. By these generous provisions for public library support, the state of Illinois has made a very distinct place

for itself on the library map.

Another law, passed at the present session of the legislature, makes it compulsory for Boards of Directors of public libraries in cities over 100,000 maintaining employees' pension funds (i. e. Chicago), to appropriate all moneys collected from book fines to the pension fund. Such appropriation had heretofore been made as a voluntary donation and was omitted several times when, as in the current year, the library budget needed re-enforcement. The discretionary gift has now been made obligatory and given legal sanction.—C. B. R.

WISCONSIN

Madison. Commencement exercises of the University of Wisconsin Library School were held on Wednesday evening, June 15. Justice Burr W. Jones of the Wisconsin Supreme Court gave the address speaking to the subject "Women in Public Life." President Birge gave the charge to the graduates and granted the diplomas.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Commencement exercises of the St. Louis Library School were held on Friday, June 10th. Otto Heller, professor of German Language and Modern European Literature at Washington University, spoke on "The Reader at Sea." Certificates were awarded to sixteen students, eleven of whom are from St. Louis, two from Illinois, two from Oklahoma, and one from Zurich, Switzerland. Twelve of these graduates are already under definite appointment, the remainder preferring some months' rest before taking up work. The entire class joined the A. L. A.

TEXAS

Austin. The first students to complete all the courses of the University of Texas School of Library Science have just finished their work, which has been made more interesting by reason of the many University social and recreational facilities available. The Wrenn Library (on the same floor with the School) furnished the students with good examples of early printing, publications of private presses, fine bindings and other material on the history of printing and bookmaking, and the small practical press of the University presented the other extreme of the "how" of less ambitious printing.

One full and two half courses are being given by the Principal in the Summer School, which will be held from June 14th to July 23rd. The subjects are: Classification, book selection and library administration. While these courses are given primarily for high school teachers without library training, librarians of small libraries and library assistants are also admitted.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BANES, Mary, 1914 C. P. cert., appointed high school librarian of Hughes High School, Cincinnati (Ohio).

BERCAW, Louise, 1916 A., has resigned her position in the Savannah Public Library to return to her former position of librarian of the Carnegie Library, Cordele, Georgia.

BURGESS, Alice P., 1914 C. P. cert., appointed children's librarian at Madison (Wis.).

BURBANK, Jane L., 1919 N. Y. S., formerly chief of the Circulation Department of the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library and recently senior assistant in the Reference Department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, appointed librarian of the Dyer Library at Saco (Me.).

BURNEY, Mary Vick, 1920 A., has resigned her position of librarian of the State Normal School, Fredericksburg, Va., to become head of the reference department of the Public Library, Dallas, Texas.

CARTER, Julia, 1919-20 N. Y. S., has resigned as librarian of the Holland Library, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., to succeed Ruth L. Brown as secretary of the Vermont Public Library Commission.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., 1907 P., cataloger of the library of the University of Idaho, has accepted the position of chief cataloger in the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul.

CRUMLEY, Susie Lee, who has held the position of assistant librarian of the Atlanta (Ga.) Public Library and chief instructor in the Library School, has given up her connection with the library and will become principal of the Library School.

DOXSEE, Roberta M., 1919 P., formerly on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, has been appointed acting librarian of the Bound Brook (N. J.) Public Library.

FULLER, Lucy T., 1916 C. P. cert., appointed librarian of the Harris County Library, Houston (Tex.).

FOWLER, Eva May, state librarian of Illinois, has resigned to become a member of the staff of the Peru (Ind.) Public Library. The consolidation bill recently passed transfers the control of the Illinois State Library to the Secretary of State.

HEMANS, Ida M., 1905-06 N. Y. S., has resigned from the Wells College Library staff to become first assistant cataloger at the Rochester Public Library.

HOPKINS, Jessica, 1906 A., 1916 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian of the Atlanta (Ga.) Public Library. Miss Hopkins will also carry a course in the Library School.

HUNT, M. Louise, in charge of reference and loan work of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, resigns August 1st and in September goes into partnership with Anna Nott Shook, inventor of the Homekraft Looms, and will take charge of the Homekraft studio for hand-weaving at 55 West 37th Street, New York City.

HYDE, Mary E., 1902-03 N. Y. S., instructor in classification, cataloging and subject headings in the New York State Library School, has resigned in order to complete a text-book on subject headings on which she has been at work for some time.

JEMISON, Margaret, 1914 A., has resigned as head of the reference department of the Dallas Public Library to become librarian of the Emory University Library, Atlanta, Georgia.

KRAUSS, Bertha K., 1911 P., has accepted the position of chief cataloger in the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOORE, Dora, 1906-07 N. Y. S., has resigned as head cataloger at Colgate University Library to accept a similar position at Ohio Wesleyan University.

MOULTON, John G., librarian of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library and president of the Massachusetts Library Club, died July 7th of Bright's disease. Mr. Moulton graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from the New York State

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Library School in 1894. After three years' work at the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library, he returned East to take service in the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library and soon thereafter was appointed to the librarianship of Haverhill, a post which he filled for twenty-two years. During the war Mr. Moulton volunteered for library service and was sent first south and then overseas, serving for a year at the American Embarkation Center at Le Mans (France). When the A. L. A. undertook to raise funds for its Enlarged Program, he assumed the directorship for Massachusetts. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Library Club since his joining it in 1898, having been secretary six of the past ten years, for two years its vice-president and for the last two years its president. A member of the A. L. A. since his library school days, he was present at sixteen conferences, and it was largely due to him that the Association held this year's conference at Swampscott.

MUSE, Benonine, 1920 N. Y. S., for the past year reference librarian at the University of Texas Library, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Public Library of Dallas, Texas.

PAXSON, Ruth, for the last three years registrar and teacher at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, appointed head of the Schools Department of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

RHODES, Isabella K., 1909 N. Y. S., since 1911 of the Reference Department of the New York State Library, appointed instructor in classification, cataloging and subject headings at the Library School in succession to Mary E. Hyde, resigned.

SCHAANNING, Hedvig, 1916-17 N. Y. S., librarian of the Norwegian Information Bureau of Trade, has been given a year's leave of absence to serve on the staff of the League of Nations Library at Geneva, Switzerland.

SEYMOUR, May, 1888 N. Y. S., died in New York on June 14 of pneumonia, after a few days' illness.

TRIMBLE, Katharine M., 1913 D., appointed assistant to Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries for Pennsylvania.

WHEELER, Harold J., has resigned the librarianship of the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla (Mo.)

The following appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the New York State Library School have been made: Hung Yu-Feng returns to his former position as associate librarian of

the University of Nanking, Nanking, China; Ellen A. Johnson, librarian of the children's department and instructor in the library school, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.; Ralph Munn, head of the reference department, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Anna May Shepard, assistant cataloger, University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo.; Ruth G. Gentles, Gudrun Moe and Winnifred Wennerstrum have temporary positions in the New York State Library and Miss Stockham in the Circulation department of the New York Public Library. Members of the class of 1922 have been appointed as follows: Dorothy A. Abrams, general assistant, University of North Dakota Library, Grand Forks, N. D.; Gilbert H. Doane, assistant librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Ariz.; Ingrid Heum, acting librarian, Norwegian Information Bureau of Trade, Christiania, Norway; Aage Jakobsen, assistant, Public Library, Copenhagen, Denmark; Sallie B. Kappes, in charge of in High School Branch of the Public Library, Morristown, N. J.; Kathrine Malterud, branch assistant, New York Public Library; Doris M. Reed, reference assistant, Columbia University Library; Katherine E. Schultz, assistant cataloger, Vassar College Library; Helen M. Vincent, reference assistant, Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library. Of those who expect to return for the second year, Misses Jakway and Martin and Mr. Spettigue have summer appointments on the staff of the New York Public Library and Miss Perry at Dartmouth College Library.

Members of the classes of 1921 of the Library School of the New York Public Library are holding or will occupy positions as follows: Graduates: Grace Walton Hardie, 1st assistant, Circulation Dept., New York Public Library; Ann Helene Klauder, assistant, Circulation Dept.; Marjorie Jeannette Zinkie, children's librarian, Circulation Dept. Elizabeth Gillette Henry and Elfreda Stebbins are serving temporarily in the Circulation Department of the N. Y. P. L., intending to return to positions in the West after securing some months of experience here. Certificate holders: Florence Anna Briber, assistant, Denver Public Library; Ida Nathalie Brown, assistant, Economics Div., N. Y. P. L.; Jean Lowrie Edmonds, assistant, Preparation Div., N. Y. P. L.; Esther Elizabeth Frank, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Laurie Louise Gray, reference assistant, Univ. of Arizona Library; Louise Guerber, assistant, Circulation Dept., N. Y. P. L.; Olive Hensley, assistant, Denver Public Library; Archibald Ferrier Jamieson, assistant, Reference Dept., N. Y. P. L.; Edgar Weld King, will serve as reference



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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ANAESTHESIA

McMechan, F. Hoeffler, *ed.* Nitrous oxide-oxygen analgesia and anaesthesia in normal labor and operative obstetrics. Columbus, Ohio: National Anaesthesia Research Society. 2 p. bibl. O. \$2.50.

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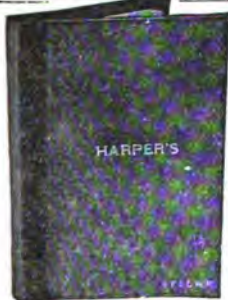
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1921



The Children's Librarian of To-day and To-morrow*

By EFFIE L. POWER, Cleveland Public Library

WHEN the topic of this paper was announced, a friendly letter came out of the West saying, "I am glad you are going to discuss the children's librarian of to-day and to-morrow. It has been suggested to me here that she is extinct but I am trying to inject some cheerfulness about it." This depression regarding the dearth of children's librarians is general and is very serious. But it is a hopeful sign and we shall rise to meet it. The call to-day is for children's librarians and catalogers. This in itself is a recognition of special training, altho it has been forced to some extent by the withdrawal of trained children's librarians from the ranks for financial or other reasons and by the fact that in their case at least, training facilities have never been adequate to meet the demand.

That there is interest in training for children's work among persons well prepared educationally has been proved to me by the letters which have passed over my desk during the past year and by many personal conferences with candidates and workers over a number of years. The leading question has not changed: What is the future in children's work? Is there an opportunity for the development of one's executive ability within the special field or must one leave it after a few years for general work? If so why should I specialize? My answer is that work with children is largely assistant work but that it offers the opportunity to develop executive ability within its specific field in libraries where it is recognized as special work; that training and experience in children's work is needed in many general executive positions and that one is not necessarily giving up children's work by moving toward the normal school and the library school as instructor in children's literature, or toward the children's book shop;

that there should be the opportunity which many children's librarians prefer, to remain in a children's room and advance along lines of literary appreciation and accomplishment, and more extensive child welfare work.

Continued service in a children's room immediately brings up the question of grades and salaries. The Cleveland Public Library is working into a new schedule which is expected to solve this problem. This schedule grades each member of staff according to his fitness for his own line of work, e. g., there is no rule that the salary of a children's librarian in a branch shall bear a fixed relation to the salary of the first assistant, and the assembling of suitable working groups in each library unit is left as an administrative problem. Also, the groups are large and inclusive and the terms used to designate grades are broad. Every children's librarian and every other special librarian has his special grade and a rising place in the ranks as well.

Children's librarians have said to me, "I prefer to work in a children's room but I cannot live indefinitely on a children's librarian's salary." I have also heard more than once, "I do not consider this change in position a promotion but the head of my library is willing to pay me a larger salary in adult work and I must have the money." Also, after many years of recognized special work, when I was recently open to a position, I found that the salaries offered me for work for which I had not been specially trained were so much larger than those first offered in children's work that my heart sank within me until two great public librarians gave me new courage and bade me stick to my job because it was worth while.

But a new era is before us. Children's librarians are in demand, salaries are becoming commensurate with that demand. Are we going to forget our growing pains and meet the present

*Paper read before the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A. at Swampscott, June 22, 1921.

situation? Work with children as it is organized to-day has developed slowly during twenty-five years in the greatest public libraries of the world under great public librarians. It has its weak places but surely its basis is sound and its methods past the experimental stage. Let us take stock of ourselves and our resources:

A careful scanning of the membership list of the American Library Association as given in the handbook and the May supplement shows one hundred and ninety-six children's librarians. This includes all so-called children's librarians in children's book shops and school librarians where it could be ascertained that they were directly carrying on elementary or junior high school work. This was approximately four per cent of the total membership of the Association. Of these sixty-two are graduates of the Carnegie Library School. A list of so-called children's librarians recently prepared by Miss Hunt for this Section gives 472. This was compiled from a questionnaire sent to fourteen Library Schools, of which thirteen responded; twenty-six city libraries, of which twenty-three responded, and the library commission in twelve states, eight of which responded. It does not include school librarians unless ranked as children's librarians, children's librarians who have become branch librarians or chief librarians, or former children's librarians now engaged in other work in book shops, etc. Of the four hundred and seventy-two listed, one hundred and fifty-eight were members of the A. L. A. on May 1st and one hundred and eighteen or twenty-five per cent of these are graduates of the Carnegie Library School.

A study of the catalog of the Carnegie Library School shows three hundred and sixty-six children's librarians graduated in classes 1901 to 1920 inclusive. This is an average of nineteen annually. Of this number ninety-eight have married and have retired from active work, eleven have died and thirty-two are not employed or their employment is not indicated. There remain two hundred and twenty-five at work, and of these eighty are in adult or other special work and one hundred and forty-five or sixty-four per cent of those working are actively engaged in work with children in libraries or schools. This one training school has been counted on to meet the demand for children's librarians the world over.

This year the Western Reserve University Library School and the Cleveland Public Library conducted jointly the former Cleveland Public Library Training Class in children's work. Nine children's librarians were certificated in

children's work by the University on June 16th. Of these four will remain in Cleveland, four will go to three other libraries in this country and one returns to Norway. Seventeen students have been accepted for next year which taxes the present physical equipment. This course is not a basic one and in many cases draws temporarily from the field since it requires for entrance one year in a general library school or not less than three years' approved experience. The former Training Class in children's work has, after twelve years, fifty-eight graduates now active, and of these thirty-one are in the Cleveland Public Library. The Brooklyn Public Library has gone far in training for its own staff as have also the St. Louis and other libraries, but the conclusion must be that many more workers are needed. The movement toward further training which must come from the library world in general is gaining in impetus. What would happen if this Section of the A. L. A. were suddenly called upon to make up faculties for a number of Training Schools for children's librarians and to appoint field workers able to attract college women of fine personality and vision as students? This is not so imminent as to cause a sudden panic among us but we well know that when a majority of the administrators of public libraries are fully persuaded that more children's librarians are needed, they will see to it that sufficient facilities for training are available and when that time comes the conduct of the training will be our responsibility.

When talking to young women who are considering work with children, show a little sentiment, provided it is honest. The new generation of workers seems afraid to show much feeling toward children. Perhaps those of us who have trained them have too often warned them against gush and sentimentality. We talk sincerely about an educational ideal, we tell of humorous sayings and situations which brighten and lighten the day's work, but after all it is the daily personal responses and confidences which come to us from the children when we have earned them, about which we say nothing, that make the work worth while. Have you ever looked long at the dull lines of a church window from the outside and used your imagination to picture its quality of beauty from within? When you find a likely candidate for children's work, put her to work for a while, or, if she enters training immediately, give her plenty of first-rate field work with the children. No one likes children's work until she tries it. The outsider sees not too clean children, crowds, evening work, Saturday work, discipline prob-

lems, the insider sees "the magical human chance for adventure."

So far this discussion has been directed toward the field of children's work and the responsibility of the children's librarian of to-day toward the children's librarian of to-morrow. Let us now turn to the intimate problems of administration and introduce some debatable topics. Granted a children's librarian who is neither a "flitter," nor, like Tony of Goop fame, "a good beginner," our next concern is the book collection. The old plan of obtaining books on approval is a good one but it needs to be supplemented by more informed, critical, possibly co-operative book reviewing which will enable us to keep sufficiently up to date and at the same time maintain our permanent standards. The type of review needed is a presentation of the new book against a background of the old which will guide those libraries where the number of new titles purchased each year is determined chiefly by the quality of production during the year. Children as a rule do not need the newest book, but the immediate recognition of a new title which is worth while is a powerful incentive to both author and publisher and an enthusiastic word or review promptly given is sometimes very far-reaching. The first appearance of Hudson's "Little Boy Lost" in this country was unnoticed and its popularity to-day is due in a large measure to its prompt acceptance by children's librarians when it reappeared a few years ago and to the advertising given it by them. On the other hand a much appreciated artist's most wonderful illustrations have not carried over a version of the Robin Hood ballads generally disapproved for children's libraries.

During the war children's librarians were so overworked that the regular cycle story hours were omitted in many libraries, probably in yours. Are you having a hard time to return to the old method and are you questioning it? Our difficulty in Cleveland is that we are always very busy and that the new children's librarian who has never lived with the children in a great piece of literature over a number of months sees chiefly the hours of required preparation. Also there is an unsettled condition among the children which is difficult to counteract. But we are working slowly back believing that this oral presentation of world literature is fundamental. This is the day of the socialized school, the socialized recitation and the socialized library, but let us try to keep "the listening child."

The children's librarian of to-day continues to recognize the social value of library clubs and is turning their attention separately and collectively toward great civic movements. There

is a strong tendency among the boys and girls toward dramatics which if directed will lead to wholesome self-expression and the writing of plays by the children. This may counteract to some extent the influence of the movie.

The growth of the departmental elementary school and the almost complete change to the project method in teaching in all schools has increased the volume of library reference work and made larger reference collections very necessary. It is no longer possible to buy a sufficient number of books of information to allow of much home circulation without cutting the amount of money needed for books in the literature classes. A good plan is to hold many so-called circulating books for reference use in the children's rooms or lend them for short periods to the class room for reference use there. This may result in some loss in circulation but it seems to be the only practical way to take care of the school call and at the same time provide for the voluntary reader who is our particular responsibility. There has been an increased demand during the past three or four years for reference material on topics which are covered only in books and pamphlets beyond the range of children's reading interests; such topics as the Russian revolution, Americanization, great world treaties, capital and labor, the League of Nations, Japanese immigration, discontinuing airplane mail service, and the progress of Mexican civilization. The topics cited were gathered in one children's room. We do not wish to load the juvenile shelves or catalog with adult books, especially since the topics change constantly. The only way I know to meet this problem is to reason with the teachers who make the assignments.

Reading for credit in school and reading for a place on the honor roll in the children's room is being more and more emphasized and needs to be handled thoughtfully. We must not allow the demand for books on required reading lists to absorb our funds and make our book collections look like sets of supplementary reading. We do not want to over-emphasize atmosphere and the "library manner" of introducing books to children, but we hold a high ideal which has grown out of definite observation and experience. Children's rooms have been in existence long enough for some of us to be meeting a second generation and the memories which lie in the minds of the parents who bring their children to me would not lend themselves to scientific measurement. They are the green-covered book seen and not read, a hero story told, a friendly assistant, a discussion of books

or ideals of life, a seat on the top of a high step-ladder.

Walter Pater, in his "Child in the House" says: "So the child of whom I am writing lived on there quietly; things without thus ministering to him, as he sat daily at the window with the birdcage hanging below it, and his mother taught him to read, wondering at the ease with which he learned, and at the quickness of his memory. The perfume of the little flowers of the lime-tree fell through the air upon them like rain; while time seemed to move ever more slowly to the murmur of the bees in it, till it almost stood still on June afternoons. How insignificant, at the moment, seem the influences of the sensible things which are tossed and fall and lie about us, so or so, in the environment of early childhood. How indelibly, as we afterwards discover, they affect us . . . early experiences of feeling and thought, which abide with us ever afterwards, thus, and not otherwise . . . and never afterwards quite detach themselves from this or that accident, or trick, in the mode of their first entrance to us."

Teaching methods are becoming highly scientific and library methods should lend themselves to standards of measurement which will correlate with other lines of educational work; but let us keep in mind that children's rooms have been planned primarily to influence the informal voluntary reading of the individual child. As Mr. Yeomans, in his "Shackled Youth" suggests. Let us go into the school after its educational machinery has stopped humming.

The last point I wish to make is that children's librarians should become more active professionally. It has been suggested at these meetings that we may be able to reorganize our Section to better advantage, that we shall write our experience and theories for publicity and teaching purposes, that we shall advertise our standards of book selection more aggressively, that we shall play a larger part in the general library movement. If our present membership in the A. L. A. is four per cent, can we make it eight per cent by 1922?

There was a fisherman who left his home near early dawn to draw his nets. As he pulled from the shore his little home under the cliff remained in darkness but above on the high mountain he saw reflected a brightness which sent him back with full faith in a rising sun and another new day. The children's librarian of to-day has her problems, but she occasionally needs to get far enough away from the every day routine to get a perspective and new enthusiasm, and this

is what the A. L. A. and these meetings should do for her.

Bibliotheca Chemico-Mathematica

ONE can understand enthusiasm for a mail-order catalog or for a "seed book"—especially if these are supplied gratis. Henry Sotheran & Company's catalogue at sixty-three shillings might strike the lay reader as quite preposterous—that is, before he examines the book. Truly the book is expensive, but it is also alluring and informing.

Begun in 1906 and designed to include about three hundred pages, it has grown to two sizable volumes numbering altogether nine hundred and sixty-four pages, with one hundred and twenty-seven attractive facsimiles of portraits, title pages, and drawings from rare volumes. The 17,397 entries cover a period of nearly six centuries and embrace practically all of the standard works and most of the earlier works of historical importance.

Bibliographical descriptions, current prices and, in many cases, informative notes are given. We learn, for example, that Bombelli in 1572 laid the foundations of our knowledge of imaginary quantities. The forty-one titles of Robert Boyle testify to the industry and erudition of this remarkable scientist. Item number 730 refers to Salomon de Caus's celebrated "Les Raisons de Forces Mouvantes," the first work said to contain the discovery of the steam engine. Item 1199 quotes the first printed edition of Euclid at £28, 10 s. Items 2056-2067 and the accompanying illustrations arouse an interest in the scientist Huygens and his work. (It was he who in 1690 propounded the theory of elementary light waves). Twenty-five titles for Sir John Herschel, ten for Lavoisier, eighteen for Johann Glauber, fourteen for Descartes, ten for Johann Lambert, fifteen for Laplace, ten for Napier, twenty-nine for R. A. Proctor, and ten for Sir Charles Siemens broadly suggest the character and scope of the catalog.

A subject index of nearly 100 pages, with numerous cross references, serves as an excellent guide to the history of science. Under alchemy are noted 58 titles; early mathematics, 122; bridge building, 47; mineralogy, 72; the moon, 46; theory of tides, 52; general chemistry, 87.

An unusually valuable contribution to bibliography and a useful library reference.

WILLIAM B. GAMBLE.

*Bibliotheca chemico-mathematica: Catalogue of work in many tongues on exact and applied science, with a subject index. Compiled and annotated by H. Z. [eitlinger] and H. C. S. [otheran]. . . London: Henry Sotheran & Co., 1921. 2 v. illus. 8°.

Library Book Buying*

WITH this report the Committee on Book Buying comes of age. It was formed in 1901 as a Committee on Relations with the Booktrade to combat the raised prices of the net system. This system had been introduced the preceding year with the organization of the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association in the attempt to check ruinous price-cutting under which publishers were failing and bookstores were going rapidly out of existence. The new order fixed the retail price of a book for the first year after its publication. From this price the libraries received on non-fiction a discount of but 10% as against the usual third off. In inaugurating the system the publishers promised such a reduction in the list price as to result in an actual advance of but 8% in the cost of such books to libraries. Widespread observation, however, seemed to show an average advance of 20 per cent. Hence the A. L. A. Committee.

At the same time similar agitations were being conducted in England and Germany, tho over there no discount at all was allowed. Consequently there was much wigwagging between New York and London. For two years the American committee tried negotiation with the A. P. A., without apparent result, tho the Chairman of that day claimed imminent success was spoiled only by the untimely resolutions of certain library organizations. Then came a new committee pledged to strong action. Frontal attack, however, produced no more evident result than had the policy of conciliation; the committee's name after a year was changed to its present title, and it entered upon an energetic program of instruction in economic buying, issuing from 1903 to 1908 a series of thirty-five card bulletins, reprinted in library periodicals, and sent to 3000 addresses as a sort of correspondence course for small libraries. They counseled importation, delayed purchase, use of second-hand catalogs, remainder sales and auctions; they sought to arrange concerted buying, and checkmated adverse legislation at Washington. In the press this was known as the Librarians' Strike.

Then followed a lull of five or six years, with new attempts at a rapprochement, and then final dissolution of the A. P. A. in 1915, following certain court actions in allied cases which seemed to indicate that the publishers had been acting in restraint of trade and therefore violat-

ing the Sherman Act. These decisions led quickly to a run on Congress for legislation in the interest of price maintenance. In one instance the libraries' right of discount was at once involved. So for six years the Stephens Bill (H. R. 9671) and its precursor have been of concern to us all. Official representation led to amendment excluding libraries from its application.

Finally, as war's aftermath, last year's Committee denounced the German Börsenverein's system of inflated prices against foreign countries on the basis of their monetary exchange status, and particularly the instances of special discrimination against the United States.

In view of this record it becomes the first duty of the present Committee to report that the Stephens Bill still reposes in committee only amended in our favor. It seems certain to remain thus dormant during the present Extra Session of Congress. The libraries' argument for exemption lies, of course, in the fact (1) that they are educational institutions, mostly supported by public taxation, and (2) that they are virtually wholesale purchasers.

This Committee's positive program during the six months of its existence has centered on foreign buying. This was suggested in the letter of its appointment. It became, thus, the residuary legatee of the war-time Committee on Importations. It has, however, had nothing to buy or sell. Its service has been advisory and, harking back to an early model, the advice has been given in a series of eight bulletins appearing in the following issues of the LIBRARY JOURNAL: January 1 and 15; February 1 and 15; March 15; April 15; May 1; and June 1, 1921.

Two questions have been handled and by their nature they have of necessity chiefly interested the larger and the technical libraries, tho they ought to concern all. One is as old as the Association and will doubtless outlast it; the other is unique in our annals, as the War, its progenitor, is happily so.

The former covers the practice of American publishing houses' charging unduly high prices for their imported English issues. Time and again in past years has this Committee published in London and New York prices of the same editions, and advised importation as a steady habit. When there seemed danger that we would shake off sloth or timidity and act wholesale on such sound advice, the attempt was made in copyright revision to cut off our privilege of importing free of duty. So again in

*Reprint of the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying for 1920-1921.

the LIBRARY JOURNAL of March 15 (see also April 15), the deadly parallel was drawn, showing, on the one hand, three large houses listing their English titles at 74-142 per cent higher in New York than in London and, on the other hand, the fourth selling its American books in London at the New York prices. These list prices are the ones charged individuals; to libraries they ran 31-90% cheaper when imported than when bought in New York. A difference of 21 per cent can be explained for this is the sum of 15 per cent duty plus 6 per cent ocean transportation. The wide divergence is accounted for by the indefensible practice of American houses adding to the price of their imported books a sufficient sum to cover resale to agents, instead of taking this out of the liberal discount London gives them. Thus the library pays the profit of publisher, importer and jobber. The proper source of the agent's supply is London unless New York contributes the agent's discount, and the librarian should order no English issue from its New York house on terms higher than the following, which now lie before the publishers as this Committee's proposal: English price converted into American money at current rate of exchange and two cents a shilling for ocean carriage, plus carriage from New York to library. Importing direct from England is cheaper still, but if time is an important factor, here is a substitute, the highest defensible one. As for personal orders, librarians ought to find it a pleasure to save as many of their clientele as possible from paying \$3.30 to \$4.60 for a book to be got for \$2.30, fresh from the press, and cheaper still in a year or two perhaps.

The other situation which has commanded the Committee's attention grew out of the demoralized condition of international exchange. Foreign money in general, compared with our dollar, fell below par. The American importing agent's profit fell proportionately; for if, as an example, the shilling came to be worth, not twenty-four cents, but eighteen, the value in American money of the discount granted in English money to the importer by the English publisher shrank thus 25 per cent. If he were to make his usual profit he must add 25 per cent to his usual charge, with the result that the library lost the gain that the enhanced purchasing power of the dollar in England ought to have brought. Quite evidently the Committee had no honorable alternative to advising the libraries to undertake their own importing.

If such were the case with English purchases, how much greater the gain in buying directly from France, when the franc fell from 19.3 cents to 6 cents, or Italy, with the lire melting

from 19.3 to 3.5 cents, or Germany, seeing the mark drop from 23.8 cents to 1.5 cents. There was a time, for instance, when certain jobbers were charging twice the Paris price and eight times that of Leipzig, tho 25 per cent above the French rate and five times the German one would have yielded the antebellum profit.

In Germany this relatively simple situation was complicated by an extraordinary measure adopted by the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler at the close of 1919 which has no counterpart in the history of international book-selling and has now virtually exploded, as set forth in the Committee's final bulletin. Its peculiarity lay not in the heightened prices charged foreigners but in fixing this surplus charge against the several countries each week according to the status of their exchange. Thus while nine cents was the arbitrary value assigned the mark for the United States in the schedule of February 1, 1920, or 660 per cent above the actual value, only 570 per cent was set down against England, 380 per cent to France, and 370 per cent to Italy, plus a Teuerungszuschlag of 20 per cent in all cases.

The scheme was formulated by certain powerful publishers. They were a year in getting its acceptance by the Börsenverein, in which the retailers have a majority. But for once the Börsenverein's decree was defied by numerous important exporters, and it remained a dead letter till April, 1920. On that date the Government, on appeal of the publishers, assumed the enforcement. From that time onward its authority was respected, but less than two months were required to show the authorities that trade would not move under such a condition. Accordingly, tho the mark was dropping thruout last summer, America's percentage was kept at 170. This was changed to 250 in October, reduced to 200 in January, to 185 in February. For details see the Committee's first bulletin.

And now comes word that the system of having prices obey the fluctuations of money is abandoned. Instead the world is now divided into two classes according to their exchange status. In the upper group stand Belgium, China, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Holland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. In the lower group are placed Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Under this arrangement the former countries will be charged double the domestic price, the latter only 60 per cent more than in Germany. The Teuerungszuschlag is cancelled. Now, as heretofore, antiquarian items are to be exempt. The situation, however, is left in a somewhat chaotic state by two opposing exceptions: (1) Publishers may charge

more than 100 per cent if they like; (2) publishers may employ the domestic price if a bill totals more than M. 300. How the new measure will work out, time alone can tell.

Finally, the Committee lent its support to a widespread demand that the three new volumes proposed as supplements to the Eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica be issued on

ordinary as well as the India paper alone announced, and in buckram with special stitching, as well as commercial bindings. The first plea was successful and the second will be allowed, also, if enough support it.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*.

ANNA G. HUBBARD,

PURD B. WRIGHT.

Plain English—and American

"LET'S compromise," say the Oxford University Press and the Macmillan Company. "No terms published," answer G. P. Putnam's Sons. Such were the declarations of the international publishers to the A. L. A. at Swampscott, while the head of Longmans, Green & Company, in New York, is abroad at present.

The Committee, it will be recalled, had found that English books in general, including those of the houses above mentioned, could be imported directly by the libraries at English list price plus about six per cent (or roughly one cent per shilling) for postage and packing. To save time, however, in the case of publishers with establishments on both sides of the water, we proposed that they supply from New York stock at English list price, converted into American money at current rate of exchange, plus two cents a shilling to cover ocean carriage and duty.

The Oxford University Press was seen to be listing its titles at forty-five to fifty cents a shilling, tho the shilling has for a year hung around nineteen cents. To libraries a special rate of twenty-eight cents was offered. As a result of criticism, a fresh offer is made now: viz., (1) to supply from New York stock at English list price, converted into American money at current rate, plus four cents to the shilling to cover duty and importation charges; (2) to bring from London at English list price, similarly converted, plus two cents a shilling. The first clause represents a cut of eighteen per cent. Each library will decide for itself whether in specific instances it is advisable to pay an extra three cents a shilling for the sake of prompter delivery. The latter clause will, of course, be summarily rejected, since better terms may be had of either American or English dealers. Twenty-one or twenty-three cents to the library, forty-five or fifty cents to the individual!

Macmillan's list price was found generally to be forty cents a shilling. To libraries a discount of twenty per cent was given, leaving thirty-two cents as the shilling rate. Now a circular has been sent out offering to supply

from London English books published by Macmillan & Co., A. & C. Black, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Cambridge University Press, at the English selling price, converted at current rate, plus carriage charges—"which practically meets your suggestion," they add. The libraries could already do as well. This but adds another agent to the list of those already available in New York and London. As for selling *from stock* in this country, "surely you cannot, however, expect us to revise our entire method of publication," they say. Yes, if library trade is wanted; for the system of marketing their English wares adopted by these two great houses is fundamentally faulty.

As for Longmans, Green & Co., we can but repeat that they have several selling schedules. If the individual library can secure adhesion to our formula of English price plus two cents a shilling, it will in general prove advantageous to order from the New York house, especially as L. C. cards can be supplied with the book. This will cost about six per cent more than if imported, but the time saved will, except in the case of large orders, usually be worth the difference.

In the case of G. P. Putnam's Sons, their bona fide English publications are of negligible quantity. The great majority of their issues are American works printed on this side and perhaps reprinted on the other. Yet one fiction of theirs needs to be challenged. G. P. Putnam's Sons, they say, do not sell to libraries, but the Putnam Retail Store does, and this department buys from its brother on the same terms as outside jobbers. Yet despite such left-handed delivery this is a competent establishment, and for large or steady business it has terms that a competent librarian will secure to advantage.

Now what is the difficulty at bottom? The bookseller. The necessity and benefit of booksellers we all recognize. There is no desire to minimize or pauperize them. Conditions must be such as to justify their stocking

new publications. But in the stocking of books issued by the international publishers, an indefensible system has been set up. This consists in having the New York house act as middleman between London and the American jobber, with consequent double profit to the publisher.

In such transactions, the London house is believed to grant the New York branch a discount of forty to fifty per cent and yet find profit. The duty of fifteen per cent is levied on the "market price," the law says. "Market price" is a flexible term. For two years past the Treasury has interpreted this as two-thirds the original list price in the case of bound volumes, and in the case of books imported unbound in sheets the price named in the consular invoice. The duty, therefore, is in reality only ten per cent on bound volumes and less on unbound ones. Ocean carriage we have found to be about six per cent of the list price—the publishers say eight to twelve per cent (of the wholesale price).

Apply these figures to the concrete case of a 10 shilling book:

	s.	d.
List price	10	0
45 per cent discount.....	4	6
	—	—
	5	6
Duty 15 per cent of 6s. 8d.	1	0
	—	—
	6	6
Ocean carriage, 6 per cent of list price		7
	—	—
Net to publisher	7	1

This 10 shilling book, sold to individuals by the Macmillan Co. for \$4.00, to libraries for \$3.20; by the Oxford University Press for \$4.50, or \$5.00 to persons, \$2.80 to libraries, has not of necessity entailed upon them an average direct outlay of more than \$1.35 for a year past.

And yet the LIBRARY JOURNAL says "100 per cent profit (i. e., surcharge) plus" is an overstatement. The fact is that the big surcharge is added to tempt jobbers to stock from New York, whereas this stocking should be done from London, or the publishers should be content with one profit, no matter at which end of the line taken. As for libraries, they should not only be content with nothing less than a close approximation to the London price, but those connected with educational institutions should see to it that their faculties are duly enlightened on this subject, so that a professor

should not pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 for a book easily to be had for less than \$2.50.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Books Popular in June

THE six fiction titles most in demand in the public libraries during June, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list in the August *Bookman*, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.
Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider*. Harper.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup*. Harcourt.
Gertrude Atherton. *The Sisters-in-Law*. Stokes.
Eleanor H. Porter. *Sister Sue*. Houghton.
Floyd Dell. *Moon-Calf*. Knopf.

The general books most in demand were:
H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.
Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography*. Doran.
Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. Scribner.

Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas*. Century.
Robert Lansing. *The Peace Negotiations*. Houghton.
Anonymous. *The Mirrors of Downing Street*. Putnam.

During the same month the six best sellers in fiction according to reports from sixty-three booksellers in fifty-one cities sent to *Books of the Month* for August, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup*. Harcourt.
Coningsby Dawson. *Kingdom Round the Corner*. Cosmopolitan.
Booth Tarkington. *Alice Adams*. Doubleday.
Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider*. Harper.
E. Phillips Oppenheim. *The Profiteers*. Little, Brown.

And the best sellers in general literature were:

Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas*. Century.
H. G. Wells. *Outline of History*. Macmillan.
Robert W. Service. *Ballads of a Bohemian*. Barse.
Bernard Shaw. *Back to Methuselah*. Brentano's.
Robert Lansing. *The Peace Negotiations*. Houghton.
Anonymous. *The Mirrors of Downing Street*. Putnam.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have at my disposal for free distribution a number of copies of the University of Pennsylvania's "Biographical Catalogue of the Matriculates of the College . . . 1749-1893," containing about 5000 entries, and I will gladly send one of these books to any library wanting it badly enough to pay for transportation. The weight is two and half pounds.

ASA DON DICKINSON, *Librarian*
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Library Co-operation with Latin America*

COMMUNICATION—both material and intellectual—between the United States and the Hispanic American Countries is daily becoming more easy . . . Interest in the intellectual, social, political, and economic life of the Hispanic-American peoples is keen everywhere in the United States and Canada.” How to forward intercourse between the United States and these peoples and especially by strengthening relations with the centers of book production and distribution is the subject of a report by the A. L. A. Sub-committee on Library Co-operation with Latin America, designed to accompany the remarkable display illustrative of Hispanic-American periodicals exhibited at the Swampscott conference.

Among the chief agencies mentioned by the Sub-Committee for the promotion of a good understanding and for the exchange of ideas between the United States and the other American countries are the Pan American Union, which while it has not emphasized the library aspect of the intellectual life of America has tended to foster intercourse, the exchange of publications and the general dissemination of knowledge; the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution; the Hispanic Society of America, which has begun of late years to devote attention to the Hispanic countries of America as well as those of Europe; and last, and most important, the Interamerican Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, a branch of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

This Association concentrates its thought and activities upon the effort to “make America, in the broadest sense of the word, acquainted with herself, and to establish relations of friendship and co-operation between the American peoples.” In the summer of 1920 it opened correspondence with some one hundred and forty Hispanic-American libraries with a view to inducing them to join the American Library Association and to co-operate with the libraries of the United States and Canada.

Besides publishing and distributing, in the main gratuitously, the magazine *Inter-America*, it is publishing and distributing a series of works, the Biblioteca Interamericana (composed of translations of important United States books into Spanish) to the leading libraries, universities, colleges, normal schools, learned

societies, ministries of public instruction, government officials, men of letters, newspapers and magazines and important individuals in the southern countries.

An equal number, five thousand copies, of the Interamerican Library, made up of translations of important Hispanic-American books into English, will be distributed in the same manner in the United States.

A particularly useful feature of the report is a list of Hispanic American book publishers and dealers. The Latin-American cities in the first rank as publishing centers are Mexico, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Montevideo, Habana, Bogotá, Lima, Caracas and Quito; in the second, are São Paulo, Guayaquil, La Plata, Asunción, San José de Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Panamá, La Paz, Sucre, Managua, Tegucigalpa, Rosario, Santiago de Cuba and some of the larger cities of México and Brazil, such as Guadalajara, Puebla, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Monterey; and São Salvador (Bahia), Recife (Pernambuco) and Bello Horizonte (Minas Geraes).

Altho not in America, Madrid and Barcelona are important centers for the publication of Hispanic-American books.

The principal Hispanic American publishers and booksellers are:

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

“Alfa y Omega.” Callao, 573
Sociedad Internacional de Editores. Florida, 32
Señores Cabaut y Compania. Alsina y Bolívar
Señores Maucci Hermanos. Sarmiento, 1059
Señor A. García Santos. Moreno, 500
Compañía Sudamericana de Billetes de Banco. Chile, 263, y Cangallo, 559
Casa Editorial “San Martín”
Senores Franzetti y Compañía. Méjico, 1687
Librería “La Facultad” del Señor Juan Roldan. Florida, 436
Señores Otero y Compañía. Bolívar, 889
“La Cultura Argentina.” Avenid de Mayo, 646

BOLIVIA

La Paz

Señores González y Medina
Señores Arno Hermanos

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro

Livraria Crux Coutinho*
Senhor J. Ribeiro de Santos. Rua de San José, 82
Livraria Francisco Ives. Rua Ouvidor, 166

*The first of these specializes in legal publications; the second, in school texts; and the third, in literature, history, etc.

CHILE

Santiago

“La Joya Literaria.” Ahumada, 125
Imprenta Universitaria, de los Señores Valenzuela

*Summary of the report of the A. L. A. Sub-committee on Library Co-operation with Latin America (Frederick C. Hicks, chairman, and Peter H. Goldsmith)

Hermanos. *Castilla*, 1770
 Messrs. Hume and Walker. Ahumada, 357
 Empresa Zig-Zag. Teatinos, 666
 Señores Zamorano y Caperán. Compañía, 1015
 Señor Guillermo Miranda. Compañía, 1095

COLOMBIA
Bogotá
 Librería Colombiana. Señores Camacho, Roldán y Tamayo. Calle Doce, 168
 Señor Director de la Imprenta Nacional.
 Casa Editorial Salesiana. Carrera Quinta, 122
 Imprenta "Minerva." Carrera Sexta, 97 G
 "Aguila Negra" Editorial. Carrera Séptima, 540
 Señores J. V. Mogollón y Compañía. Carrera Novena, 256
 Imprenta de "La Luz." Carrera Séptima, 590
 Librería Nueva, Señores Jorge Roa y Compañía. Calle Doce, 171
 Casa Editorial de Arboleda y Valencia
Medellin
 Señores Félix Bodout e Hijos
 Señores Jorge Escobar y Compañía
Manizales
 Imprenta del "Renacimiento"
 Señor Aquilino Villegas Hoyos

COSTA RICA
San José
 Señores Sauter y Compañía
 Señores Trejos Hermanos
 Señora María V. de Lines

CUBA
Habana
 Sociedad Editorial "Cuba Contemporánea." O'Reilly, 11
 Señores Rambla y Bouza. Obispo, 35
 Señor Jorge Morlón. Zulueta, 36
 "La Moderna Poesía." Obispo, 135
 Librería Wilson. Obispo, 52
 Señor Ricardo Veloso. Galiano, 62

GUATEMALA
Guatemala
 Señores Sánchez y de Guise, Sucesores
 Señores Ayestas y Compañía
 Unión Tipográfica
 Señores E. Goubaud y Compañía
 Señor José Montallegre P.
 Señor Juan M. Funes

MEXICO
Mexico, D. F.
 Librería e Imprenta de los Señores Herrero Hermanos. Plaza de la Concepción, 7
 Librería de la Viuda de Ch. Bouret. Avenida de Mayo, 45
 Librería e Imprenta de Murguía. Coliseo Viejo, 2
 Librería de Andrés Botas
 Señores Porrúa Hermanos. Segunda Calle del Reloj

NICARAGUA
Granada
 Librería de los Padres Jesuitas
 Librería de los Padres Salesianos
 Librería Católica

Managua
 Señor Carlos Heuberger
 Señor Gregorio Matus
 Señor J. Andrés García
 Señor Toribio Matamoros J.
 Señores Rois Hermanos

León
 Seminario de León

Bluefields
 Mr. F. F. Platts
 La Voz del Atlántico

PANAMA
Panama
 Señor José de la Cruz Herrera
 Señores L. Preciado y Compañía
 Señor Director General de la Imprenta Nacional
 Señores Benedetti Hermanos
 "La Tipografía Moderna" del Señor Guillermo Andreu
 Señor Director General del Hospicio de Huérfanos

PERU
Lima
 Imprenta Gil. Calle Banco del Herrador
 Messrs. Colville & Company. Calle de San Pedro.
 Librería e Imprenta Galland. Calle de la Merced
 Messrs. C. Southwell and Co. Calle de Pando
 Tipografía de "El Lucero." Calle de Boza
 Madame E. Rosay, Librería Francesa Científica. Calle de la Merced, 634-636

EL SALVADOR
San Salvador
 Tipografía "Unión" del Señor Antonio Dutruz
 Mr. Samuel Dawson. 10 Avenida Norte
 Señor Director de la Imprenta Nacional Sección Editorial
 Librería Universal del Señor Tomás Murcia
 Casa Editorial del Señor Arturo Reyes

URUGUAY
Montevideo
 Señores Berreiro y Compañía. J. C. Gómez, 1450
 Señor Vazque Cores. 18 de Julio, 973
 Señor J. J. Schmit. 18 de Julio, 880
 Señores Monteverde y Compañía. 25 de Mayo, 499
 Señores Cormini Hermanos. 18 de Julio, 936
 Señor Francisco Ibarra. Rincon, 601

VENEZUELA
Caracas
 Empresa "El Cojo"
 Tipografía "El Comercio"
 Señor Manrique Pecanins
 Imprenta "Bolivar"
 Señores Maury Hermanos
 Librería Espanola

The sub-committee is of the opinion that a permanent committee ought to be created and the scope of the committee should be so enlarged as to include the Hispanic nations of Europe, as well as those of America, under the name of The Committee on Library Co-operation With the Hispanic Peoples.

Such a committee would serve as a medium for exchange of thought between libraries and library organizations of the respective countries and would inform librarians of the United States and Canada and of the Hispanic countries regarding development of publications in other countries, new publishers and booksellers, books and periodicals published in the respective countries, and would serve as a link between the A. L. A. and other organizations interested.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., is collecting a library about Roosevelt, and would be glad to receive any material or information regarding material which should belong to such a collection. Address: R. W. G. Vail, Assistant Director, Bureau of Research and Information, Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Correlation of Library Science Courses*

A S lack of time and funds prevented the Committee on Library Training from executing the whole duty prescribed it by the by-laws, to "investigate the whole subject of library schools," it has concentrated on the formulation of standards for library training classes and summer schools, and on a report on the character of instruction in cataloging given by library schools as a possible factor in the present situation of dearth of catalogers. The latter report is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

The purpose of this first report is to "evaluate and to seek to correlate the courses of instruction offered in training for library service by the various library training classes and summer schools of the country, thereby presenting a uniformity of standards and a basis for staff grading and certification in secondary education in library work." The Committee was further impelled to undertake this evaluation by a communication from the Library Workers' Association, which wished to see some system established whereby summer correspondence and lecture courses may all be brought into their proper relation to a library school degree, feeling that until the opportunity to take a course in library training is open to everyone that the standards in the profession can not be expected materially to advance.

The Committee believes there is a place in the system of library training for thoro, carefully prepared and properly supervised correspondence courses in certain branches of library work, especially if sponsored by a library school and if regular school credit could be granted for such work, and that some of the regular library schools granting admission by examination might well offer summer courses for which the same credit is given as for equivalent courses in the regular school, such courses, for instance, as are now open to college graduates at the University of Illinois Library School. The Committee is, however, convinced that the library schools should first adopt a uniform system of evaluating the credit granted for the various courses, as there is no uniformity in present practice, some schools assigning courses a certain number of credits, others a certain number of periods and others a certain number of hours. A unit of credit similar to the "semester hour" of the standard colleges and universities is recommended.

*Summary of report of A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, Malcolm G. Wyer, Chairman; W. W. Appleton, Emma V. Baldwin, Mary E. Hazeltine, John A. Lowe, Margaret Mann, Carrie E. Scott, Frank K. Walter.

The Sub-Committee reporting on the comparative value of training for library service given by training classes and summer schools, consisting of Carrie E. Scott (Chairman) and Frank K. Walter, elucidates these differences by a series of definitions and parallels.

Training Class. A library training class is one conducted by a library for the purpose of training students in library science for efficient service in the local library, and of developing in each individual desirable qualifications for general library work. The technical courses are presented from the viewpoint of the local organization and conditions, and the study of books, both general literature and reference, is emphasized. The course, usually six months in length and preparing for the first grade of library service, is given over for the first half to lectures and preparation of assigned work, and for the second to required practice work in various departments and branches of the library. The total hours of work for study and practice should cover about 7½ hours a day for five days in the week, or about 37½ hours a week. Apprentice classes, in which individuals are given instruction in the routine work of the library unaccompanied by any lectures or problems on the basic principles of library science, should not rank with a training class, and no certificate should be given for such work.

Summer Library Schools, conducted by State Library Commissions and a number of universities and colleges for the purpose of offering intensive courses in library science, usually for a period of six weeks, of about forty-two hours, vary in the scope of the courses given with the purpose of the institution giving them. Several universities and colleges offer general elementary courses, covering the whole field of library science, while in others, according to the report made by Henry N. Sanborn in 1920, "the aim is not so much a general birds-eye view of the field as training in one division of library science."

In the matter of entrance requirements, the minimum educational requirement for both the training class and summer school should be a complete high school course or its equivalent. Since emphasis in the majority of summer schools is placed on improving the work of those already in the service, a paid position as librarian or assistant or a definite written appointment should be an entrance requirement. Some university and college classes require college degrees or credit for at least one year's college work. Most libraries require an en-

trance examination for their training classes. Miss Welles in a paper read before the library training section in the 1917 A. L. A. conference at Louisville recommended college entrance examinations as a fair basis, if adapted to local high school standards, with technical questions omitted. One paper of one hundred points, forty on literature, thirty on history and thirty on general information would be an adequate test, and a "personality mark" should count fifty per cent toward an entrance credit. In the absence of entrance examinations to summer schools, there should also be a personality mark and an informational test, credit for which should be counted with the general average.

For both training classes and summer school the major courses in library technique require instructors with library training from accredited library schools. One instructor for every eight to twelve students is about the average in the summer schools. The Sub-Committee recommends as the essential courses to be included in the curriculum of both training class and summer school, and the minimum hours to be devoted to each: Cataloging, not less than 20 hours; Classification, 12 hours; Order work and Trade Bibliography, 5 hours; Loan Work, 5 hours in training class, 2 hours in summer school; Shelf-Listing, 2 hours; Accession, 2 hours; Book Numbers, 1 hour; Mechanical Preparation for Shelves, 1 hour; Reference Work, 12 hours; Children's Work, including juvenile Book Selection, 10 hours; Administration, at least eight lectures, with subject matter more general for summer school students than for those in training class, where the organization and scope of the local library will naturally receive more emphasis; and adult Book Selection, at least ten hours in summer school, and one lecture period a week thruout the six months of the training class.

The training class also has the advantage of cultural courses, such as sociology seminars and the study of current periodicals and newspapers, which cannot be given in the restricted time of a summer school. The summer school student, consequently, should be required to complete a year's course in reading, including standard books in general literature, fiction, history, sociology and current literature, and based on some officially recommended course, after he has taken the summer course, and to be examined on this course of reading before he is granted a certificate from the summer school.

System of Grading. A uniform system of grading should be followed, in order to get uniform standards established. The following scheme for grading manuscripts and making out averages is suggested as a basis for discussion: A or E, 95-

100; B or G plus, 90-94; C or G, 85-89; D or F, 80-84; P, 75-79; Failure, below 75. In determining the general average, in order to equalize the value of the short and long courses the course of study should be divided into three units, each worth 300. Averages should be made for each group and the general average obtained by adding these three averages and dividing by three. The relative value of the different courses is suggested as follows: Unit 1: Cataloging, 100%; Classification, 100%; Trade Bibliography and Order, 50%; Binding and Mending, 25%; Shelf-listing, 25%; average, 300%. Unit 2: Reference, 100%; Children's Work, 75%; Administration, 75%; Loan, 25%; Poster, 25%; average, 300%. Unit 3: Fiction, 100%; General Book Selection, 100%; Current Events, 100%; average, 300%; general average, 100%. Any number of courses may be included in the unit provided the sum of percentages is not more than 300.

College Credits. For the general course in training class and summer school a college or university should give at least three hours credit. Practice varies in middle-western colleges, as Butler College and Oberlin College give three hours' credit, while Miami University gives five hours.

Practice Work. For the training class Miss Welles recommends fifty per cent practice and fifty class work and study. In the summer school, if the student is inexperienced a month's practice under the direction of a trained librarian should be required.

School Library Control in Michigan

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Referring to an article appearing in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of May 15, 1921, page 442, permit me to say that neither the State Library nor the State Board of Library Commissioners have had any control of school libraries in this state. The penal fine money is devoted to the school library fund apportioned to schools maintaining libraries on the basis of the school census. The school board of each school district purchases books for the school library from a preferred list selected by the State Librarian and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The county commissioner of schools acts in an advisory capacity with the teacher and the school board in the selection of the books from the preferred list.

The state library has charge of the traveling libraries which are sent to schools or other educational institutions; this, however, has nothing to do with school libraries.

MARY C. SPENCER, *State Librarian.*

"The Catalog Situation"

WHY are not more catalogers available? What qualities are required in catalogers which are not supplied? Do the graduates of library schools adequately meet the needs? Are catalog departments so organized as to give catalogers independent work? Do catalogers give any time to other branches of library work? Is routine work actually confined to clerical workers or are trained catalogers obliged to attend to details of typing, etc.? Letters covering these points were sent by the A. L. A. Sub-Committee on the Training of Catalogers to six college libraries, two special libraries, the Library of Congress, the H. W. Wilson Company, seven large public libraries, and to the Secretary of the Massachusetts and Minnesota Library Commissions, who sent in reports from the libraries of these two states.

Answers to the letters have cast much light on the four factors selected by the Sub-Committee as contributing to and influencing cataloging: (1) Selection of students who enter the library schools; (2) Methods of instruction in library schools; (3) Attitude of librarians towards the subject and towards their catalogers; (4) Attitude of the profession towards the subject.

There seems to be a tendency to lay too much stress in the selection of library school students on their "personal charm," or ability to meet the public generally, and what the Sub-Committee calls "the mouse type" is thought best fitted for work in the cataloging department where little or no contact with the public is necessary.

But if this type has come to be synonymous with the catalog type there is no hope for the expansion of the subject. A cataloger with executive ability put into certain catalog departments could bring new life into the whole library and probably cut the cost of administration. Since library work, combining the demand for business and scholarly attainments, requires a combination of talents often difficult to find in one individual, it is very necessary that those who select persons to enter the profession should study the demands as well as the individual. The research and bibliographical side of library work should be given the same consideration as is given to the social or public side. It should receive its proper emphasis and be so presented to prospective librarians as to give it its true value in the library scheme.

*Summary of report of A. L. A. Sub-Committee on the Training of Catalogers, Margaret Mann, chairman.

The Sub-Committee suggests that a pamphlet should be prepared with this in mind, showing what cataloging really is: its administrative bearing on the library scheme, its relation to research and its interest as a profession, but omitting as far as possible the mechanical methods of constructing a catalog. The library schools could give this pamphlet to prospective students.

"There is a tendency in library schools to tie up all questions of the detail of form, accuracy, neatness, narrowness, legibility, style, orthography and punctuation with the instruction in cataloging." This method of teaching, however, is likely to result in an abiding dislike for cataloging on the part of students who have executive ability but are unwilling to spend time and effort on mastering so much detail. It has been found that a large majority of library school graduates who do take up cataloging are well grounded in this technique, but are also often lacking in the ability to discard iron-clad rules when necessary and to apply reason to a case not covered by rules; also that the manufacture of technically perfect catalog cards looms larger before them than the problem of getting the books before the reader in their true significance. Since much library school instruction lays heavier stress on the author side than the subject side of cataloging, graduates are not altogether to blame for their frequent inability to grasp the problems of subject headings. It is more important for them to know this in view of the fact that probably seventy-five per cent of the users of a catalog are in search of information from the subject side rather than from the author side.

The teaching and drill of technique can be removed from cataloging exclusively by bringing it into relation with the curriculum as a whole. Tests of accuracy, neatness, spelling, punctuation, etc., can be given which will soon disclose the strength or weakness of the student in these particulars, without making the test an exercise in writing catalog cards. Such details are as essential in the preparation of any other manuscript or copy, and might equally as well be linked up with reference work, bibliography or the course in library printing. In this way more time can be given to the larger and broader considerations of the subject. Catalogers' time need not be wasted in doing the work which a typist can do, and they can study the demands made upon the special library with which they are connected, and so master the

books making up the collection as to make available all the information they contain.

The variety of the demands made on the cataloger in the large and small libraries would make it seem wise for the library school to offer an advanced elective course in cataloging. By offering advanced work and by segregating the unnecessary detail from the elementary course there would be opportunity for more emphasis on subject headings, reference books and actual cataloging experience.

The results of the investigation of the Sub-Committee would go to show that the work of catalogers is appreciated in most libraries, and that there is an effort made to give catalogers every consideration, tho it is also probably true that they are underpaid except in instances where they combine a certain amount of executive ability with their special subject.

Most libraries, even those of medium size, reported that the work is so organized that catalogers are relieved of minor details.

The catalogers' intensive knowledge of all material that enters the library is not used in other departments of the library as much as it might and should be. But Yale reports that "the catalogers do assist at the Reference Desk, answer questions which come thru the mail, in the subjects which they are handling, assist in the arrangement of exhibitions, call the attention of the order department to books needed, etc." If libraries would find it possible so to arrange the staff as to make an interchange of work between departments, there would undoubtedly be an improvement in all branches. Under prevailing conditions there is little opportunity for personal distinction in cataloging work, as the work of the individual cataloger is anonymous. Some library administrators, influenced by their trustees, are frequently apt to consider the expense of cataloging without also taking into consideration the dependence of all other branches of library work on the catalog, and without realizing that catalogers are creating an instrument which is to last as long as the library lasts, which shows the results of the analytical tests of books and without which the reference assistants could not fulfill their part of the service which they are supposed to give.

The attitude of the profession towards the subject is, to a great extent, the fault of the catalogers themselves. The profession in general wants results without too much discussion of the methods employed to obtain these results. Little is gained by such discussion, and much may be lost. It has already furnished a target

for some writers in and out of the library profession who regard catalogs and catalogers as fair game, and it is likely to create an entirely false impression of the really solid and valuable work of the cataloger. "So much attention has been focused upon minor, tho important, qualifications of the cataloger that few have discovered the real significance and reward of this work."

So the Sub-Committee further suggests:

That librarians study the organization of the library with a view to greater opportunities for catalogers to develop and use the information they have to give. Assistants can derive neither pleasure nor profit from their work without inspiration from the head of the institution.

That the members of the library profession inform themselves about the subject of cataloging, that they may estimate it from its results rather than from its methods.

Recruiting for Library Service*

THE A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service, appointed by President Tyler November 24, 1920, has concentrated its efforts on the presentation of library work as a desirable vocation to the undergraduates of American colleges and universities. No attempt was made to reach high school students, as the Committee considered such recruiting as more within the province of local libraries and library associations.

In January the committee, thru Headquarters office, circularized two hundred college and university librarians with letters containing three suggestions as to how the librarian might present librarianship as a calling to undergraduates: attractively written articles in student publications; talks by convincing speakers, such as the librarian of the college or an alumnus who is a librarian, to student assemblies; personal interviews with students who seem adapted to library work. Vocational advisors in the same institutions were also sent letters, while the A. L. A. headquarters provided them with ammunition in the shape of literature free or at cost. Approximately three thousand copies of "Books and a Vocation," published by the Association of American Library Schools, have been distributed to date.

Funds are lacking to make more publications of this kind entirely free for distribution by vocational advisors and from the desks of college libraries thruout the country, but it is expected

*Summary of report of A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for library Service, Judson T. Jennings, chairman.

that literature can be supplied in sufficient quantity to be loaned at least to interested students.

Letters have also been sent to a selected list of writers on vocational subjects and to vocational guidance associations, assuming their interest in librarianship as a profession, stating the need for educated, trained and experienced workers, and referring the writers to the local librarians, to whom a copy of the letter was sent, for further information. The letters to associations asked that a definite place on their program be provided for the presentation of library work as a desirable vocation.

A feature not yet developed but likely to bring results is the preparation of articles on library work for periodicals and magazines.

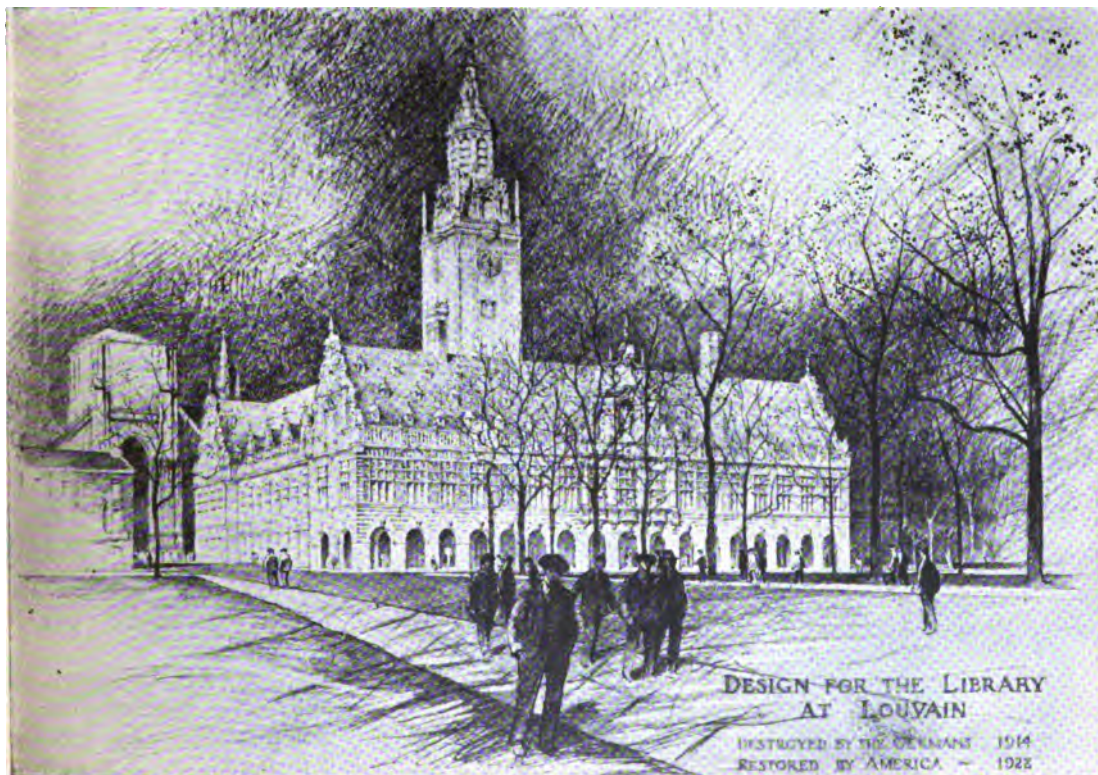
Headquarters circularized the college papers, sending material which could be used editorially or as a news story, and individual requests for information by editors personally interested or follow-up "interviews" with the college librarian showed that some impression had been made.

Committees were appointed by the following schools:

Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Library School of the Los Angeles Pub-

lic Library, Chautauqua School for Librarians, Library School of the University of Wisconsin, Library School of Western Reserve University, New York State Library School, Syracuse University Library School, University of Illinois Library School, University of Washington Library School, Library School of The New York Public Library.

In the last-named school the work was assigned to the Alumni Council, which consists of a representative of each class which has been enrolled in the school, and already has machinery set up for carrying out thru Regional Chairmen such plans as fit in with the work of the A. L. A. Committee. An attractive poster, the expense of which was met by the school, was prepared to be sent out for posting on school and college bulletin boards. Information on salaries to be expected by library workers with one or two years' training in library schools was compiled by Ernest J. Reece (LIBRARY JOURNAL, May 15) to enable advisors and vocation directors to answer with confidence one of the most embarrassing of the objections raised by students against taking up library work as a career.



PROPOSED NEW BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN; WARREN AND WETMORE, NEW YORK, ARCHITECTS. THE CORNER STONE WAS LAID ON JULY 27TH BY PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

A. L. A. Presidents 1876-1903



These portraits of the presidents of the A. L. A. from 1876 to 1903 were collected by Mrs. Henry J. Carr.

Top Row, Left to Right: Justin Winsor, 1876-85; William Frederick Poole, 1885-87; Charles Ammi Cutter, 1887-89.

Second Row, Frederick Morgan Crunden, 1889-90; Samuel Swett Green, 1891; William Isaac Fletcher, 1891-92; Melvil Dewey, 1892-93.

Third Row: Josephus Nelson Larned, 1893-94; Henry Munson Utley, 1894-95; John Cotton Dana, 1895-96.

Fourth Row: William Howard Brett, 1896-97; Herbert Putnam, 1898; William Coolidge Lane, 1898-99; Reuben Gold Thwaites, 1899-1900.

Fifth Row: Henry James Carr, 1900-01; John Shaw Billings, 1901-02; James Kendall Hosmer, 1902-03.

The New Abridged Decimal Classification*

THERE has been a great increase in recent years in the number of small libraries in this country, caused by the normal development of public libraries and the growth of school and special libraries. There has been at the same time an inevitable increase in the size and cost of the full tables of the Decimal Classification. Both the earlier abridged editions were too old to make provision for the newer topics which form a large part of the present day library, so that a new edition of the Abridgment is welcome.

The Explanation has in the main been brought up to date. "Name catalog," a survival of the old days of separate author and subject lists, has been retained however when "catalog" would be better. The section on book numbers admits that many librarians no longer consider them necessary but their use is assumed thruout. Under Fiction, p. 11, for example, we read "Omit the class number entirely and use merely the book number." As a matter of fact, when book numbers are abandoned they are usually dropped first of all from fiction. Under "Sizes on shelves," p. 5, the symbol for over-size is to be prefixed to the book number, tho even when book numbers are used many librarians prefer to prefix the size symbol to the class number.

The present work, unlike the earlier editions, is not merely an abridgment of the full tables but a simplification as well. One has only to compare, for instance, the sections on 570, biology, in the two cases to see how much clearer the new edition is, especially to the untrained and inexperienced classifier. Some of the new notes, like the one under 900, history, are so helpful that one wishes there were more of them.

What might be called "synonymous numbers" have in general been helpfully treated. For example, under 214, Providence, the note "See 231 for Christian view" is enlightening. There have been retained from the full tables, however, many references that simply send the classifier from one heading to another, with no explanation. For example, under 391, one reads, "See 646 Clothing," and under 646 "See also 391

Costume and care of the person." (One wonders incidentally why "See" in one place and "See also" in another.) The novice is quite as likely to be puzzled as helped by this and would still be in doubt as to which number should be given to a book discussing, let us say, the principles of artistic dress; nor in this case would the index help him out. There are too many references of this sort which explain nothing and are clear only to the experienced classifier. The directions under 390 would seem to be adequate for books on modern customs, but every beginner is puzzled to know where to class material on the daily life of ancient people; e. g. the Greeks or Romans, and nowhere in the book could he find any help.

Under individual biography the use of the number 92 is advised and no mention is made of the shorter and more frequently used B.

As this abridgment is intended especially for small libraries it is difficult to understand why the elaborate "Table for school and college publications" should be retained, as it is seldom used even in large libraries. There are very few small libraries that would have enough material on the geology of Europe, Asia, or Africa to warrant printing the geographical subdivisions under these heads. In general, however, the large garment has been cut down intelligently to meet the needs of the smaller stature.

It is a pity that there is nowhere a suggestion of the possibility of an alphabetic as an alternative to a numerical arrangement. Most small libraries would find their material on American geology more useful if arranged alphabetically by states rather than by the groups given in the tables. It would have been well too to suggest various alternatives in literature; such as combining 814 and 818, 824 and 828, etc. instead of keeping the separate group of miscellany. In an open shelf library this facilitates the finding of the works of a prose writer. Many libraries too would like to consider the possibility of arranging all poetry written in English in one alphabet, and all plays in another, regardless of whether the author was born in Australia, Canada, England, or the United States. This arrangement has as many advantages for poetry and plays as for fiction.

*Dewey, Melvil. Abridged Decimal Classification and Relativ Index. . . Ed. 3 Revised. Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y., 1921.

The index shows a gratifying number of new topics, tho X-rays and Women's Clubs are missing here as they are from the index to the full tables. In a work which will undoubtedly be much used in school libraries, it would be well to have entries under Montessori method and Gary system.

The new work contains not quite so many pages as the former editions, but this is due to economy in printing, as there is an increased number of entries, especially in the index. Legibility has in no case been sacrificed and the book is pleasing to the eye and easy to consult.

MARY L. SUTLIFF.

Library Service for Schools*

ONE of the difficulties which has stood in the way of the proper development of school libraries, has been the task of getting information concerning them before the people who should be most interested. The library sections of the educational associations are attended by librarians. Discussions of school libraries appear in the library periodicals, and are read by librarians. The fact that teachers fail to "co-operate" causes the school librarians to wring their hands and almost to despair of being able to attain the ideals they have set for themselves. No doubt teachers would gladly co-operate if they understood what librarians are trying to do, or if they knew how much help they could receive not only from the school library, but from the local public library and the state library.

A recent *Bulletin* of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a manual for teachers and librarians on the library service which the state is able to render to the schools. Prepared by librarians and educators of experience, it not only sets forth clearly and in untechnical terms the library resources of the State of Massachusetts, but it discusses school library problems and devotes two-thirds of its eighty pages to information which is of value to teachers and school librarians thruout the country. Without going deeply into the technical side of the work, enough space is devoted to the catalog and the classification to show their use.

The major part of the *Bulletin* is devoted to the selection of books for the school library, and to an outline for teaching the use of the library. Several excellent annotated book lists are given, covering both general reference material and magazines, as well as books and mag-

azines on education. Brief bibliographies at the ends of chapters add much to the value of the *Bulletin* for general use.

The authors have taken a distinctly advanced point of view in their treatment of the school library. Almost all the printed matter of recent years dealing with the question of the library and the school, has practically ignored the elementary school and confined discussion to the problems of the high school. The majority of school systems giving library instruction at all, give it in the high school, neglecting entirely the grades where all the children could be reached, because all of the children pass thru the grades and only a small minority of them thru the high school. The outline given here for the instruction in the use of the library, gives quite as much attention to the grades as to the high school. The importance of library work in the grades will be recognized more and more in the future. The work of the high school library will be greatly simplified when the school library is unified and the instruction is carried on from the first grade under the supervision of a trained librarian who will be the school librarian instead of the librarian of the high school. This *Bulletin* points the way to an excellent development of the school library, and might well be used as a manual in other states. Massachusetts, which has long held the standard for the rest of the country of "a public library in every town" once more sets an example which could be followed with profit in many states which are now doing little or nothing to promote school library interests.

SABRA W. VOUGHT.

FOR SALE

The Library of the U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans (La.) has for sale several bound volumes and odd numbers of the *Century*, *Forum*, *Harper's*, *Open Court*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scribner's*, and *Dial*.

For prices and other particulars write to the librarian.

*Library service for schools, a manual for teachers and librarians, to be kept in the school or library. Prepared by Martha C. Pritchard, former librarian State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.; Florence E. Damon, librarian of the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.; E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Division of Public Libraries, Department of Education; Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of secondary education, Department of Education.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

AUGUST, 1921



ONE of the interesting features of the Swampscott conference was the presence of Melvil Dewey, unusual at recent conferences, as a representative of the founders, and he was decorated by Mrs. Carr with the gold ribbon which is meant to celebrate attendance at twenty-five A. L. A. conferences. We were in error in speaking recently of Mrs. Dewey as the only woman survivor from the 1876 meeting, and the Swampscott conference did itself honor in sending its greetings and appreciation to Miss Mathews, still a resident of Lynn tho for some years past retired from the active world by serious and sad illness. The conference also sent its sympathy to John G. Moulton, in well deserved tribute to one who had done great service to the library profession by his leadership in Massachusetts, who had done more than his bit in A. L. A. war work abroad, who had been largely responsible for the choice of Swampscott for a meeting place, and who in every way had earned the respect and affection of the many hundreds of friends who were saddened a few days later by the word of his untimely death.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE report of Dr. Raney on book buying pre-printed for the Swampscott conference and reprinted on another page, was especially interesting for its summary of the previous history of his committee and its predecessor which fought out with the American Publishers' Association the battle over library discounts. It was a serious disappointment to librarians that the estimate was not confirmed which gave eight per cent as the actual increase of cost to libraries when the net price system came into vogue, and this necessarily led to sharp contest in defence of library interests. The cost of marketing books, whether by publisher, importer or retailer, is so great, as librarians have reason to know from their own costs of housing and circulation, that the economical method in the case of imported books is to cut out the middleman or men and import direct from London, as the Committee advises. Under the present conditions of exchange this is especially economical. The reaction is, however, not to be over-

looked, that the loss of library purchases from the American market may make it impracticable to import the small editions of those books which are of professional rather than popular sale, thus withdrawing many books from American attention. It is these "overhead costs" which Dr. Raney overlooks in reiterating in the discussions at Swampscott his formula of "100 Per Cent Profit Plus" and challenging our statement that between thirty and forty cents to the shilling is a fair advertised price. This takes into account the discount necessary for the retail bookseller to keep stock and do business, as well as library discounts and when these are deducted and actual overhead costs to the importer reckoned there is no such thing as 100 per cent profit, unless it be on the few copies the importer himself sells at advertised retail price. Thruout the discussions on the pricing of books such facts should not be ignored, and it is to be hoped that all classes interested in the distribution of books may recognize their common aim, as illustrated in the welcome given by vote of the A. L. A. to the recently organized National Association of Book Publishers.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE Fordney Tariff bill which has passed the House, but is likely to receive extensive modification in the Senate, changes the tariff on books to twenty per cent, removes old books and books in foreign languages from the free list and makes American prices instead of foreign costs the basis of valuation. The changes in valuation and duties do not affect libraries, tho they emphasize the difference between costs and prices to libraries and those to the book-trade and individual purchasers. But libraries are seriously involved in the proposal to make old and foreign books dutiable because they must provide the necessary documents for free entry in these cases as well as with respect to English books. This would be a serious burden. Moreover, the new rule would prevent the importation of collections of old and rare books for American sale and thus limit the opportunity of libraries to make purchases. The A. L. A. committee should take prompt steps to make its voice heard in protest.

AN interesting question of library policy is on trial before the public opinion of Brookline. The trustees of the Brookline library declined to purchase Professor Chafee's "Freedom of Speech" or to receive it as a gift, on the avowed ground that it had made mis-statements in respect to a contemporary trial which the author had failed to correct when his attention was called to them, and that the character of the book had been impeached in a petition of eminent lawyers who had asked the Harvard Overseers to discipline the Professor. Professor Chafee had replied that he had corrected errors called to his notice, and as a result of the hearings held by a special committee of the Harvard Board of Overseers, the Board has declined to take the desired action and has given the petitioners "leave to withdraw." The question whether a particular book or periodical should be included in a library is one for the local board to determine; but an appeal to local public opinion from such a decision is properly in order, altho it is some times difficult to get a fair poll of public opinion in such a matter. When Henry Ford's *Dearborn Independent* was excluded from the Lynn library because of its anti-Jewish propogandism its editor made a violent attack upon the librarian which was not at all in order. As a complement of free speech

and free press, freedom of action on the part of responsible officials and local boards should be equally respected.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AN extraordinary tempest in Seattle arising from the action of the three women members of the library board who alleged that their ideals "cannot be comprehended by a majority" of the four men members, has been quelled by a firm letter from the Mayor supporting the majority and removing the minority, who announced that there would be no compromise with the majority. The storm center was an "aggrieved and discharged" employee who seemed to have been removed for cause, and an investigation by the Municipal League supported the majority in its action while a Civic Betterment League, which the women claim to represent, was said to be created for the occasion. The Mayor pointed out that the majority of the board must rule and that those who took individual rather than institutional views must give way. The defiant ladies are therefore to be replaced, the library board and the librarian, who was also attacked, have been vindicated, and for the time being "order reigns in Warsaw" altho the disputants are still on the war-path.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS elected for the Convention year 1920-1921 are: President, Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College; first vice-president, Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids; second vice-president, Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Executive Board, Gratia Countryman, Carl B. Roden, George S. Godard and H. H. B. Meyer.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section was held on the evening of June 21st with Malcolm G. Wyer of the University of Nebraska in the chair. There were twenty-seven persons present. Before proceeding to the regular program H. W. Wilson was given an opportunity to present the problem of financing the *Agricultural Index* which he stated was not paying expenses. After some discussion the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to meet with Mr. Wilson and endeavor to arrive at a solution of the problem.

Eunice R. Oberly of the Bureau of Plant Industry then read her paper entitled "Contributions of Librarians to Agricultural History and Research."

Alice M. Dougan of Purdue University Library read Mr. Hepburn's paper on "A Study of Agricultural Library Buildings." This was followed by discussion and Charles A. Green of Massachusetts Agricultural College exhibited the plans for his prospective new building.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the reading of the last two papers on Latin-American Agricultural Periodicals and Agricultural Publications in Canada was omitted. The chairman also spoke of the numerous suggestions for reform in the publication of agricultural bulletins which had been sent to the Section for action. It was voted to refer these to the Editorial Association.

The following officers were elected: President, Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, Mary G. Lacy, Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

WILLARD P. LEWIS, *Acting Secretary.*

CATALOG SECTION

"The Catalog Situation" and simplified cataloging were the main subjects discussed at the meetings of the Catalog Section. Papers were presented by Archibald Cary Coolidge on "The Objects of Cataloging"; by Louise Fargo Brown of Vassar College on "Adventures Among Catalogs"; by Frances Rathbone Coe on "Making the Dry Side of Cataloging Interesting"; by Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings on "How the Library of Congress Classification Works out in the Public Library"; by Clara P. Briggs on "The Handling of Refractory and Unusual Material in the Harvard Wendell Collection"; and by Henry B. Van Hoesen on "Short Cuts in Cataloging."

Referring to Dr. Coolidge's suggestion that occasional works in out-of-the-way tongues should not be fully cataloged at most libraries, Mrs. Jennings said that in the St. Paul Public Library only the author card is made for such works, but as soon as a demand arises for sub-cataloging, the books are cataloged by subject.

Suggestions as to remedies for the catalog situation were offered by Miss Mann, who spoke along the lines of the report of the Subcommittee on Library Training of Catalogers of which she is chairman. This report is summarized elsewhere in this number.

Referring to the isolation of the cataloging staff in many libraries, Miss Rathbone said that "until the cataloger is not only recognized, but . . . given a chance to work with the public . . . we are not going to be able to turn people in that direction."

Myra Poland said that at the Wilkes-Barre Public Library the catalogers have each two evenings in the reference room and can also go to the children's room.

Referring to Mrs. Coe's suggestion of organizing the catalog staff "along scientific lines rather than along purely routine lines," Miss Mann said that at Princeton it is done very satisfactorily, but it is rather difficult to arrange in every library.

Harriet B. Gooch of the Pratt School said that "in the last nine years, one-sixth of the people [at Pratt] have become catalogers," that people like cataloging but do not like a cataloging position, that in reply to a question put recently to twenty-four students, all but three said they liked cataloging, but all but three also said they would not like a cataloging position. As a rule, the reason given was the impossibility of contact with the public.

Mary Baker, speaking from the standpoint of the cataloger in charge of a catalog department, thought that it would be difficult to arrange for satisfactory transfers between dif-

ferent departments and that the problem might be largely solved if variety were provided in the cataloger's work. To be good at record work is not enough; the cataloger must grasp the public point of view as well. From her experience as an instructor in cataloging, Miss Baker agreed with Miss Gooch that students enjoy cataloging.

Phineas L. Windsor pointed out that administrative positions had attracted many of the best people and that "catalogers are pretty largely to blame for whatever there is in the present situation which is unsatisfactory. . . . I wish you would take up your work and when anything interesting in the relation of cataloging to the outside world comes up, be sure you have some hand in that work, and do not let the head librarian go ahead and do it, while you just sit meekly by."

T. Franklin Currier told of the successful ways in which the Harvard catalog department had been utilized in managing some special phase of work—for example, the making of a special list or the handling of a special collection—appropriation for these special tasks being provided. The cataloger of today does not, or ought not do mechanical work such as was necessary in the early days. A wide, and, still more, a specialized kind of knowledge is wanted today, and the cataloger in a special subject ought to be able to read the latest books on that subject, much as a college professor or instructor does, during, not after, a long working day.

Anna M. Monrad pointed out that librarians do not appreciate the value of cataloging; that the work of the reference library in the war received little recognition compared with that of any other kind of library; and that, with a view to minimizing the amount of routine work, the Catalog Section should aim at promoting more co-operation in book buying and in union lists. Referring to organizing cataloging by topics, that is done at Yale, as far as cataloging and classification are concerned, and somewhat in special reference work. The great difficulty in organizing the catalog department by topics is that there is insufficient appropriation. Catalogers cannot do a full day's cataloging work and keep abreast with any special subject, nor are salaries offered sufficient to entice college graduates to enter library work while pursuing their studies.

Mary E. Hyde, from her five years' experience as a cataloger and several years' teaching of cataloging, thought that the solution of the catalog difficulty is, to some extent, in the hands of the cataloging teachers who can awaken interest, but that many difficulties are outside the

teacher's control. The student interested in cataloging hears cataloging spoken of slightingly by people who have never cataloged. Then, too, cataloging departments are often in undesirable quarters, and "some of the people at the head of the cataloging department are not blessed with good dispositions," and are, furthermore, unable to arrange the work so as to provide the variety necessary to hold interest.

Miss Hyde thought that a new edition of the A. L. A. list of subject headings or a modified and simplified L. C. list would be enormously encouraging to the catalogers of this country.

On the suggestion of J. C. M. Hanson, sent by mail, the Section considered how to rally around the Library of Congress in its effort to secure trained catalogers. After hearing from Mr. Martel that the difficulty is largely one of salary, a communication on this subject was sent to the Council and the Association adopted a resolution endorsing this, and approving the sending of the communication to the chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Civil Service and the petition that the Executive Board consider sending a representative to Washington to argue such action as would enable the Library of Congress to compete successfully with other large libraries and with business houses in securing capable assistants.

CHILDREN'S SECTION

The Children's Section held two general sessions and two business meetings during the conference week.

The first general session was held Tuesday afternoon, June 21, with Alice I. Hazeltine presiding. The topic discussed was Children's Book Week, from three points of view—those of the publisher, the librarian and the bookseller. Frederic G. Melcher spoke on "Children's Book Week: a National Movement." Mr. Melcher told enthusiastically of the results of Children's Book Week in 1920, and of the hearty co-operation which had been given and would be given again in 1921 by women's clubs; Boy Scout organizations; churches; State Library Commissions; book stores; authors; magazine editors; moving picture managers; state and county fairs and newspapers. Replying to the suggestion that the slogan for Book Week be "better" rather than "more" books in the home, Mr. Melcher said that it was thought best to avoid any "uplift" propaganda; that the aim of the publishers and booksellers in their co-operation is to produce and sell the best books for children. The librarian's point of view was given by Clara W. Hunt, who emphasized the opportunity for publicity which this book week affords, reminding us at the same time that it

must be so used as to advertise the worth-while books, not the mediocre and undesirable. The bookseller's point of view was given by Bertha Mahoney of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston, who pointed out that permanent interest in book buying and reading can be aroused by this week of intensive advertising and urged all forces interested to unite in an effort to secure better reviewing and advertising of children's books. A fifteen-minute general discussion followed, opened by Franklin K. Matthews, of the National Boy Scout organization, who said that this week will be successful "in proportion as we put brains and conscience into it."

The report of the Book Production Committee was read by Alice Jordan, chairman. This committee is to be continued with the same personnel.

The second general session was held Wednesday afternoon, June 22. Elva S. Smith of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, speaking on "Present Day Problems in Book Selection," advocated maintaining high standards in our selection of books for children, keeping the best of the old and choosing from the new only those which have intrinsic merit.

Effie L. Power's paper on "The Children's Librarian of Today and Tomorrow" is given in full in this number.

Following Miss Power's paper there was discussion of various problems and phases of work: Book Reviews by Lenore Power and Marion Cutter, who pointed out that the magazines and newspapers which give the best book reviews do not give enough space to reviews of children's books, that reviews should not be made a medium for one's own interpretation and that we need more reviewers and more "discriminating" reviews; "The Project Problem and Reserve Books" by Jean Rose and Julia Carter; "Story-telling and Club Work" by Lillian Smith, who spoke enthusiastically of the results of both activities and their influence upon children, and by Nina C. Brotherton, who spoke in regard to training for story-telling to children, mentioning the three "essentials" to be obtained thru training: (1) instruction in selection of stories; (2) instruction in adaptation of material; (3) instruction in methods of presentation, with practice under supervision before groups of children; "Reading for Credit" by Marion Schwab who warned against making reading an obligation rather than a pleasure to school children; and "Attendance at the A. L. A.," by Miss Day who urged attendance at meetings because of the benefit and inspiration obtained from this general discussion of problems which confront us all.

At the close of this session a film was shown of the children's library work in France. This was done thru the courtesy of the American Committee for the Devastated Regions of France, and the report of the work from Jessie Carson, director, Library Department, was read by Mary E. Ahern.

At the business meeting, committee reports were presented, committees appointed, and two new committees created. The Booklist Committee is to be continued and Elizabeth Knapp and Janet Jerome were appointed members, Miss Knapp as chairman with power of appointing other members as may seem necessary. The new committees created were: (1) A Committee on Book Evaluation, to be made up of five members of the section, to serve for one year each; (2) A Publicity Committee, to develop work with children, to have three members, both committees to be appointed by the incoming chairman.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library; vice-chairman, Gertrude E. Avey, Chief Children's Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library; secretary, Lenore St. J. Power of the New York Public Library.

GRACE ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The college and reference section met on the lawn on Friday afternoon, June 24th. About two hundred and fifty attended. Augustus H. Shearer of the Grosvenor Library presided.

M. Llewellyn Raney of Johns Hopkins University spoke on "The Present Status of Foreign Book-Buying." A great many people were especially interested, as they had read the bulletins of the committee, and the report. Dr. Raney drew freely on these and on his forthcoming bulletin, but was able to go more intimately into certain phases than he had done in print. He took up first the book trade with Germany and went into the different plans of the German publishers, the Boersenverein, the booksellers and the government. The general advice was that twice the domestic rate plus ten per cent was a very fair price. As to English books, Dr. Raney defended his Bulletin entitled "100% Profit Plus" and gave figures and reasoning which showed that some American publishers had evidently made much more than 100% profit. He then went on to show how some houses had come down and advised acceptance of the rate of the English price at current exchange for the shilling plus two cents per shilling for expense, or direct importation

if the book could be waited for. Parcel post was advised in preference to freight always. The proposition of the Agence des Libraires et des Publications (A. L. P.) was discussed at length, with regard to new books, periodicals and antiquities. Comments will appear in Bulletin 9.

Nathaniel L. Goodrich of Dartmouth College gave a statement of some fairly extensive buying in Germany. Dartmouth had some free money, and a member of the faculty going to France undertook to go to Germany to purchase books. Altogether, he had \$4,077 in marks and francs to spend. The cables and transportation cost about \$1,000, that is, a total of about \$5,077. The material is not yet all unpacked or counted, and the number of "volumes" may be larger, but 5,105 volumes at least were secured, many or most of them of sets of scientific periodicals. At present there is another man doing the same thing, whose expenses are being paid, and it is estimated that the total expense will be about \$1.35 a volume. Mr. Goodrich confirmed the statement of Dr. Raney about mails being preferable to freight.

Franklin F. Hopper, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Administration, spoke on the subject of the A. L. A. questionnaire for library statistics. This was first sent out in 1914 for information for A. L. A. headquarters and for the libraries themselves, and about seven hundred libraries reported. It was sent out again in 1921 with additional items, mainly about salaries. The trouble felt was that it was not applicable to college and reference libraries. Is the form suitable? Can it be revised to apply to both reference and circulating libraries, or shall there be a separate form for the former? Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hopper's statement of the problem, it was moved that a committee be appointed from the section to work with the Administration Committee.

Herbert O. Brigham of the Rhode Island State Library presented the plans of the Information Section of the National Research Council. The Council was organized during the war and has been continued, receiving \$5,000,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, in part for a building, \$500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, and other amounts from the General Education Board, the Commonwealth Board, and several corporations. Bulletins, Reprints and Circulars are issued. The organ is the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*. The purpose is to assist research in various ways, to encourage research in universities and colleges, to link industrial concerns with research work, to urge the sup-

port of special libraries, to publish papers, to prepare bibliographies. The Information Service is a clearing house for scientific information to co-operate with informational sources, including libraries, laboratories, research institutions and individuals. It obtains information about problems and work in process, and issues bulletins with information about laboratories and funds available for research. Inquiries are answered without charge, but there is a fee for special research. The Council is independent of the government and of any commercial organization. The Research Information Service is headed by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes and has its headquarters in Washington.

Clement W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library stated that two members of the Council were present, Harrison W. Craver and himself, and added two points of interest to libraries—that the Council had exerted influence on the Smithsonian to reissue Bolton; and hoped to take a census of American libraries for research. Eunice R. Oberly of the Bureau of Plant Industry said that there was proposed the establishment of a clearing house for duplicate separates and duplicate periodicals. It has also been suggested that there should be co-operation with reference libraries in reproducing at cost of time short reference lists.

At this point, a letter was read from Robert J. Usher of the John Crerar Library on brief lists of references on specific questions.

Walter L. Brown of the Buffalo Public Library followed, and speaking from the standpoint of the public libraries, said they were in especial need of short lists backed by authorities. Such lists would count for a great deal more than lists made by public libraries themselves. Selected books have greater circulation than the mass of books. Learned libraries take pride in making lists, but the question is, does the public get the benefit? Mr. Brown spoke, by request, of a list just published by his library, "The United States," compiled in response to a demand, but reiterated in closing the need for brief lists from authoritative sources.

Harry M. Lydenberg presented the work of the Committee on Foreign Publications, and read parts of its report. One part referred especially to relations with G. E. Stechert and Company, and another to the possibility of making lists of duplicates available for international exchange, together with periodicals wanted, such lists to be sent to the Institute of International Education. Mr. Sloog of the A. L. P. referred to certain possibilities of filling in periodicals, and Dr. Andrews in his discussion said that of one hundred and fifty-one periodicals for which 1917 and 1918 num-

bers were still lacking, Hassarowitz had reported fifty-three dead, so that it might be found that gaps in American libraries were not so serious as feared.

Jennie Welland, editor of the *New York Times Index*, presented the suggestion of a monthly issue of the *Index*, with an annual cumulation, and asked for serious consideration by members of the section in event of a questionnaire being sent out by the *Times*.

May Lamberton Becker of the *New York Evening Post*, editor of the Reader's Guide of that paper, indicated how the list was used, how made up and its relations with libraries. Mrs. Becker concluded with the query, "What does the American reader want?" with the answer deduced from her own experience.

Mary A. Hartwell of the Superintendent of Documents' office, who was present, was asked two questions of interest to college and reference librarians: When will volume two of the Checklist of U. S. Documents be issued? and what can we do about it? Her answer was, "I don't know," but she went on to say: "The Checklist was issued in 1911 and the catalogers who were working on the Checklist then turned their attention to the completion of other office publications which had been delayed while the Checklist was being compiled. Then the war came on and our catalogers began to leave to accept positions either in other government departments which paid higher salaries than ours for similar work, or else to accept positions in commercial houses at greater salaries than are provided for us by law. Salaries are so low that we can neither hold our assistants nor attract catalogers to fill vacancies which have existed for several years. Our turnover during the war period was very high. It is a wonder to us all that we have been able to keep up to date the *Monthly Catalogues*, the indexes thereto, and the series of *Document Indexes*. But the Document Catalogues have fallen seriously behind. We are now working on the 64th Congress Document Catalogue for the two years ending June 30, 1917, which will probably be ready to go to press either this fall or winter. Before leaving Washington, I asked Mr. Tisdell, our new Superintendent of Documents, what I should say in case I were asked about the Checklist, and he said that nothing could be done about the Checklist until we had caught up on the *Document Catalogues*. This means that it will necessarily be several years. Conditions in our office can only be relieved by securing from Congress increased appropriations to hold our present force, to fill vacancies, and to build up an additional force for compiling what the librarians need so much:

namely, a supplement to the *Checklist* and an index to the *Checklist* and supplement. You librarians must help by proving to senators and representatives, particularly the Appropriations Committees, the necessity for increased appropriations for our office. The librarian of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., suggests that you write individually to your Congressmen."

Later, Mr. Tweedell made a motion, which was carried, to the effect that the chairman of the section should also write to the proper authorities at Washington, letters of appreciation of the catalogs and indexes of the Superintendent of Documents' office and asking that the necessary steps be taken to hasten the preparation of the *Document Catalogue* and to compile the needed Checklist supplement and index.

Agnes C. Doyle of the Boston Public Library read a paper on the necessity for a co-operative index of coats-of-arms. She spoke of the increasing interest in heraldry of Americans, of the time spent in libraries concerned in genealogical research in investigating coats-of-arms for readers, in the many false readings of heraldic signs and the few excellent books on the subject, and made the general proposition of a "co-operative index of coats-of-arms, found in authentic works, arranged on an easy plan," thru co-operation of libraries under any one of a number of proposed plans.

George B. Utley of the Newberry Library said he believed in co-operative measures, but asked: "Is it desirable? Is it worth all the effort? Can enough copies of such an index be sold?" A committee would have to decide on these points. As to preparation of copy, many co-operative affairs have been put thru, but his opinion was that it was becoming harder to do more. William S. Merrill of the Newberry Library and Miss Katharine P. Loring of Beverly also spoke.

C. J. Barr of Yale spoke in reference to the checking of the pamphlet, "Serials of an International Character," *Bulletin 3* of the Institute of International Education, and F. K. W. Drury of Brown presented an example of reducing costs of binding to a minimum by stapling certain kinds of works.

The following committee for the conduct of the section was elected: Charles J. Barr, Yale, Chairman, W. E. Henry, University of Washington, E. D. Tweedell, John Crerar.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER.

LENDING SECTION

The meeting of the Lending Section was held on Saturday afternoon June 25th, Jennie Flexner of the Louisville Public Library presiding.

Louise Prouty, supervisor of stations, Cleveland Public Library, spoke of "Staff Unity thru Leadership: how to meet work, fellow workers and the public."

Miss Prouty said that all ideas of unity had been given to them by Mr. Brett, for he had set the standard and maintained it thru personal acquaintance with his staff. Cleveland has developed along civic center and community ideas with the library as an active civic organization, and not as a "passive hand-maiden in seclusion." The library people meet their public thru the Open Shelf system. Theoretically the librarian meets the public thru clubs, outside organizations and committees, but in reality part of this is necessarily done by assistants selected according to their fitness. The distances in the city render difficult close staff unity, but thru meetings at a weekly Round Table at which books are discussed, routine details smoothed out, local affairs reported upon and out of town visitors received, this problem is, to some extent, solved.

The question: "Can Librarians Read?" was then discussed by Mary Prescott Parsons, librarian of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library, a paper emphasizing the value of the librarian's personal knowledge of books and of methods used by various libraries in bringing books to the attention of the readers. With a forty or forty-two hour working week, spent largely in the actual administration or routine work of the library, it is impossible for the librarian to have an intimate acquaintance with the contents of the books handled. What is wanted is for some one library to try the experiment of having a greatly increased staff, so that each staff member who serves the public directly should have time for reading—an idea not likely to be realized in the very near future.

Marcia M. Furnas, chief of the Delivery Department of the Indianapolis Public Library, then gave a resumé of replies to a questionnaire sent out to twelve libraries on the subject of "Overdue and Messenger Work."

1. How many overdue notices are sent? Two libraries reported one notice, and then a messenger after 5 days, and ten libraries reported two notices.

2. Is there a messenger? Seven reported "yes," and five "yes, off and on."

3. Qualifications of messenger and salary? These replies varied from a page at 30c. an hour, a janitor with more than usual qualifications; to a special investigator with a salary of two thousand a year and power of representing the library at Court.

4. If the messenger failed, what was the next

step taken? The majority of cases referred the matter to the police.

5. If the borrower had moved, the messenger tried to get information at the house. After that the library appealed to the business address and the employer, and to the reference.

6. When are the books taken from the library records? The reports varied from two months to two years.

7. Percentage of recovery of messenger books? The reports showed that from five to nine percent were recovered.

The open discussion which followed brought forth many suggestions. In Washington, D. C., members of the staff make personal visits, and are most successful in obtaining overdue books. In Cambridge, Mass., after two notices have been disregarded, a personal letter in a plain envelope often recovers the book. Minneapolis has a court of conciliation wherein problems involving anything of less value than twenty-five dollars are settled. On definite dates there is a library day and overdue book problems are settled at this time. In Tampa, Florida, the police furnish a car and a chauffeur to take a member of the staff about recovering overdues. Several libraries have a maximum limit for fines; Pasadena thirty cents; Chicago sixty cents; while Toronto has the price of the book. Queensboro, N. Y., writes and asks the borrower either to return the book by parcel post or to pay the price of the book. This method has been quite successful. Pawtucket hands over the overdue records to the police after two months.

In "Circulation Short Cuts" Grace B. Finney, chief of the Circulation Department of the District of Columbia Public Library, told of cutting detail work so as to serve the public satisfactorily and as quickly as possible, in spite of a depleted staff. Only one form of member's card is used. If necessary it is stamped "teacher" or "special" as the case may be. A page stands by the discharging desk ready to get from the stacks the reader's request. A trained typist is employed, and Miss Finney pointed out that the employment of skilled clerical work saved half of the librarian's day. A list of material on special subjects is kept on small catalog-cards at the reference desk in order that difficult problems may not be looked up more than once, and that all available material may be readily at hand without hours of searching.

For the system described in "Where is My Borrower's Card?" Helen M. Ward, Chief of Circulation at the Detroit Public Library, claimed no originality or perfection, but merely convenience and simplicity. The reader registers in the usual way and receives in lieu of a member's

card an identification card bearing the reader's number. When the reader desires to borrow books, he presents his identification card and his books are stamped and given to him, his number being written upon the book cards. This method is not used for children. In reply to questions Miss Ward stated that there had been no difficulty with losses and duplicate numbers. In the case of fines of less than ten cents, the amount is written upon the identification card. If the fine is more than that amount, a note is clipped to the identification card, and the card kept on file.

In "When is My Book Due?" Mrs. Jessie S. McNiece, chief of the Circulation Department of the St. Louis Public Library, made a strong plea for the stamping of date due on the dating slip rather than that on which the book is issued. The amount of the pains necessary that the right stamp be used is more than offset by the reader's knowledge of the date when the book should be returned.

Officers elected were: Chairman, John A. Lowe of Brooklyn; vice chairman, Edith Vermeule of Seattle; and secretary-treasurer, Mary Rothrock of Knoxville, Tenn.

JULIA F. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The meeting of the Professional Training Section was held as a joint session with the Section and of the Association of American Library Schools. This arrangement was the result of a plan for an open meeting on the part of the Association of American Library Schools, and of the realization that a line is difficult to draw between those topics on the one hand which are of common interest to the Association and to the profession at large, and those on the other hand which naturally and logically fall within the scope of the Section. The program was planned by consultation on the part of the officers of the two organizations.

Ernest J. Reece, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, and chairman of the Section, presided. Eva Leslie, of the Cleveland Public Library, served as secretary in place of William J. Hamilton, who was unable to attend the meeting of the Section. Josephine Adams Rathbone, retiring president of the A. A. L. S., told of the purposes and work of the Association, of the manner in which the Association came to be organized, of the standards to which the member schools conform, and of the fact that meetings are ordinarily not open because the programs are largely technical and concerned with the mechanics of library school management.

The report of the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service was then presented by Mr. Reece. This report is summarized elsewhere in this number.

Malcolm G. Wyer, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training, then discussed the work of that Committee. This included consideration not only of the general subject, but of the activity of two sub-committees, one of which, under Carrie E. Scott, dealt with the comparative value of training for library service in training classes and in summer schools, and the other of which, under Margaret Mann, the training of catalogers. These reports are summarized elsewhere in this issue. Discussion followed, and was resumed after the closing of the formal session by those particularly interested in the points raised by Miss Mann's suggestions.

Time did not permit the receiving of reports on new features of work at the various library schools and training classes. Marion Horton, however, speaking for the School Libraries Section, told of the interest of that section in the preparation of candidates for school library work, and of the compilation of data as to the content of library school courses with a view to its bearing upon this.

Officers of the Section for 1921-22 were elected as follows: Chairman, Sidney B. Mitchell, University of California Library School; vice-chairman, Lucy Morgan, Detroit Public Library; secretary Edna Hull, Chautauqua Summer Library School.

EVA G. LESLIE, *Secretary pro tem.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

There were three meetings of the School Libraries Section and the attendance at each showed the active interest now broadcast in this growing field, not only among school librarians themselves but among all progressive public library people.

The topic of discussion at all three meetings was the school librarian, her training and the large number of openings for people properly prepared for school work. The Section has for two years been studying the necessary content for a course particularly designed for training school librarians. A report was made on the questionnaire this year sent out to the library training schools to ascertain how much time was being given to preparation for school positions and what subjects were considered basic for all types of library work, whatever the field of specialization. The replies to the questionnaire bring together a full account of the content of all the accredited library training courses in the country and will shortly be published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

It will be remembered that the report of the Section meeting at Colorado Springs included a recommendation as to content for a course designed to send out well-equipped school librarians. This year the recommendations looking to further study of this subject by the School Section are as follows:

Since the school library is growing in importance by reason of the wider use of books in each subject of the curriculum, and because of the Certain and Hoxic reports; and since the demand for teacher librarians has increased beyond the supply wherever the Certain recommendation has been adopted; and since schools of education will be obliged to train these teacher librarians unless graduates of library schools are ready for the positions, it is recommended that:

(1) Library schools, which have not done so, consider the possibility of training students definitely for school library work thru (a) A course showing modifications of technique necessary in school libraries; (b) Courses in schools of education (teachers' colleges, universities, etc.) open to students who are preparing for school library work and who have not had pedagogy in college before entering library school.

(2) Library schools be sent reports of this survey and each school be asked to report to the section before the meeting next year: (a) The demand for graduates of that school in school libraries; (b) The preliminary education in pedagogy of students who prepare for school library work; (c) The feasibility of co-operation with a teachers' college or school of education.

A recruiting committee was also appointed to work especially for school library candidates in conjunction with the plans of the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting.

The officers for the year 1921-22: Chairman, Marion Horton, Los Angeles Public Library School; vice-chairman, Jessie Tompkins, School Division, Detroit Public Library; High School Representative, May Ingles, Omaha, Neb.; Normal School Representative, Bertha Hatch, Cleveland, O.; secretary, Frances H. Kelley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARTHA CAROLINE PRITCHARD, *Chairman.*

ROUND TABLE ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS

The Round Table on Library Buildings, held on June 21, was under charge of Willis K. Stetson, librarian of Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

Edward L. Tilton, architect, of New York city, spoke in answer to the following questions: 1. Should the plan of a library building provide

that practically all the departments for adults should be on the main floor, and in case of the smaller libraries also the administrative offices and workrooms, (a) for reasons of economy in the number of attendants required, (b) for the convenience of the users of the library, (c) increased ease and efficiency and administration resulting from concentration of most of the staff on one floor? 2. Should all structural partitions be omitted when possible (a) in order to allow an equitable and desirable division of space originally between the different departments and activities, (b) re-arrangement of space as might be desirable later, (c) economy in the number and salaries of staff needed? His answer in general was in the affirmative. Partitions are needed when noise must be shut out, and when in the work-rooms odors such as come from the use of hot glue, for example, must be excluded. For partitions book cases often serve acceptably. It is a simple matter to put in partitions later.

Arthur L. Bailey showed the plans of the proposed building for the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Library. The site is 90 by 210 feet. The building will be rectangular about 80 by 190 feet. All the departments for adults and the administration offices and cataloguing rooms are on the main floor. The only permanent partitions are those enclosing stairways and vestibule. The entrance is at the middle of the longer side. The delivery desk is immediately opposite the entrance, and back of it are the fiction cases. The delivery room is 70 by 28 feet. One end of the main floor is occupied by the periodical reading room, 36 by 44 feet, on one side of this room the cataloguing room, 17 by 44 feet and on the other side the librarian's office also 17 by 44 feet. These rooms are shut off by book cases. The other end of the main floor is occupied by the reference room, one portion for reading tables is 70 by 44 feet, the other part by a book stack which will be two tiers in height. Each tier is to be seven shelves high.

Hiller C. Wellman of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association and Bernard Steiner of Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, spoke in favor of book cases nine shelves high as they increase the book capacity greatly. Mr. Wellman stated that a continuous step along the front of the book case made it easy to reach the books on the top shelves. This step does not make a wider aisle necessary between the book cases.

In the Wilmington plans it is proposed to have a mezzanine floor above the librarian's office and the cataloging room, for book cases. The main floor has a ceiling 20 feet high. The storage book-stack is below the main floor and will be

two tiers high. Stairs near the delivery desk lead down into the stack. The children's room, 70 by 44 feet is in the basement, but the slope of the ground puts it mostly above ground. On the upper floor are the Howard Pyle memorial room and the art rooms. There is also an auditorium 50 by 44 feet and smaller rooms, including, staff room and rest room on the upper floor.

Many questions were asked during the explanation of the plans. Some regarding lighting were answered by Clement W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, who advocated the Siplelite made by the General Electric Co as very efficient, tho not handsome. For table lighting he said the Eye Comfort light gave the softest light.

Mr. Wellman, asked to speak of the plan of the Springfield Library, said that the principles of the plan were so similar to those of the Wilmington plans that it was not necessary to speak of them in detail. One special feature was the provision for over 100,000 volumes in a two tier radial stack in the reference room, it having been found desirable to have this large number for use in reference, tho most of them circulate also. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., architect, of Boston, spoke at some length on the great desirability of having books on open shelves, and especially of provision for considerable privacy and comfort for those who wanted to read books in the library building, altho to secure this the building must be somewhat larger and more costly. Mr. Wellman mentioned a compromise in this matter adopted in the Springfield library where reading tables were placed near the windows at the ends of the book cases.

No one present made any remarks in criticism of the principles of the plans of the Wilmington and Springfield libraries.

WILLIS K. STETSON

ROUND TABLE ON WORK WITH COLORED PEOPLE

A round table discussion for workers among colored people was arranged for Wednesday morning in response to a considerable demand.

The discussion brought out different points of view, differing methods, and widely divergent conditions. Ernestine Rose opened the discussion by describing the work of the 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library which the world, and where the experiment of a staff including both white and colored workers is being tried with apparent success.

George T. Settle and Jennie Flexner told of the two colored branches in Louisville, and of the school for the instruction of their colored work-

ers. In this school colored girls are being trained for various library positions throuout the country but particularly in the South.

Mary Pretlow told of a colored branch to be opened in July in Norfolk, Va.

Mary Rothrock spoke of the difficulties attending colored representation on the governing board of the library. This subject was discussed somewhat at length, several librarians believing in a less formal participation of colored opinion, for instance, in an advisory capacity only.

In Jacksonville there is a room for the colored people in the main library, an arrangement far from satisfactory in Librarian Marron's opinion.

The type of reading done by negroes, their capacity for intellectual development, the social status of colored workers on the staff, and the problems attending their position as co-workers with white assistants, were all discussed with lively interest.

It was interesting to note that the N. A. A. C. P., which is co-operating in a friendly manner with the work in New York, and is considered there a beneficial and moderate agency, where it stands out in opposition to more radical organizations, is viewed with distrust in the South, where its propaganda is particularly active. Quite as interesting, is the fact that Marcus Garvey's strikingly radical ideas for a back to Africa movement have gained little ground in the South, but apparently flourish better in the fertile soil of the developing race consciousness visible in the North.

Leonora Herron, librarian of Hampton Institute, contributed a description of her work at Hampton.

Those present voted unanimously to establish a permanent round table dealing with this work and its problems.

ERNESTINE ROSE, *Temporary Chairman.*

MEETING OF NAVAL LIBRARIANS

An informal meeting of Navy Librarians, past, present and future, was held June 22nd. The gathering included several representatives of public librarians who still retain their interest in naval libraries in spite of the termination of hostilities. Routine was discussed with the general conclusion that the short-cuts used during the war and the omission of many standard library methods, while necessary and effective at that time, were not suitable as permanent practices. A return to the dictionary catalog, readers' cards, shelf list, etc., was deemed desirable. The only deviation desirable from standard library practice is in the case of re-binding popular fiction, which is not thought necessary at present.

The question of books for children of officers and men brought up the point that such books could not be purchased from government appropriations. At some stations officers transferred had donated their children's books to the station library, in other cases officers had raised a fund for such books. Public libraries and state library commissions had loaned travelling libraries. In many cases such as Parris Island, Haiti and San Domingo, the stations were isolated and the officers' families had few educational or recreational opportunities.

There has arisen at many stations a demand for exceptional books which would not be needed for more than one or two individuals at the station. It was found that in many cases the nearest public library was glad to make such loans upon request. In particular the Free Library of Philadelphia has been very generous in loaning books and in purchasing books especially needed for occasional use at the Navy Yard.

Attention was called to the fact that of the three hundred employees taken over by the Navy from various organizations two years ago there were continued for the coming year in the Field Establishment only the sixteen librarians. All these sixteen librarians qualified under the recent Civil Service examinations and fifteen will receive their permanent appointments at once.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

ROUND TABLE OF LIBRARIES OF RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

The Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology was held on Friday the 24th, Elima A. Foster, chairman of the section, presiding. Religious books in public libraries was the topic of discussion, which was opened by Arthur E. Bostwick with a paper on "The Church and the Public Library, in which it was pointed out that among the groups of citizens which the library serves the religious group is not the least.

Following, Azariah Smith Root told of the religious book service of the Oberlin College Library, which serves both college and town.

Rev. Willard I. Shattuck of Boston University then spoke of the service which the public library can render to religious education, more especially that relating to Sunday Schools, and Miss Foster urged the need of adequate representation of religious thought in the public library: In an earlier generation books on religion were largely records of personal emotional experience, but the field now has enormously widened and the literature of religion is to-day an important contribution to social science.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

A meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held June 22-25 in Swampscott, in connection with the A. L. A. The first session convened June 22 with the President, W. R. Watson, in the chair. As the annual meeting of the League occurs at the time of the mid-winter meetings, the time was devoted to papers and discussions.

The relationship between the central library and branch libraries of a county system was discussed by Sabra Nason, librarian of the Umatilla County Library, Pendleton, Ore., in a paper which was read by W. J. Hamilton.

Having reviewed the special fitness of the county unit of administration to provide the best reading for the greatest number at the least cost, Miss Nason told of the working of her own library.

The second paper was a chapter in the history of the small city library by Elizabeth Blackhall, librarian of the Huntington Memorial Library, Oneonta, N. Y., illustrated by a very interesting account of her work in her own library.

Fanny Rawson of Kentucky, chairman of Publications Committee, gave her report recommending changes in the uniform blank for traveling library statistics. The recommendations were accepted and the blanks ordered printed.

Representatives from the different library commissions were called upon to report on library legislation. Most of the commissions reported substantial increases in their own appropriations. The Governors of New Jersey and Oklahoma even added to the amount asked for, telling the commissions they were too modest in their requests. New Jersey has an annual appropriation of \$45,500 and Oklahoma a biennial appropriation of \$41,000. Generally these appropriations are made in a lump sum. Mrs. Earl pointed out that appropriations so allowed went much farther than when made on the budget plan.

The consolidation of the library commission with some other state department has come up in several states. In Illinois the Commission was consolidated with the State Library and three divisions made mandatory, the state library division, the library extension division, and the archives division. In Maine the Library Commission was united with the State Library and is called the Bureau of Library Extension. In Tennessee the director of County Library Extension is under the supervision of the State Library. The question of consolidating the commission with several other state departments of Oklahoma was discussed but no law

was passed. As a matter of economy, the Michigan legislature eliminated the board of library commissions and the work formerly done by that commission combined with the activities of the state library, but no adequate appropriation for the work was made.

New York and Wisconsin both passed laws for certification of librarians. Reports on these laws have been printed in the state bulletins and other publications.

County library laws were passed by Kansas, Missouri, New York and South Dakota. Indiana and Wisconsin amended their county library laws. An old county library law in Oklahoma was made workable by a recent supreme court decision.

Illinois and New Jersey reported an increase in the maximum tax levy rates allowed public libraries. Illinois' increase was from one and a third to one and eight tenths mills; New Jersey's from one-half to one mill.

Many other states reported minor changes in library laws.

The rest of the session was devoted to a round table discussion conducted by Caroline Webster, on whether the state library commission can aid institution libraries.

Mrs. George T. Rice of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory for Women at Framingham, Mass., spoke on the "Beginning of Library Work in a State Reformatory," telling of her experience and that of Mrs. Hodder (in charge of the institution at Framingham) in trying to procure funds for the establishment of the library on a more permanent basis. Mrs. Rice emphasized the great necessity of educating the general public previous to any definite appeal. She also warned against the policy of making the professionals help procure support and funds, which smacks too much of self-interest.

"The Library in a General Hospital" was ably presented by Mrs. Herbert Gurney, trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, who emphasized the need of good library service in hospitals, and the fact that the library is a distinctly efficient therapeutic agency. She spoke of the impression that was made upon her when she first entered Foxborough State Hospital by the carefully chosen pictures and beautiful flowers, and said that the books in the same way were a necessity. Altho people are ill, they are not mentally sick thru and thru, and they need the same kind of environment that would normally surround them. An occasional person may be affected by color and beauty, but all are affected by inactivity of mind.

Anna C. Jammé, director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, State Board of Health,

San Francisco, sent a paper on the "Development of Libraries in Schools of Nursing thru Existing State and County Agencies," which outlined briefly the types of reference material essential in libraries connected with schools of nursing—medical literature, material on social reform, ethics, psychology, therapy, and good fiction—and drew attention to the aid obtainable from county and state agencies, and from such national sources of information as the Public Health Nursing Association and the National Association of Nurses. California was given as an instance of the best type of co-operation, and an appeal was made to the other state commissions to develop similar co-operation.

E. Kathleen Jones, secretary of the Massachusetts Library Commission, then presented her paper on "The Library Commission's Responsibility in State and County Hospitals," bringing out the definite function that the state has in the development of this work. She cited the work of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, and spoke also of the necessity of getting the active interest and co-operation of the other organizations allied to the institutions from the various other angles. She then read a letter from Commissioner Sanford Bates of the Department of Correction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in which he states that the money for libraries in penal institutions is available if efficient and intelligent assistance can be procured.

Miss Webster closed the meeting by speaking of the recognition of the library service in the Navy and that this was the only type of welfare service now to be continued under government supervision.

A second session was held as a joint meeting with the American Library Association, Saturday morning, June 25th.

ANNA MAY PRICE, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the A. A. L. L. was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., from June 21st to 24th, President Frederick C. Hicks, of the Columbia University Law Library, presiding. One of the sessions was a joint session with the National Association of State Libraries.

The papers which were presented at the meeting were: Address of Welcome, Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary of the Essex Bar Association; President's Address, Frederick C. Hicks; "The County Law Library System in

Massachusetts," Howard L. Stebbins, librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston; "John Himes Arnold," by Edward B. Adams, librarian of the Harvard Law School; "Appreciation of Alexander H. R. Fraser," by E. E. Willever, librarian of Cornell University Law School; "The Bibliography of Naval and Military Law," by Arthur C. Pulling, librarian of the University of Minnesota Law School; "Developments in State Libraries," by George S. Godard, state librarian, Connecticut; "Historical Sketch of American Legal Periodicals," by Marion Brainerd of the Maine State Library; "Present Problems of Law Publishing," by Burdett A. Rich, Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company; "Famous and Curious Wills," by Mrs. Gladys Judd Day, librarian, Hartford Bar Library.

The report of the Committee on New Members showed the addition of forty-four new members within the past year, and the Committee was continued with its present membership.

Franklin O. Poole gave a thoro report on the work of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals, and the Committee was directed to continue its negotiations with the American Bar Association concerning the matter of co-operation in its publication. Another motion empowered the Committee to rearrange the schedule of subscription prices on a service basis in order to meet or reduce the existing deficit.

A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the National Association of State Librarians on the question of closer co-operation between the two associations.

Four amendments to the constitution were adopted.

The annual dues of the association were increased from two to three dollars.

A. J. Small, chairman of the Committee on Checklist of Bar Association Reports, submitted a tentative compilation of such works. Frank B. Chipman reported that when labor conditions were more settled his company would be willing to undertake the publication of the Checklist. The question of arranging for the printing of the Checklist was left to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously: (1) Resolution to send message of greeting to John Himes Arnold, forty-one years law librarian of the Harvard Law School Library; (2) Resolution of regret at the resignation of Elias J. Lien, formerly State Librarian of Minnesota; and (3) Resolution concerning the death of Columbus Will Shaffer, formerly State Law Librarian of Washington.

A joint resolution was adopted endorsing the early publication of a Supplement and Index to the *Checklist of United States Public Documents*.

The report of the Joint Committee upon the National Information Service was accepted, and the committee continued.

Officers of the Association were elected as follows: President, Gilson G. Glasier, librarian, Wisconsin State Library, Madison; first vice-president, Andrew H. Mettee, Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, Baltimore, Md.; second vice-president, Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, State Librarian, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, Mary S. Foote, librarian, New Haven County Bar Library, New Haven, Conn.

MARY S. FOOTE, *Secretary pro tem.*

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE Twelfth Annual Convention of the S. L. A. opened at two o'clock, June 21, in the ballroom of the New Ocean House at Swampscott. In a brief presidential address Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., reviewed the work of the Association during the past year, pointing to the increase in membership emphasizing the need for continuing effort, and appreciating the value of the work performed by the Executive Board, the vice-presidents, the Secretary, the Editor of *Special Libraries*, the committee chairmen, and other officers and members of the Association. Announcement was made by the President that the national "Special Libraries Directory"—containing over 1,300 institutions—is now being printed.

Reports of Association officers and committees were next called for. The financial report by Estelle L. Liebmann and the membership report by Mary de J. Cox brought forth applause, as did also the report of Adelaide R. Hasse, Editor of *Special Libraries*. William F. Jacob being absent, the President reported on the good work of the Census Committee and the printing of the national directory. The President also thanked the Committee on Methods, Mary B. Day, chairman, for its effective service during the past year.

The first general session of the Convention was called to order at three o'clock and the Chairman introduced Edwin E. Slosson, director of Science Service of the National Research Council. Dr. Slosson referred in glowing terms to the new type of service being rendered by present-day special librarians, indicated the great opportunities for this kind of work and emphasized the need for a "scientific central" for the exchange of technical and other information. In closing he described the work of Science Service in popularizing scientific information and outlined the big service now being

carried on by the Information Service of the National Research Council of which Robert M. Yerkes is chairman.

Leroy D. Peavey, vice-president of the Babson Statistical Organization, the next speaker on the program, described "How Business Men Get Facts and Figures" to aid them in arriving at administrative decisions. Mr. Peavey pointed to the large number of business failures due to lack of accurate fact information and emphasized the importance of the special library in helping the business executive to avoid the pitfalls awaiting the uninformed. "Business men," said Mr. Peavey, "are searching for facts and figures as never before—we are facing today a turning point in the industrial history of the United States and you special librarians have a wonderful opportunity."

Daniel N. Handy, of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, discussed "How Business and Technical Executives Obtain Information," outlining the essential sources of information with which all special librarians should be conversant in order to render high-grade service. Mr. Handy's talk was delivered just prior to the opening discussions of the first group meeting, which was in charge of Lewis A. Armistead.

The second general session, on Wednesday morning, was opened with a forceful talk by Charles C. Parlin, Research Manager of the Curtis Publishing Company, who imbued every member of the Association with a firm belief in the practical value of research information in building up new business for any concern. Frederick L. Crum of the Prudential Insurance Company then presented the very interesting paper of Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, who was unable to attend. Dr. Hoffman insists that the business librarian "must correlate available information to meet current human needs, with a reasonable assurance that the results derived therefrom will permit the forecasting, with considerable certainty, of the course of events in the near future."

The second group meeting, Wednesday afternoon, was combined with the meeting of the National Association of State Librarians, and the meeting opened with a valuable paper on "Information Services" by Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Librarian. George Winthrop Lee, group chairman, then took up consideration of the problem of "Organizing Special Library Data." The designated special librarians on this occasion made particularly successful presentations of the special aspects of the problem under consideration. The data presented should be of particular value in connection with the work of the Association's Committee on Methods.

After recovering from Thursday's visit to local points of historical interest, the Convention was again assembled Friday morning for the Joint Session with the A. L. A. The meeting was called to order by Alice S. Tyler, president of the A. L. A., with Louise B. Krause, A. L. A. vice-president, also on the platform. After stating the purpose of the Joint Session and making courteous reference to the affiliated Association, Miss Tyler turned the conduct of the meeting over to Mr. Hyde, S. L. A. president, who expressed the good wishes of the S. L. A. to all members of the convention and talked for a few moments upon the relationship between public and special libraries and how one type of library service could be used to supplement the other to the benefit of the library profession as a whole.

Charles F. D. Belden then gave a searching presentation of the problems involved in public and special library relationship, pointing out the need for mutual understanding and good will. Mr. Belden's talk was followed by a paper full of cogent statements by R. R. Bowker, which was read by George F. Bowerman. The meeting terminated with a most interesting paper by June R. Donnelly, director of Simmons College Library School, in which were discussed certain aspects of the problem of training for special library work.

The third general session was called to order immediately after luncheon and the President introduced J. George Frederick, president of the Business Bourse, who stated that the special library has a very important future in making more widely available the information and knowledge obtained as the result of business and industrial research. Following, Harold V. Coes of Ford, Bacon and Davis, emphasized the need of the modern business executive to know where to turn to secure information on a multitude of subjects. "You librarians," said Mr. Coes, "have an excellent opportunity to do a really constructive piece of work." Frank E. Barrows, of Pennie, Davis, Marvin and Edmonds, gave a particularly instructive paper illustrating the application of library procedure in the service of large firms of lawyers. Mrs. Jeanne B. Foster, of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, spoke for the large financial concern in its library work and the meeting closed with an interesting talk by N. P. Winchel, Jr., editor of the *Industrial Digest*, in which he told something of the plans of this publication.

The third group meeting was preceded by short talks by the presidents of the local Special Libraries Associations of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland, after which Orrena L. Evans, group chairman, called the group

meeting to order. The evening's topic, "Selling Special Library Service," was discussed by a number of designated special librarians and was followed by a general discussion. The success of this meeting was due in no small degree to the interesting outline of the problem drawn up in advance by Miss Evans' officers.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

THE second annual meeting of the Library Workers Association was held at Swampscott at nine o'clock on the evening of June 24 in the Sun parlor of the New Ocean House. Catherine Van Dyne, a director, presided in the absence thru illness of the President, Mary G. Peters of Bayonne, N. J. Due to the lateness of the hour and the necessity of getting to the important subjects of discussion, the secretary, Marian C. Manley, limited her report to showing how the Association had lived up to its claim of being a democratic and flexibly organized one, and announced that a detailed written report would be made to the members and that copies would be furnished to those wishing it.

The discussion of "Library Conditions and Staff Relations" was opened by a paper on standards in libraries by Emma V. Baldwin which brought up for consideration the possibility of working out standards for the various library processes, thus affording a real basis for criticism or approval, and also the adaptation of satisfactory schedules of salaries, such, for example, as those for teachers, where the library was new or in process of reorganization.

Following, Ruth Alexander talked on the response given by assistants when they were allowed to go thru one developing experience after another rather than kept continually in the same limited field of work.

Carl L. Cannon, chief of the Acquisitions Division of the New York Public Library, then spoke of the necessity of securing some permanence among junior assistants by affording them assurance that they would be able to advance to more interesting work and to better salaries in proportion to their capacity and length of service. It should be possible by means of experience gained in the library and by remedying defects in education and in technical training, either within or outside library hours for junior assistants to advance within certain limits. He spoke of Dr. Williamson's pointing out in his investigation of standardization, that there are two general classes of work, professional and clerical, with various grades in each, and said that the L. W. A. was now

attempting to discover the best means of making possible advancement from the lower to higher grades while realizing that intellectual work can be over-standardized and that the question must be approached with caution as well as with confidence.

In the general discussion following, Dr. Shearer spoke of the Grand Rapids system which allows a certain number of hours a week for college classes and Miss Manley told of the system in effect there of adding to the salary for each year of college or library school training. Azariah S. Root described somewhat similar methods practiced at Oberlin. He said further that schedules were arranged as far as possible to permit the library assistant to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the College.

Following this came the main topic, the correlation of library training courses. This was first discussed by Clarence W. Sumner who emphasized the value which a combination of courses leading to a library school diploma but available thru correspondence, summer and extension courses, would have for the librarian who could with perfect justice require work toward a library school diploma and make increases in salary to some extent dependent on this. Efforts along this line need not always mean the loss for a year or more of a valued assistant.

Charles F. McCombs then urged the necessity of a correlation of courses, and emphasized that the requirements for entrance to these courses should be as strict, and the ground covered as comprehensive, as that of a regular library school course. While advocating the establishment of a system that would put the librarian's opportunities for advancement in training on a par with that of teachers, he was insistent that such a course should parallel the requirements of a recognized school.

Following, Miss Manley spoke of the effect which such correlation of courses would have on the many assistants, who, instead of putting summer after summer into sporadic sessions with no recognition, could, instead, take them in a logical sequence leading to a definite goal. The individual courses would also be more satisfactory.

In the general discussion Mr. Bliss questioned the possibility of correlating these in a satisfactory manner and called to mind the fact that much that was vital would be lost by spreading the work over such a long time. Mary E. Downey contributed an account of her experience with the Chautauqua School. The question of credit for experience in certain fields came up, and P. L. Windsor described the meth-

od at Illinois University School of excusing students from attendance at certain classes, such students as had satisfied the entrance requirements for the library school and had passed satisfactory examinations in the subjects in which they had most experience. Paul M. Paine, Elva S. Smith, Josephine A. Rathbone and June R. Donnelly also took part in the discussion.

MARIAN C. MANLEY, *Secretary.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held Wednesday afternoon June 22 at Swampscott, C. L. Nichols presiding. The meeting was an interesting and valuable contribution to the subject of the use of reproducing processes in bibliographical work.

George Watson Cole's presidential address gave a brief review of the work of the society and the reason for the importance of the general subject of the meeting. The paper by Lodewyk Bendikson, *The Photostat—A Photographic Copying and Reproducing Apparatus*, gave a careful account of the technic of the apparatus, together with some illustrations of its use.

The Photostat in Bibliographical and Research Work—a symposium, collected by Dr. Cole, summarized the work and results in different institutions, among them: Harvard; Boston Public; Massachusetts secretary of State, where the photostat is used for copying any legal papers; Connecticut State; Yale; Columbia, where considerable use has been made in copying Chinese books; Engineering Societies Library, New York State Department of Education; New York Public Library, from which Wilberforce Eames reported in detail on large enterprises and on costs; New York Historical Society; Cornell; Princeton; University of Minnesota; Library of Congress; University of Michigan; Hispanic Society.

The Photostat as a Means of Distributing Copies of Unique or Very Rare Works, by Worthington Chauncey Ford, went into detail especially from the experience of the Massachusetts Historical Society on some of the subjects referred to in the symposium.

The Photostat and the Huntington Library, by Chester March Cate, referred especially to the detection of bibliographical difference in rarities by means of reproductions of copies in widely separate parts of the world. Comment followed. Bernard C. Steiner referred to the possibility of identifying documents owing to marginal notes or marks being reproduced from certain copies. He also spoke of the impossibility of reproducing mended copies where the

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text has been covered with silk. With reference to the acceptance in court of photostat copies where photographs are not accepted, George P. Winship and others spoke of the possibility of altering or faking photostat copies. With regard to a question of H. M. Lydenberg's as to permanency of reproduced copies, H. H. B. Meyer said that naturally paper chemically treated would not have the life of other paper, but that so far the results had not proved unsatisfactory. A photostat copy of a card bibliography was exhibited by representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Winship pointed out that large libraries could not afford to subscribe to all the reproduction projects proposed, partly from expense, especially since the cost is not appreciably lowered by the number of copies made, and partly from the impossibility of finding room on the shelves for all such issues. Since negatives must always be made, he trusted that eventually a central clearing house could be established where negatives could be kept, and that upon demand by scholars and investigators, a library could borrow negatives or secure positives.

The question came up as to whether reproduced items were cataloged the same as originals. The Department of Agriculture spoke of its practice of supplying copy to the Library of Congress for cards for all such reproductions, and in such copy annotations are made as to any additions or supplements.

Mention was made of work on a new kind of paper, much quicker and cheaper, and not needing chemical treatment for development.

The papers were referred to the Committee or Publications.

The Treasurer reported a balance in all accounts, with provision for publication of the 1920 and 1921 Papers and Proceedings. He reported that bills had not been sent out for 1921 owing to the fact that no publication had been issued in 1920 and since there were so many institutional members, their membership was largely conditioned on that fact.

Mr. Winship for the Publication Committee reported that the publications had been held up successively by questions about one or two papers, then by the cost of printing, then by strikes, but that the material was ready and would be published probably in two or three months.

Officers elected for the coming year: President, W. W. Bishop, first vice-president, H. H. B. Meyer, second vice-president, Victor H. Paltsits, secretary, A. H. Shearer, treasurer, F. W. Faxon, Councillor for term commencing 1921, E. C. Richardson.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

N. E. A. LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

MEETINGS of the Library Department of the N. E. A. were held at Des Moines on July 5, 6 (a joint session with the National Council of Teachers in English) and 8.

At the first session Adeline B. Zachert's paper on "Joy Reading in Elementary Schools" was read by Sherwin Williams, president of the Department, who also gave an address on "The Purpose of the School Library." Papers were also contributed by Willis H. Kerr on "The Normal School Library as a Teaching Institution," Ellen F. Chamberlayne on "The Relation of the High School Library to Other Departments of the School" and by Joseph L. Wheeler.

At the joint session on July 6, Johnson Brigham made an announcement regarding the *A. L. A. Booklist*, explaining that it is the official A. L. A. book-buying guide, and telling of the way in which it is compiled and the various particulars included. All future numbers will contain a short list of books especially useful for high school libraries. It was voted that the Library Department of the N. E. A. and the National Council of Teachers in English endorse the *A. L. A. Booklist* and recommend its use as an aid in book selection, for use on the reading tables in all high schools and in courses of English as a basis for current book evaluation.

Other papers contributed at this meeting were: "Stepping Stones to Literary Taste" by Professor A. B. Noble of the Iowa State College; "The Vestibule to the Palace Called Library" by Milton J. Ferguson; "Recent Literature for High Schools" by Margaret Skinner, Director of Reading at the Stout Institute, Menominee; and "The Part of the Public Library in Public Education" by Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A.

At a business meeting on July 8 the by-laws of the Association were discussed and modified. In Article 7, Section 1, the word "president" was changed to "officers." It was voted to strike out Section 8 of Article 7, making the new Article 7 read: "All funds shall be turned over to the N. E. A. and credited to the Library Department." Article 9 was changed to read: "These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority vote of those present, provided a written notice of the proposed amendment or amendments has been presented to the members of the Department thirty days before such action is taken." It was voted that the by-laws be accepted in their new form. The report of the statement regarding libraries in education was accepted. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15, p. 457.) It was further voted:

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That officers of the Association be instructed to give the statement all possible publicity.

The report of the survey of normal school libraries was read by Willis H. Kerr and was accepted; also, the recommendation "That the Committee on Normal School Libraries be authorized (1) To proceed with the survey of normal school and teacher college libraries; (2) To present at the next annual meeting a formal report and statement of standards of organization and equipment for such libraries; (3) To seek opportunity to present such report and statement of standards at least in preliminary form before the Department of Normal Schools at the next mid-winter meeting; and the further recommendation that the N. E. A. be requested to vote \$300 to the Committee for the purpose of this survey during the year 1921-22.

The final report of the N. E. A. Elementary School Committee was presented in the form of a "List of Children's Books for Departmental Library Work in Elementary and Junior High Schools," with the hope that it would be possible to have it printed. As it is not possible for the N. E. A. to print it, it was voted that the report be transferred to the A. L. A. Executive Board with the idea of their printing it.

A library luncheon was held on July 6, at which about 150 people were present, and short talks were given by President Fred M. Hunter of Oakland, Cal.; M. Wilford Poulson, Provo, Utah; Joy E. Morgan, editor of publications for the N. E. A.; Cecelia M. Troy of Chicago; and C. W. Swain of Cedar Falls, Ia.

A high school library exhibit was held at the public library and was well attended. Scrap books of high school libraries thruout the country, showing various library methods, pictures of equipment and "the library in action" were on display, and a high school library map showed, by means of colored pins, places having trained high school librarians.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Sherwin Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, New York State Library, re-elected; vice-president, Grace D. Rose, librarian of Des Moines Public Library; and secretary, Margaret E. Ely, Book Selection Department, Chicago Public Library.

MARGARET E. ELY, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the thirty-second annual meeting of the Association at Cornell University, Ithaca, for the week of September 12th. Prudence Risley Hall can house the delegates, but those who prefer a hotel will find the New Ithaca and Clinton House satisfactory.

The Association wants an original song, to be used at the scholarship presentation dinner. The poem is not to have less than sixteen or more than twenty-four lines, must be capable of being sung to some well-known tune, the writer indicating the proper tune. Address entries to Mary C. Richardson at the New York State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twelfth annual meeting of the Association will be held at Spokane, September 1-3, with headquarters at the Devonport Hotel.

The program will specialize on the problems of the small and medium-sized library: Budgets, organization, books, the profession of librarianship.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is arranging a circuit tour with stop-over privileges, which will include an opportunity to attend the opening of the Peace Portal at Blaine on September 6.

UPPER PENINSULA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE ninth annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Library Association was held in Iron Mountain on June 2-3. The first session of the round table took place in the Pine Grove Country Club, Thursday noon, where the visiting librarians were very cordially welcomed by Mrs. Lenore C. Carpenter, Librarian of the Iron Mt. Public Library. Following this, a delightful luncheon was served by the library staff members, thru the courtesy of the school board, after which a business meeting was held and the regular papers read, discussions following each. The subjects discussed were: How to get the books in the library across to the Public, by Mrs. Mellie Brayton of Ishpeming, and A year's experience with county work in Menominee, by Helena LeFevre.

In the evening, the meeting was opened by an enjoyable talk by G. M. Walton, librarian of the State Normal College of Ypsilanti, on "English Schools and Schoolmasters." Following this there was a reception.

At the Friday morning meeting the subjects discussed were: The Best of the Recent Popular Novels, by Florence Kronlund of Ironwood; Book Selection and the Business Side of Book Buying, by Marion Dahl of Escanaba; and Library Budgets, by Gladys M. Andrews of Marinette.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President: Helena S. LeFevre, Menominee; vice-president, Frances H. Scott, Houghton; secretary-treasurer, Gertrude Kelly.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BEDINGER, Margery, 1917-18 N. Y. S., appointed librarian of the U. S. Military Academy Library at West Point, N. Y.

BETZ, Esther, 1915-16 N. Y. S., has resigned her position in the Catalog department at Princeton University and will go to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in September as first assistant cataloger.

BOSTWICK, Andrew Linn, recently of the research department of the Simmons Hardware Co. and president of the Special Libraries Association in 1916, has just been appointed statistician of the Liberal Central Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARDS, Sarah S., 1915-16 N. Y. S., has resigned as reference librarian of the Bureau of Research and Reference of the University of Texas to become librarian of the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency, Columbus.

GREEN, Charles R., for the last twelve years librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has resigned to become the first librarian of the Jones Memorial Library Inc. at Amherst.

JORDAN, J. W., for thirty-four years connected with the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and for many years its chief librarian, died June 12th, age eighty-two.

RHODES, Gertrude, 1917-19 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Stamford (Conn.) High School, in place of Helen H. Green, 1914-15 N. Y. P. L., who has gone to Europe.

WADDELL, Nina Theresa, 1896-97 Armour Institute, librarian of the La Jolla Library Association, La Jolla, California, since 1905, died in that city June 22, 1921.

WHEELER, Harold L., 1913 N. Y. S., has resigned as librarian of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy to become librarian of the Hackley Public Library at Muskegon, Mich.

Since the last list of graduates of the New York State Library School of appointments was published, May Shepard, 1921, has been appointed to the University of Missouri Library as assistant in the Catalog Department, and Ruth F. Bidelman and Helen Cornell of the class of 1922 have been appointed, the former as acting librarian of the East High School Library, Rochester (N. Y.) and the latter as assistant librarian of the Emporia (Kan.) Free Library.

Appointments of certificate holders of Library School of the N. Y. Public Library since the publication of the July list are: Mabel M. Barnum, to hold a position in the Preparation Division of the N. Y. P. L., while taking the senior course at the Library School; Katharine D. Hinman to assist in organizing the New Brunswick (N. J.) Public Library, while taking the senior course; Mabelle O'Neal to be librarian of the Rockford College Library, Rockford, Ill; L. B. Voegelien to assist temporarily in the Economics Division of the N. Y. P. L.

Library Opportunities

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Wanted, trained and experienced librarian to take charge of small county library. Applicants please state qualifications, salary wanted and earliest date available. Address: Hyde County Library, Highmore, S. D.

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Normal school graduate, with certificates in bibliography, reference work, cataloging, classification and government documents, desires position in a college library in an eastern state, preferably Maryland or Virginia. Address: (Miss) F. M. Hill, Atlee, Va.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS**
Donaldson, Alfred L. A history of the Adirondacks. New York: Century. 2 vols. 64 p. bibl. \$10.
- ADVERTISING**
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- AGRICULTURE. See INSECTS; PLANT STUDY**
- ANILINE POISONING**
Davis, P. A. Aniline poisoning in the rubber industry. Bibl. *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. June, 1921. p. 57-61.
- APPRENTICES. See INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION**
- ARIZONA—ETHNOLOGY**
Guernsey, Samuel James, and Alfred Vincent Kidder. Basketmaker caves of northeastern Arizona; report on the explorations, 1916-1917. Cambridge, Mass.: Peabody Museum. 3 p. bibl. O. (Papers of the Peabody Museum of American archaeology and ethnology, Harvard Univ., v. 8, no. 2.)
- BASQUES**
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- BRAHAMANISM. See UPANISHADS**
- CATECHISM. See COMMANDMENTS**
- CAWEIN, MADISON**
Rothert, Otto Arthur. The story of a poet; Madison Cawein; his intimate life as revealed by his letters and other hitherto unpublished material . . . also articles from newspapers and magazines, and a list of his poems. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton and Co. 10 p. bibl. O. \$6 boxed. [300 copies.] (Filson Club pub. no. 30.)
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- CHILDREN—RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. See COMMANDMENTS**
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Paul, Joshua Hughes. Six years of home reading for Boy Scouts, Campfire and Bee-hive Girls; their parents and others; [bibliographies arranged according to grade and subjects]. Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret Book Co. 64 p. pap. 50 c. (Bull. of the Univ. of Utah, v. 11, no. 14; Extension division ser., v. 2, no. 7.)
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Hall, A. F., *comp.* Handbook of Yosemite national park: a compendium of articles on the Yosemite region by the leading scientific authorities. New York: Putnam. Bibl. \$2.50.

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 1-3. At Spokane, Wash.

Twelfth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Sept. 12-17. At Cornell University, Ithaca.

Thirty-second annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

September 27-29 at Eagles Mere. Twenty-first meeting of the Keystone State Library Association.

Oct.—At Ames.

Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association.

Oct. 26-28. At Muncie.

Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.

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TWICE-A-MONTH
MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

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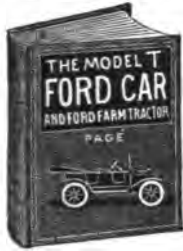
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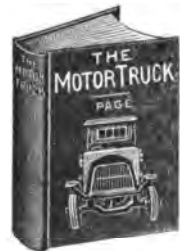
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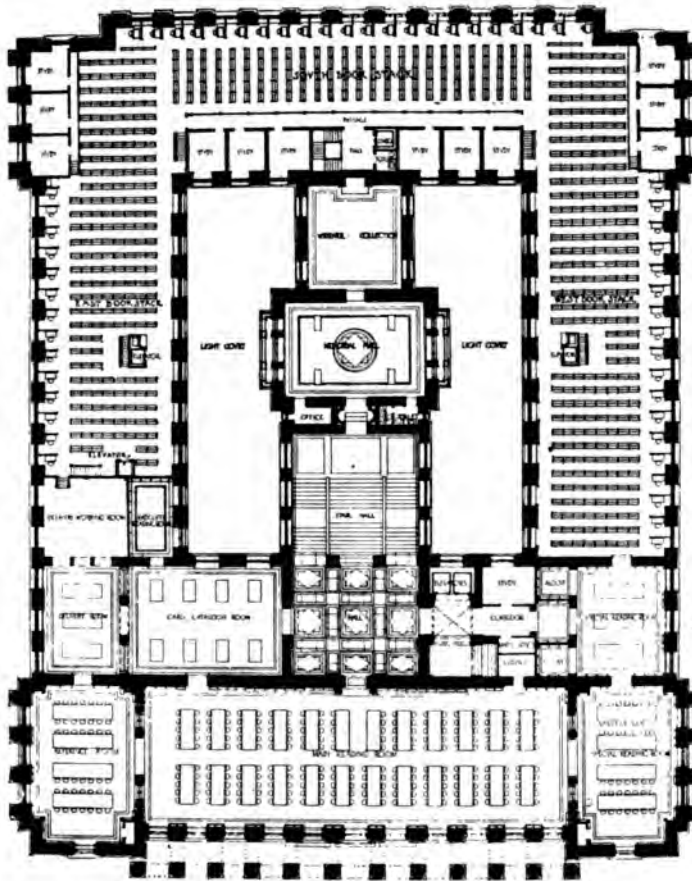
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1921



Library Legislation in 1921*

By WILLIAM F. YUST

Librarian, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library and Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Legislation.

ESTABLISHMENT

NEW YORK state, where there has been no general revision of library law in about thirty years, secured various amendments relating to organization, operation, gifts, transfer of property, abolition of library, eliminating obsolete provisions, simplifying and clarifying others, expanding some which were too restrictive and enlarging others, all to promote the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. Distinction is made between "public," "association" and "free" libraries and a definition of each is given.

One of these provides for library service by contract with a library registered by the regents or with the municipality or district maintaining such library.

An Iowa amendment provides that a contract for rural library service shall remain in force until terminated by a majority vote of the electors. Formerly it could continue only five years without renewal.

TRUSTEES

An Illinois amendment specifies that library directors in villages under the commission form of government shall be appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Commissioners.

Iowa remedied a defect in her law by providing that vacancies on library boards are to be filled by the mayor with the approval of the city council. Formerly such approval was not specified, as it was in the case of original appointments.

A New York amendment provides that public library trustees shall be appointed in cities by the mayor, in counties by supervisors, in towns

* This digest is based on actual examination of the printed laws, tho not always in their final form. As it goes to press final reports from several states are still lacking. There will therefore be a few omissions as well as possible corrections. It is the intention to collect and publish these in a supplementary report.

by town board, in villages by trustees; in school districts they shall be elected. A member of a municipal body appointing library trustees may not be a trustee. Trustees must meet at least quarterly. The chief executive officer of an association library shall be elected by the trustees from their own number.

TAX LEVY

A New York state amendment fixes two mills as the possible maximum library tax in municipalities with an assessed valuation of one million or less; one and one-half mills on more than one million and less than two millions; one mill on two millions or over.

In New Jersey one amendment increases the permissive maximum library tax rate from one-sixth to two-thirds of a mill. This is in addition to the mandatory rate of one-third mill. Another removes the limit of \$1,000 which a union of municipalities may raise annually by tax for library purposes.

Illinois passed an amendment increasing the possible maximum library tax levy in cities under 100,000 to one and eight-tenths mills (formerly one and one-third mills) and in cities over 100,000 to eight-tenths mill (formerly two-thirds mill). It also excepts libraries from the scaling under the two per cent reduction clause of the Juul act. Another bill amends the Juul act to permit this exception.

In Missouri an amendment increases the mandatory minimum tax levy in cities of the first class from four-tenths to eight-tenths of a mill. This was introduced at the instance of the St. Joseph Public Library, but applies to all first-class cities. Another law amends the charter of the city of St. Joseph by increasing the minimum library tax which the council must appropriate from four-tenths to eight-tenths of a mill. This will increase the library's annual income about \$21,000.

Kansas passed an amendment raising the permissive maximum library tax from one-half mill to one mill in cities of second and third class. Cities of first class already had authority to levy one mill if population was under 40,000; over that, one-fourth mill. The chairman of the Kansas Library Association Legislative Committee says, "This ought to bring a new era in Kansas public libraries."

Wyoming failed to pass an introduced bill fixing the minimum and maximum county library tax levy in counties with an assessed valuation of twenty-five millions or more at three-eighths to one-half mill (now one-eighth to one-half mill for all counties).

Indiana has the unique distinction of passing the only law reducing the library tax levy. An amendment fixes the minimum county library tax at two-tenths of a mill. It was formerly five-tenths, which is no longer necessary on account of a tremendous increase in assessed valuation. The library board still has power to fix the rate and may levy five mills, if that amount is needed. Another Indiana amendment prescribes that the county library tax shall be continued so long as the library is used by ten per cent of the inhabitants of the district concerned. Previously it was ten per cent of the entire county.

In Cleveland an interesting situation developed. The public library there is one of about twenty-five libraries in the state operating under boards appointed by boards of education. The library trustees appointed by the board of education certify to the board of education annually the amount needed for the library during the ensuing year. The board of education up to 1920 transmitted such amount not exceeding one and one-half mills with its own budget which it is authorized to levy for school purposes.

A budget commission reviews the estimates presented by each taxing body and may reduce any and all items so as to keep the total tax levy within the fifteen mill limit prescribed by law. (Originally the limit was ten mills (one per cent). The law was, however, amended to fifteen mills although it is still familiarly referred to as the Smith one per cent tax law.) Last fall this budget commission decided that the amount certified for library purposes could not be in addition to the amount certified for school purposes but must be a part of it. This meant that the entire appropriation for the library, \$894,000, was deducted from the amount levied for school purposes. This action was taken to the Court of Appeals, but the decision of the Budget Commission was sustained. Instead of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the

Board of Education accepted the decision for the one year and sought a remedy in legislation.

As a result, an amendment to the library law was secured which provides that the amount certified by the library board shall be in addition to all other levies authorized by law, but not to exceed one and one-half mills and subject to no other limitation on tax rates. This amendment puts this group of libraries in a very favorable position as to adequacy and certainty of income. It means that the levy made by the library board and certified to the board of education cannot be reduced either by the board of education or by the budget commission. It is so advantageous that these libraries will need to use it wisely. The trustees of the Cleveland Public Library feel this responsibility keenly and the Ohio Library Association is urging this same restraint on the remaining libraries. The Cleveland Public Library for next year is asking an amount only about one-third of that permitted by law.

BONDS FOR BUILDINGS

A special New York act authorizes the city of Buffalo to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds "to construct, enlarge, extend, improve, alter, remodel, repair, rebuild and equip the buildings of the Grosvenor Library."

A local law in Delaware authorizes the city of Wilmington to raise \$200,000 by bond issue to purchase from the Wilmington Institute a site for a library building. This site is to be leased to the Institute. The Institute is to use this money together with its own building fund of about \$300,000 to erect a library building. The law also stipulates that the Institute must use the income from all its other property, that is, its old building, for maintenance. The Institute is a private corporation to which the city is not allowed by the state constitution to appropriate funds. The procedure outlined obviates the constitutional difficulties and makes possible a new \$500,000 library building.

New Jersey passes an amendment extending the provisions of the public library act relating to bonds for building purposes to all municipalities (formerly paid to cities) and permitting them to issue such bonds at six per cent (formerly five.)

BOOK PURCHASES

Oregon passed an amendment making it unlawful for libraries with income under \$2,500 to buy or make accessible books except those recommended by the A. L. A. or the library or school department of the state. This is a new development in the restriction of local power. It is common practice where state aid is given to local libraries to permit the state grant and

its local equivalent to be spent only for books approved by the state.

The Oregon law has no reference to state subsidy. Its object is to provide for the proper expenditure of the book fund in small libraries which cannot afford the services of a trained librarian. It was introduced by a senator who is a library trustee. It is intended also as a protection against the importunate book agent and the promiscuous gifts which are placed on the shelves to please the donors. The limitation fixed is not narrow but the nature of the restriction is important. The *Library Occurrent* of Indiana calls it "the last word in paternalistic library legislation. . . . In the long run education, counsel and experience are much more valuable than 'Thou shalt not.'"

GIFTS

A New York amendment permits acceptance upon terms stipulated in the gift of a conditional gift for library or kindred educational, social and civic agencies when affiliated with a library. Heretofore a strict interpretation of the law made impossible the acceptance of a conditional gift for library purposes, if the gift included any activities other than those pertaining to a library.

BOOK THEFT

New York state secured a much needed amendment to the penal law relating to the buying of stolen or wrongfully received property, making it include library books and other library property acquired by second-hand dealers. Heretofore it has been practically impossible to convict a book seller because the burden of proof rested so heavily upon the state. This law makes it a crime to buy such books "without ascertaining by diligent inquiry" that the seller has a legal right to dispose of them. It provides a maximum penalty of five years in prison or a fine of one thousand dollars or both according to the value of the property.

FINES AND PENALTIES

North Carolina has made it a misdemeanor "wilfully or maliciously to detain a book" fifteen days after notice of expiration of time limit has been mailed or delivered in person.

Wyoming passed the usual type of law making it a misdemeanor to mark or damage books, etc.

New Jersey authorizes re-appropriation to the library of money received from fines, which is to be in addition to the regular appropriation. Heretofore such money was turned over to the municipality and included in anticipated revenue.

SALARIES

Information received on this subject is very incomplete, due in part to modesty of reporters. A Wyoming law says the salary of the county librarian in counties having assessed valuation of twenty-five millions or more shall not be over \$2,400. Formerly it was not fixed by law.

California has legislation pending on this subject.

In New York state a number of local acts show the disposition of the legislature to increase the salaries of court librarians: Elmira supreme court, from maximum of \$800 to \$1,200; Utica supreme court, from \$1,000 to \$2,400; Bronx county law, not specified, to \$3,500; New York city court, not specified, to \$5,000.

CERTIFICATION

The certification of librarians, which has been one of the chief topics of discussion at library meetings for many years, has entered the legislative stage. It has been a feature of the California county library law for ten years, an example which has been followed in the county library laws of Illinois, Montana, Texas and Utah and this year in Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin. In Minnesota the certification feature had much to do with the defeat of various amendments to the county library law.

This year New York state has prepared the way for certification of librarians in public libraries by authorizing the regents to fix standards of service in state-aided or tax-supported libraries. Any library failing to comply with the requirements shall receive no state aid and no local tax shall be levied for it. This principle has been advocated for five years by the state library association through its standing committee on the subject. The report of this committee has each year become more definite, until last year it included a complete plan which was approved and recommended to the regents. The legislation necessary for making the plan when put into operation effective has now been secured.

The recommendation of the association included a system of service grants from the state, which were intended to make the certification plan more acceptable, that is, a small state appropriation to be paid toward the salaries of librarians in places employing certificated librarians. In view of the pronounced economy program of the state administration, it was thought best not to urge the service grants at present.

In Rhode Island a bill was introduced authorizing the state board of education to issue certificates to librarians and establish rules and regulations regarding the service and efficiency

of libraries. It also provided service grants to libraries conforming to the rules. This bill failed, but a substitute was passed providing state aid, which is expected ultimately to lead to certification.

The Illinois certification law also failed. It prescribed the requirements for various grades of certificates and established an examining board. Certificates were to be issued by the state department of registration and education, which already has charge of the certification of a dozen or more professions, trades and occupations. It had the active support of the state library association, which claims that the plan will raise standards, equalize competition, provide systematic advancement and increase salaries.

A law like this which outlines in detail its method of operation naturally meets more opposition than the short paragraph in the New York law, which merely gives the regents permission to put the principle into effect.

The Iowa Library Association has established a system of voluntary certification with a view to future legislation. The intention is to test the plan by actual experience and thus prepare the way for its enactment into law. Similar plans are under consideration in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Wisconsin enacted a complete certification law substantially in the form recommended by the state library association. "The plan had been worked out on three principles, the establishment of distinct grades of service, the safeguarding of the rights of those already in library work and the opportunity for anyone to enter library work by tests of his education, training and experience." It creates a public library certification board of five members, two librarians and one public library trustee appointed by the governor, one a member of the state library commission selected by the commission and one from the faculty of the state university selected by the president of the university.

There are to be four grades of certificates varying in academic and library school training and experience required. The board may issue a certificate to an applicant who does not have the prescribed training but has attainments substantially equivalent to such education and training.

The board may issue a certificate without examination to anyone who has served as librarian or assistant for one year prior to January 1, 1923, if in the opinion of the board such person has demonstrated sufficient ability. A person having the required academic and library training but lacking experience may obtain license for one year and then for a second

year in order to gain the experience necessary to qualify for a certificate.

After January 1, 1923, boards of public libraries supported in whole or in part by public funds, except in cities of the first class, shall not employ a librarian or a full time assistant who does not hold a library certificate. Librarians employed at that time may continue to serve without a certificate.

Librarians appointed after January 1, 1923, in cities of eight thousand or over, except in cities of the first class, must have first grade certificate; in cities of four to eight thousand, at least second grade; in cities of two to four thousand, at least third grade. The board may permit the employment of a librarian without certificate for six months, if one with certificate cannot be secured.

Public libraries maintained wholly or in part at state expense are exempt from the mandatory features of the law.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

In Connecticut any city, borough, town or subdivision thereof may retire with pension or other reward any employee of any public library within its limits. This is a specific interpretation of the home rule statute. Its promoters thought it best to ask only for permissive legislation at this time.

An Illinois amendment directs cities of over one hundred thousand to add all fines for overdetention of books to the employees' pension fund.

In Michigan a librarians' pension bill introduced by the Detroit Public Library failed. It was opposed by the Detroit City Commission on the ground that the precedent thus established would sooner or later be applied to all municipal employees.

In New York state the same purpose was defeated in a different way. There a local bill was introduced to amend the greater New York charter by extending its pension provisions to employees of all public libraries of the city. The bill died in the Cities Committee of the Senate.

Another New York state amendment authorizes the appellate division of the third and fourth departments of the supreme court to retire on half pay law librarians who have become incapacitated after twenty-five years of service. One per cent of their salary is to be paid toward a retirement fund. This amendment extends to librarians a law which has heretofore applied to clerks and stenographers since 1914. A similar law for the second department (New York City) was passed in 1913 except that under it no salary deduction is made toward a retirement fund.

These laws are practically private pension bills in view of the small number of employees

who are affected thereby. The passage of one this year seems the more strange and unnecessary because these law librarians were already entitled to the benefits of a general law passed last year.

That law established an optional retirement system for all employees in the state civil service, which includes all librarians in the state service. It creates various funds by state appropriation and deduction from salaries in accordance with actuarial computations. It provides for disability and superannuation retirement. The latter may take place at sixty and must at seventy. Payments are to be made in the form of annuities, pensions and retirement allowances to the possible aggregate extent of one-half salary. This is regarded by experts as one of few scientific and sound pension systems.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Several state library commissions were on the defensive. In Missouri a bill was introduced to abolish the commission and place its work in much curtailed form under a bureau in the new education department. It was thought by some that the work could thus be done better. It has not been ascertained who the real promoters of the scheme were. Owing to the vigorous opposition by the commission itself and the librarians of the state the bill failed to pass.

In Oklahoma a bill was defeated which aimed to consolidate the library commission, the state library and the historical society. According to the legislator introducing it, this was done at the wish of the library association and the historical society, but neither of them was in favor of it.

The South Dakota commission law received an amendment providing for restoring library property in case of fire, making the emergency building fund applicable to the state library commission, which is in temporary quarters pending erection of a new office building.

The Vermont law was extended to permit the commission to lend books to individuals as well as to groups.

State library commissions were entirely abolished in the following states, the date of establishment being given in each case: Illinois, 1909; Maine, 1899; Michigan, 1899; Ohio, 1896; Washington, 1903. In each state the powers and duties of the commission are transferred to the state library. Considered purely from the standpoint of organization, this ought to be an improvement. A single state agency for libraries should be sufficient and may be more economical and efficient than two. It may also be just the opposite. State libraries had existed in some states for many years prior to

the establishment of library commissions, but most of them were intended merely for the use of the legislature and politics dominated their personnel and their methods. Many of them were therefore not regarded as competent to perform that larger service for the state as a whole which came to be recognized as the proper function of a library commission. Meanwhile state libraries have improved, but it remains to be seen whether they have grown sufficiently in ability and vision to carry on this important work and also whether this different form of organization is more economical and efficient.

STATE LIBRARIES

A number of state libraries were hit by the reorganizers. For some it means enlargement of their power and responsibility, for some a curtailment and for some just a change. In Illinois the powers and duties of the abolished library extension commission are vested in the state librarian, who is the secretary of state. He shall establish a general library division, library extension division, a division of archives and others as he chooses. A significant change is that heads of divisions are exempt from civil service, whereas the entire executive staff of the abolished commission was under state civil service.

This act is in accordance with the general movement toward consolidating commissions and offices in Illinois. A thoroughgoing consolidation would have included the supreme court library, the state historical library and the legislative reference bureau, but political considerations played their part there as they did in the civil service exemptions. As the personnel of the new executive staff is practically the same as that of the two offices which are combined, it probably does not for the present mean much change in the work now being done.

Maine also enacted a law consolidating the state library and the library commission. State librarian as formerly to be appointed by governor and council for five (formerly three years), salary \$2,800 (formerly \$1,800 plus \$300 as secretary of library commission).

It provides for legislative reference bureau and index bureau, which two had existed before, and bureau of library extension. The library commission is abolished and its activities without change transferred to the extension bureau. The commission was established in 1899 "to encourage the establishment of free public libraries, to select the books to be purchased for traveling libraries and to advise the state librarian in reference thereto." These duties were enlarged in 1911. Under the former law the state librarian served as secretary of the commission. The new arrangement therefore

does not mean a change in activities but a simpler and more effective organization under one board instead of two.

A resolve was passed appointing a committee of four which shall at an expense not exceeding \$5,000 procure plans, specifications and estimates for a state library building.

In Ohio, where the position of state librarian has been a "political football" for ten years, the state library association has been vigorously active in behalf of a change. In reply to the demand from all sides to "take it out of politics," both candidates for governor last fall had made statements to the association that in their appointments to the commission and the librarianship only training and experience would be considered, rather than political expediency.

Then came the governor's plan for a fundamental reorganization of the entire state government subordinating all the work of the state under eight or nine heads. The reorganization code was passed but may still be subject to a referendum.

This reorganization code creates in the department of education a state library board composed of the director of education and four others appointed by the governor. The board has power to appoint and remove the state librarian, who is to be in charge of the library service of the state with power to appoint and remove assistants. Under the board he shall exercise all powers and perform all duties formerly vested in the state board of library commissioners and the legislative reference department.

This plan is in keeping with the Ohio law under which about twenty-five of the large libraries of the state, including the largest, operate under school boards, the library board being appointed by and responsible to the school board. But the law does not make the new state library board responsible to the education board. The possibilities of politics in the state library remain inasmuch as the governor still appoints four of the five members of the state library board. The sincerity of his campaign promise will be tested when the first appointments are made.

Washington, "to promote efficiency, order and economy," made a radical change in her state government, passing "the administrative code," which grants wide powers to an administrative board. It places the state library under an administrative committee consisting of superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands and state treasurer (formerly the state library commission consisting of governor, judges [9] of the supreme court and attorney general; also an advisory board consisting of

superintendent of public instruction, two persons appointed by the governor on his own initiative and two others, one recommended by the state historical society and one by the state federation of women's clubs.)

It abolishes sixty-five or more boards, commissions, etc., including the library commission and the advisory board and transfers to the new committee all powers and duties of the former commission and the advisory board except those relating to the state law library.

Ex-officio library boards or committees do not usually make for efficiency and yet this change simplifies administration by making the state librarian responsible to one body of three members instead of two boards with a combined membership of fifteen. The new committee has organized with the superintendent of public instruction as president, the former state librarian continuing as secretary. The state library will therefore function as a sub-division of the education department. As such it is expected that its work will be placed on a par with that of the schools and not serve as a school library annex.

A separate administrative committee, made up of the justices of the supreme court, the attorney general and the secretary of state, is to succeed the state library commission in the management of the state law library, the state law librarian acting as secretary of the committee.

In California the state board of library trustees is abolished and the library placed in the department of finance. The head of this department succeeds to the powers of the state board of control, which with the civil service had left little authority to the library board. The change therefore means practically no difference in the administration of the state library.

STATE AID

Rhode Island amended her education law to provide state aid in the form of salaries to libraries with "means not sufficient to maintain proper library service." It is to be paid to librarians whose salaries do not exceed \$500 and not over \$400 to any librarian. An appropriation of \$3,000 is made for this purpose. This amendment was passed as a substitute for the certification bill, which is noted under that head.

A Vermont amendment empowers the state library commission to take possession of books bought with state money where a town or village fails to make the annual library appropriation required by law.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

The county library has received more consideration than any other library subject. A

complete county law was passed for the first time in Kansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Tennessee. Failures of a complete law are recorded in Idaho and Washington, and of amendments in Iowa and Minnesota. In Washington, however, the new administrative code makes it possible for county libraries to be established under the rules of the state library.

Bills to establish county libraries were ready but were not introduced because the prospect was not promising in Oklahoma, Georgia, which has tried once and failed, and Colorado, which has tried twice and failed. Georgia will try again this summer to get the necessary constitutional amendment which will permit the levy of a county library tax. Then efforts will be made for a county library law.

In Indiana two amendments were passed relating to the county library tax. These are noted under the heading "Tax Levy." Another increases the number of county library commissioners from seven to nine to relieve quorum difficulties which had existed.

South Dakota secured several important amendments making establishment mandatory on petition of forty per cent of voters, petition to be signed in at least sixty per cent of taxing districts affected (formerly it was permissive on petition of twenty per cent of voters); county librarian shall act as secretary of county library board and have qualifications and training approved by state commission; when a local library serves the county under contract, the county shall have two representatives on the library board, if it pays twenty per cent of the maintenance cost.

Wisconsin, which was one of the first to legislate on the county library, 1897, added a number of important amendments. These are in the form of additions to a general law relating to libraries which is applicable to other political units such as city, village and town. The more important features are: (1) a new provision for the establishment and maintenance of a new library system including appointment of staff. A county board extending financial aid to an existing library in return for service shall appoint two representatives on the library board when such aid equals or exceeds one-third of library's income (formerly one representative for one-sixth of income); (2) exempting upon application a taxing unit which is giving adequate aid to a local library; (3) county board may use Milwaukee system of charging back in proportion to service rendered; (4) county librarian to hold first-grade certificate; (5) old county traveling library may be transferred to system established under new law.

A Wyoming amendment provides for establishing branches and book distributing stations for people living out of town, wherein the county library is located. This is to be done on petition of ten electors who must agree to provide accommodations and proper trusteeship for property entrusted to them. Another law is noted under salaries.

Comprehensive laws were passed in Kansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Tennessee. They are uniform on only a few points: all provide for a contract system; all exempt districts with libraries, if they desire it; all but Kansas require annual reports to the state library agency; all but New York specify that the librarian shall attend library meetings at library expense (in Ohio the library pays only railroad expenses); all but New York specify that the library fund shall be in the custody of the county treasurer (in Tennessee the county trustees) subject to the order of the library board (in Tennessee the county librarian). These points of agreement should be borne in mind and added to the variations in the laws of these five states. The variations are as follows:

Kansas. County commissioners may establish county library or contract for use of an established library after majority vote by county. Question shall be submitted to vote on petition of ten per cent of taxpayers. May levy tax of not over one-half mill except on territory already taxed for a local library. Library to be controlled by board of three members appointed by county commissioners. Librarian is appointed by board.

Missouri. On petition of one hundred taxpayers county court shall submit question of establishment and levying of tax of not over two mills to voters outside of places already maintaining libraries.

On a majority vote a county library board of five members shall be appointed consisting of county superintendent of schools and four appointed by county court. On majority vote a special tax of one and one-half mills may be levied for five years for library building fund. State commission to visit county library and make report on library to county board.

This bill was introduced by the state library association into each legislature since 1915. It almost failed again, but thru the efforts of numerous organizations it was passed on the last day of the session.

New York. The New York law is in the form of an amendment to the general education law relating to libraries and some of its provisions are common to all public libraries, such as those relating to the number of members (five)

on the library board and the certification of librarians.

A county library may be established by vote of electors or of board of supervisors. Vote shall be taken when twenty-five taxpayers so petition. May levy library tax of one-third mill to one mill, shall levy not less than one-half mill in county with assessed valuation under one hundred million dollars. Chief administrative office to be in county seat unless another city has twenty per cent larger population; not to be moved by reason of change in population.

County libraries have been possible in New York for ten years, but none have been established on account of the double taxation they would impose on cities already having libraries.

Ohio. County library may be established on majority vote of electors. Election to be held on petition of twenty-five per cent of the electors. To be managed by board of five trustees, two appointed by common pleas judge and three by county commissioners. Library board shall levy annual library tax of two-tenths mill to one mill. County librarian must have certificate from state board of library examiners, consisting of librarians of the two public libraries of the largest circulation, director of the state library service and two persons chosen by the state library commission.

Tennessee. County court may establish county free library for territory outside of cities and towns with libraries. A state board of library examiners is created consisting of state librarian, state superintendent of education, public librarians of four leading cities and president of state library association. County librarian must have certificate from this board.

A board of supervisors of the county library is established consisting of judge and clerk of county court and mayor of county seat; this board shall elect four persons, who with the county superintendent of schools as the fifth member, shall serve as county library board and supervise the library. County libraries shall be under the general supervision of the state librarian, who shall visit them and call annual meetings of county librarians. County court is to levy annual library tax of not over one mill.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September 15, 1920, 45:727-31, W. J. Hamilton has a valuable article in which he states twelve points which he regards as desirable in a good county library law. Measuring these seven enumerated laws according to Mr. Hamilton's standard gives these results:

1. Library board to fix tax rate: Yes, with fixed limit in Kansas and Ohio.
2. Tax rate with fixed minimum: Yes, in New York and Ohio.

3. Establishment mandatory under certain conditions: Yes, after election in Kansas, Missouri and Ohio.

4. Permanence of library once established: Yes, in Kansas, Ohio and Tennessee; Missouri and New York provide for disestablishment.

5. Provision for new county library or contract with city: Yes, in all.

6. County representation on city board under contract: Not provided by any.

7. Certification of county librarians: Yes, in Ohio and Tennessee; authorized in New York.

8. Exemption of districts with libraries if they desire it: Yes, in all.

9. Required attendance of librarians at state and district meetings at county expense: Yes, in all except New York.

10. Right of Library Board to borrow money for building purposes: Not specified by any.

11. Permission for difference in tax rates in central community and outlying county: Not specified by any.

12. Annual report to state library agency: Yes, in all but Kansas.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

There is an unusually large amount of federal legislation pending which if enacted will affect libraries and librarians. On account of its volume and the uncertainty of its passage only a brief statement about each is here included.

Hospital Library Service. The sundry civil appropriation bill passed by the last Congress includes \$100,000 (available July 1) for library books, magazines and papers for beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This provides for continuing the hospital library service inaugurated by the A. L. A.

Navy Appropriation Bill. This includes \$589,500 for educational training and libraries for the navy. Among the objects specified are "Instructors and equipment for vocational training, the maintenance of libraries ashore and afloat including salaries of necessary librarians, purchase of books, magazines, newspapers and library supplies."

Library Information Service. A bill creates a Division of Library Service in the Bureau of Education. Its duties will be to increase the efficiency of American libraries by providing current information concerning government activities; collect and organize information regarding printed matter issued by the federal government and provide digests of this material.

This service existed six months in the Interior Department under the emergency fund. The bill as amended calls for an appropriation of \$18,700. It has been thrice endorsed by the A. L. A., by the League of Women Voters, by

numerous civic organizations, as well as by two secretaries of the Interior and Vice-President Coolidge. It is the one so admirably defended in the Senate, Jan. 14, 1921, by Senator McLean of Connecticut.

Towner Sterling Bill. This creates a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's cabinet. Its object is to encourage the states in the promotion of education including "the extension and adaptation of public libraries for educational purposes."

Reclassification of Government Service. Two competing bills on this subject are before Congress, each classifying the civilian positions of the government for the purpose of standardizing salaries. Each of these embodies to some extent the recommendations from committees of the various divisions of the public service concerned. They both provide substantial increases of salary. The passage of either would improve the status of librarians in the capital city and probably have a good effect on library service in general.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND LIBRARY REVENUES

The laws summarized under the heading "Tax Levy" in the preceding report do not warrant much generalization. They do show a disposition to permit libraries to adjust themselves to changing conditions and to provide more liberally for their support. The Indiana amendment providing that the county tax shall be continued so long as the library is used by ten per cent of the inhabitants of the district concerned calls attention to the fundamental principle that support depends on service. This principle needs emphasis. Whatever may be the form of its state law, a library's support will ultimately depend upon the nature and extent of the service which it renders to the community.

Considerable discussion has revolved around the question as to whether a library board should have the power to levy the library tax. The two states in which this question has been differently decided are Iowa and Indiana. Altho the decisions are many years old, they are frequently referred to and for this reason a brief outline of each case is here given.

In 1896 the board of trustees of the public library in Des Moines, Iowa, fixed a tax rate of one mill for library maintenance and a tax of three mills to create a sinking fund for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building. In so doing it acted in accordance with a law passed by the general assembly which authorizes the library trustees to fix the rates

given for the purposes stated and "cause each of the rates so determined and fixed to be certified and the council shall levy the taxes necessary to raise said sums respectively for such year."

The library board certified these amounts to the city council, which refused to levy the taxes. When carried to the supreme court of the state the act of the general assembly was declared unconstitutional.

The court held that the right to fix the tax rate was equivalent to the right to levy a tax. But the power to levy a tax cannot be delegated by the legislature to a board or officer not elected by and immediately responsible to the people or the taxpayers. Similar laws violating that principle had been declared unconstitutional in Illinois, Kansas and Michigan.

In 1906 a case involving this principle came from Marion, Indiana, to the supreme court of the state, which decided that the delegation of the power of taxation to a library board appointed by the council was lawful. In its decision it cited the state constitution, which says: "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused thruout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge equally open to all."

The court declared: "It may, with propriety, be said that a law providing for the organization and maintenance of public libraries is a part of the educational system of the state and that boards organized under the provision of said act exercise the whole power of the municipality in respect to public libraries.

"It is to be remembered that the trustees of a school city are appointed in the same manner as are trustees of library boards appointed under the provisions of said act, and no objection could be urged against the authority of a library board so appointed to levy taxes, pursuant to legislative authority, which might not be urged with equal force against the levy of taxes by school boards. Our statutes contain many provisions authorizing school boards to levy taxes for certain purposes, some of which have been upon the statute books for nearly half a century."

Two important principles are involved in these decisions: one whether a board not elected by the taxpayers should have the power to levy a tax; the other whether in a given municipality

there should be more than one tax-levying body. On these points there is no agreement among different states, nor among courts within a single state, not even among different divisions of the same court as illustrated this year in New York state.

The city of Buffalo has the commission form of government, but retains its board of education. In 1919 a state law was passed authorizing and directing boards of education to make large increases in teachers' salaries. The board of education this year submitted its budget for over five million dollars. The common council cut this estimate \$345,629.

The appellate court decided that the council had no authority to make this reduction. It held that the entire management of schools being placed in boards of education, gave them power to compel the council to levy the necessary tax.

The argument stated that "The tendency of legislation in recent years has been in the direction of enlarging the powers and authority of boards of education to the end that the educational facilities of the state should be taken away from the control of municipal authorities, and thus remove them as far as possible from political influence and place them in charge of boards of education composed of persons selected because of their supposed familiarity with educational matters."

When taken to the court of appeals this decision was reversed on the ground that the council has the sole power to raise by a general tax the funds necessary to carry on the city. While admitting the enlarged powers of independent boards of education, it denies that those powers are unqualified.

The court said: "It would seem unfortunate if in a city of the size of Buffalo, a body however able and devoted, not elected, not removable by the appointing power, not even with a tax budget of its own so that its action would be brought sharply to the attention of the public, might command the allotment to it of whatever part of a limited revenue it thought best to the sacrifice of other interests perhaps as essential. Such a board has no detailed knowledge of other public needs. It knows nothing of the number of police required, or of the demands to safeguard the public health. Its view is limited to its own department, of course important, but likely to be regarded as of unique importance by those who have its interests at heart. In all governments, in the nation, the state, the city, the problem is to reconcile a hundred pressing needs so that the total of the appropriations shall not be excessive."

These conflicting decisions show that the court battles of a century have not settled this question of taxation. One learned body hands down a solemn decision and another equally learned body reverses it. There is therefore strong argument as well as high precedent in favor of as well as against the library tax being levied by the library board, tho very few library boards have this power. Therefore the new edition of the A. L. A. manual chapter on legislation recommends that the tax rate be fixed by the library authority within the limits, if any, set by law.



A NEW A. L. A. POSTER. See p. 722

FOR SALE

Century Magazine. v. 53-80; v. 81, nos. 1-2; Nov., 1896, to Dec., 1910. Unbound. Jessie L. Arms, Iowa City, Ia.

A rotary organization, with George T. Settle of Louisiana as president, Charles E. Rush of Indianapolis as sergeant-at-arms and Paul M. Paine as secretary was formed during the Swampscott Conference. In preparation for future library meetings all Rotary libraries are asked to send their names to Paul M. Paine at the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.

Libraries and Museums, III

BY JOHN COTTON DANA

Librarian of the Public Library and Director of the Museum Association, Newark, N. J.

First Steps Toward Museum Founding

WHAT has thus far been said should make it clear that I feel that the usefulness of museums to the general public may be frankly questioned. I have tried to show that utility is a museum's only excuse for being; that a test of its utility lies in its use; and I have hinted that its use as a collection of objects which are available in "visual instruction" has not been proved to be of great value. Hence, why museums at all?

To all this the retort can be made that only a stupid or dull or narrow and bigoted mind can fail to see the profit to the world, in the long run, of the collection, identification and safe storage of the tools and adornments of human life, and of a like treatment of all objects that lie in the realm of science—meaning here well-nigh everything that man can touch and see. To this retort comes the reply that I am speaking of museums for the average person, old and young; and freely and gladly admit that all the "storage" and all the "gazing" museums in existence find a certain slight degree of usefulness, today, and will ultimately find more thereof. The argument for the establishment of general collections of objects, so chosen, so described, so intelligently presented by curators, so freely lent and so open to study so as to be obviously useful and obviously pleasure-giving—this argument may be confused by vague allusions to the general uplift given by exterior and content of a gallery of fine art, and to the high value to students of the marvellous regiments of objects in a museum of science, and to the high duty of the men of to-day to collect for the men of to-morrow all that they can gather of records of the past. But the confusion thus produced does not go beyond confusion of mind and does not affect the argument. Indeed I present, strictly speaking, no argument at all. I make merely the statement that a new type of museum is here and now in process of development; that it finds the cause of its existence in the fact that museums of the old type do not render the service which those of the new type purpose to render; that it denies neither the propriety nor the value—in the long run—of museums of the manner now dominant, and admits that its coming may irritate the advocates and workers in many of the existing museums; and will probably lead to an insistent demand

that these latter change some of their ways.

I dwell so long on making it clear that we should turn some at least of our thoughts and our energies to a new kind of museum, and on making it clear that in so doing we are not forgetful of the good things that may be said of the old museums, because of the existence of an ancient, stupid and unjust custom of charging the advocates of the new with a wholesale condemnation of the old. As an abstract proposition we are all ready to agree that progress involves change, and, conversely, that where there is no change there is no progress. But in real life change is usually accompanied by pain, in our minds or in our sensibilities or in both, and the proponent of change is usually condemned as a cause of that pain.

If the subject of museums is of interest to you, then you have already examined casually the museums of your town; but if you purpose to use your library, and your position as a library worker, as aids in local museum development, then you should proceed to examine them critically. You should visit them, examine their contents and their methods of administration, their finances, their annual cost to your city and what the return for that cost in influence on the lives of citizens, old and young.

I assume that you know something of the use of objects and pictures in the practice of teaching. You find about a thousand times as many visits are paid to movies in your town in a year as are paid to your museums. Your movies practice visual instruction; your local museums may vaguely wish to practice it; but succeed in doing little more than giving to a few, on rare occasions, opportunities for idle gazing. A few inquiries will probably show you that new methods will not be seriously considered by your museums. Let us assume that you ask if you can put slips into your books on art and science referring to objects in your museums and saying that old and young will be conducted over them and shown the things each may wish particularly to see; that you ask for objects to display in your library; that you ask that readers, notably teachers, having borrowed books from your library to aid them in their work, may borrow from the museums objects which will make their classroom work more instructive and more interest-

ing. To all these queries the answer will be, in most cases, no.

Your interest in visual aids to education continues, and you find that the literature of the subject is interesting, and leads you to the conclusion that the use of such aids is well worth while. I have hinted that in my opinion the value of these aids has not been thoroughly demonstrated; but that very fact makes me the more keen to see the subject more widely studied and visual aids more used. Only by use and observation can the question of value be answered.

You probably have already a collection of pictures from which many borrow examples for a score of uses. That teachers use them freely is indicative of their utility to them in their present stage of pedagogic knowledge. That designers, movie men, newspaper men, decorators, architects, and others use them is ample evidence that they are useful to the community at large, even tho their utility in educational work is not yet definitely proven.

If you have a collection of pictures, which you do not lend, then you have in your library the foundation of a museum of the old type. It is still more definitely of the old type if the pictures are under glass, can be examined only with a certain quantum of back and neck twisting, and of eye-strain, can be seen only up to 5 p. m., and only by walking carefully a goodly distance on hard and polished floors, and only by prolonged standing—comfortable seats not being of the essence of gazing museums.

If your pictures may be freely handled, may be examined and used by the student or the pleasure-seeker when seated in a chair at a convenient table, and if they may be borrowed in quantity for use at home, or in office, shop or school, then you have in your library the beginnings of a museum of the new type. All doubts about the value of visual aids, as giving pleasure and profit to your community, as a whole, are nearly forgotten in the presence of the simple fact that they are used, and with evident enjoyment.

Having shown by your success in founding and conducting a museum of pictures that you have already certain of the qualifications of a museum manager, you are perhaps moved to go further and begin a collection of objects. You are convinced that such a collection, directed as are your pictures, will be useful, and you have found that the museums of the neighborhood will not lend objects and do little or nothing to make themselves attractive, pleasure-giving and of influence on the tastes, thoughts and aims of your community. If you learn these things in no other way you can almost surely learn them from the

one fact that visitors to them are few—few absolutely, and also few relatively to the money that has been spent on their foundation and maintenance.

At this period, beware of the benevolent museum founder; especially of him who has made a collection of objects of art and curiosity and wishes to present them to your city, thru your library, on condition that they be kept forever in certain rooms of their own, that the rooms be always plainly marked with the name of the donor and that they be always open to the public. Collections and even whole museums, including the buildings that house them, are not uncommon as gifts of well-meaning persons to their respective communities, and are in nearly all cases entirely dead as soon as they are set up. A finished museum is a corpse, and so is a finished collection. In common with all other institutions, a museum to be of any value must grow; and it must do more than that—it must change its objects, their manner of presentment and its methods of management, that it may meet the ever changing needs of a changing order of society. A librarian is peculiarly well fitted to see the truth of that statement, for he is familiar with the library's recent history and has noted the radical changes it has undergone. A few years ago libraries were as are museums of the old type today, with bound books for adults as almost their sole objects of collection, and these rarely lent and under many restrictions, with no access to them by their owners save thru a catalog and an attendant, and with the slightest of a clientele. To-day we have, in our libraries, books for all ages, journals, maps, pictures, pamphlets, clippings, music records and movie films. These objects may all be freely handled and examined; all ages and all classes use them; skilled attendants serve as "docents" concerning them to all comers, and they are borrowed under few and simple rules.

Do not, then, think of the museum you may hope to help establish in your library, or with its aid, as something which will ever be complete. Think of it always as a beginning, as an ever-changing series of collections, administered in ever-changing ways.

After what has been said it is not necessary to suggest that your collections be not encumbered with mere curios, objects that derive all their interest from such facts as age, origin, ownership, cost or former use. A bit of stone may be of value in a museum; but not because it was picked up on Bull Run battlefield, or was once in the pocket of Abe Lincoln, or cost the owner a million dollars. Among the friends of the museum enterprise which I assume you are ser-

iously contemplating will be a few who will offer you curios of the kind just suggested. It may be wise to accept them in most cases; but not to pay for them with promises of their display or eternal preservation.

If your thoughts go so far as to the formation of a museum organization, let this wait until you have still further examined the field. Just as the teachers of the city are the persons most ready to exalt your position as librarian by a commendable use of your books; so are they the persons most inclined to approve of the idea of a local museum, with a quality of service like that

of the library, and to make good use of it.

At a meeting of teachers then, with the approval of the superintendent of schools, you may well present in rough outline a scheme for a museum. If you put first the fact that it will collect objects to lend to teachers as aids in school work—the objects to be examined and lent just as are the library's books and pictures—you may then well add that the museum shall be, so you hope, adapted as it grows to the needs and wishes of the whole community, including the arts, fine and applied, the sciences, trades and manufactures, commerce and society.

The Transportation Tax*

A LIST OF REFERENCES COMPILED BY THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS

I.

WAR REVENUE LAW OF 1917

War revenue bill of 1917, H. R. 4280, introduced in the House May 9, 1917:

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. . . . Bill to provide revenue to defray war expenses . . . Report. [To accompany H. R. 4280] [Washington, 1917]. 11 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. House. Rept. 45).

Title V: War tax on facilities furnished by public utilities, advertising and insurance: p. 6-7.

The war taxation bill. [Summary of provisions relating to railroads]. *Railway Age*, v. 62: 1003; May 11, 1921.

Transportation tax discussed in House by Kitchin, May 10 (*Congressional Record*, v. 55: Appendix, p. 487); Fordney, (v. 55: 2128; May 11, 1917); Mondell, (v. 55: 2617; May 19, 1917); Sears, (v. 55: 2613-14; May 19, 1917).

Bill passed the House May 23, 1917. Reported to Senate by Senate Committee on Finance (65th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Report 75) with no comment on the transportation tax. Bill as amended printed in *Congressional Record*, v. 55: 4632-47; July 3, 1917. Recommitted to Committee on Finance, July 7.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. Revenue to defray war expenses. Hearings and briefs . . . on H. R. 4280, an act to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes . . . Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1917. 621 p. 8°.

Sec. 500 (a): Freight transportation. Statement of Alfred P. Thom, representing the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee: p. 186-190.

Sec. 500 (b): Express transportation. Statement of T. B. Harrison, representing the Adams, American, Southern, and Wells Fargo Express Cos.: p. 191-95.

Sec. 500 (c): Passenger transportation. Statement of Arthur M. Brady, representing the American Electric Railway Association. Statement of Ligon Johnson, representing various theaters of the United States. Letter from T. F. Whittelsey, secretary of the Short Line Railroad Association of the South: p. 195-204.

— . . . Revenue to defray war expenses . . .

*Memorandum on the Transportation Tax. (Title V, sections 500-503, of the War revenue law of 1917, and Title V, sections 500-502, of the War revenue law of 1918).

Report. [To accompany H. R. 4280] [Washington, 1917]. 2 pts. 8°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Report 103).

Pt. 1 ordered to be printed Aug. 4 (calendar day Aug. 6), 1917.

Pt. 2, Minority Report, submitted by Mr. La Follette, ordered to be printed Aug. 13, 1917.

Title V: pt. 1, p. 10-11.

"It is equally obvious that the more vexatious and burdensome taxes ought to be foregone as long as possible in favor of less burdensome and vexatious taxes. As examples to enforce this principle we cite in the majority bill the exceptional and extraordinary taxes on consumption, like the proposed tax on tea, coffee and sugar; the proposed tax on passenger tickets and freight rates, which operate like sand in the bearings of industry and commerce": Minority Report, p. 5.

U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. Revenue to defray war expenses. H. R. 4280, a bill to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes. This document is a reproduction of the bill as reported to the Senate on August 6, 1917. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1917. 124 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 74).

Title V: p. 43-50.

Transportation tax discussed in Senate by Jones of Nevada (*Congressional Record*, v. 55: 6027; Aug. 14, 1917); La Follette, (v. 55: 6273; Aug. 23, 1917); Townsend, (v. 55: 6231; Aug. 22, 1917).

— . . . An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes. [Washington, 1917]. 129 p. 4°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 4280).

Aug. 15 (calendar day, Sept. 10), 1917. Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

Part relating to railroads summarized in *Railway Age*, v. 63: 451-52; Sept. 14, 1917.

U. S. Congress. Conference Committee. . . . Revenue to defray war expenses . . . Conference report. [To accompany H. R. 4280] [Washington, 1917]. 53 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. House. Report 172).

Sept. 28, 1917. Ordered to be printed.

Statement of managers on the part of the House in regard to the transportation tax: p. 40-41. Also in *Congressional Record*, v. 55: 7557-73; Oct. 1, 1917.

- . . . Revenue to defray war expenses . . . Conference report on the bill (H. R. 4280) to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes. [Washington, 1917]. 29 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 115).
Also in *Congressional Record*, v. 55: 7606-14; Oct. 2, 1917.
Transportation tax discussed by Mr. Kitchin in House (*Congressional Record*, v. 55: 7577; Oct. 1, 1917); by Mr. Simmons in Senate (v. 55: 7620; Oct. 2, 1917).
- U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes. [Washington, 1917]. 43 p. 8°. (65th Cong., Public no. 50).
Approved Oct. 3, 1917.
Title V: War tax on facilities furnished by public utilities, and insurance: p. 16-18.
Sections relating to transportation summarized in *Railway Age*, v. 63: 607-08; Oct. 5, 1917; in *Railway Review*, v. 61: 420; Oct. 6, 1917.
- . . . Revenue laws. Public no. 271, approved Sept. 8, 1916; Public no. 377, approved March 3, 1917; Public no. 50, approved Oct. 3, 1917. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1917. 112 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc. 379).
- Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The war tax law. Approved October 3, 1917. New York [1917]. 132 p. 12°.
- National City Company. The war tax law of 1917. New York [1917]. 40 p. 8°.
- Philadelphia Trust Company. War tax law, approved October 3, 1917 . . . Philadelphia [1917]. 76 p. 12°.
- Seligman, Edwin R. A. The war revenue act. *Political Science Quarterly*, v. 33: 1-37; March, 1918.
Title V: p. 6-7.
- A tax of 10 per cent on operating revenues. *Railway Age*, v. 62: 1061; May 18, 1917.
Summary of an article in the *Bache Review*, recommending a 30 per cent increase of freight rates and a 10 per cent tax on transportation receipts as a substitute for the tax on transportation in the war revenue bill.
- II.
- WAR REVENUE LAW OF 1918.
- U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. Revenue bill . . . Hearings . . . with reference to the new revenue bill. June 7-Aug. 15, 1918. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1918. 29 pts. 8°.
Transportation tax discussed by Mr. Kitchin, chairman: pt. 16, p. 1174. Tax on express discussed by Frederick Jennings: pt. 9, p. 547-56. Statement of L. H. Hadley asking that the transportation tax on freight be applied to freight from foreign countries; pt. 11, p. 726-34.
Also issued in 3 volumes, with material arranged by subject. L. H. Hadley's statement: v. 2, p. 1477-84.
- . . . Revenue bill of 1918 . . . Report [To accompany H. R. 12863] [Washington, 1918]. 40 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 2d sess. House. Report 767).
Sept. 3, 1918. Committed to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.
Title V: p. 24-26.
Transportation tax discussed by Kitchin, Sept. 7, 1918 (*Congressional Record*, v. 56: Appendix, p. 692); McKeown (v. 56: 10249-50; Sept. 12, 1918); Bill passed the House Sept. 20, 1918. Reported by Senate Committee on Finance Dec. 6, 1918. (65th Cong., 3d sess. Senate. Report 617), with no comment on the transportation tax.
- U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. . . . Revenue bill of 1918 . . . H. R. 12863, a bill to provide revenue and for other purposes. The matter herein is an exact reproduction of the official bill reported to the Senate on December 6, 1918. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1918. 278 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 3d sess. Senate. Doc. 310).
Title V. Transportation: p. 137-43.
Transportation tax discussed in Senate Dec. 12, 1918 (*Congressional Record*, v. 57: 359-60; Dec. 12, 1918); by Senator Penrose (v. 57: 551; Dec. 17, 1918). Bill as amended passed the Senate Dec. 23, 1918.
- U. S. Congress. Conference Committee. . . . Revenue bill . . . Conference report. [To accompany H. R. 12863]. [Washington, 1919]. 94 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 3d sess. House. Report 1037).
Statement of managers on the part of the House in regard to the transportation tax: p. 71-72. Also in *Congressional Record*, v. 57: 2996; Feb. 8, 1919.
- U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. . . . Revenue bill of 1918. An act showing the bill (H. R. 12863) . . . as agreed to in conference and passed by the Congress and presented to the President of the United States. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 106 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 3d sess. Senate. Doc. 385).
Title V. Transportation: p. 50-52.
Bill approved Feb. 24, 1919. (Public 254).
- Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The new revenue law; revenue act of 1918. New York [1919]. 223 p. 12°.
- National Bank of Commerce in New York. Federal revenue act of 1918; complete text with reference notes, tables and index. [New York] 1919. 236 p. 8°.
- National City Company. United States revenue act, 1918, annotated and indexed . . . New York, 1919. 95 p. 8°.
- National Industrial Conference Board. Brief analysis of war revenue bill H. R. 12863 as affecting industry. [Boston] 1919. 15 p. 8°.
Tax on transportation and other facilities: p. 11.
- Blakey, Roy G., and Gladys C. Blakey. The revenue act of 1918. *American Economic Review*, v. 9: 213-43; June, 1919.
Tax on transportation: p. 231-33.
- Haig, Robert Murray. The revenue act of 1918. *Political Science Quarterly*, v. 34: 369-91; Sept. 1919.
Transportation tax: p. 374.
- U. S. Government Actuary. . . . Revenue bill of 1918; an analysis of the bill (H. R. 12863) to provide revenue, and for other purposes. Prepared by Mr. Joseph S. McCoy, Government Actuary . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 8 p. 8°. (65th Cong., 3d sess. Senate. Doc. 391).
Feb. 13 (cal. day, Feb. 18) 1919. Ordered printed.
"Transportation and insurance": p. 7.
- III.
- OFFICIAL REGULATIONS
- U. S. Office of Internal Revenue. . . . Rules and regulations for collection of taxes on transportation of persons and property under war revenue act approved October 3, 1917 . . . March 18, 1918. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1918. 47 p. 8°. (Regulations no. 42).
— Instructions on payment of tax on transportation. *Official Bulletin*, July 18, 1918, p. 9. Approved July 1, 1918.
- . . . Regulations . . . relating to the collection of tax on transportation and other facilities. Title V, sections 500, 501 and 502 of the Revenue Act of 1918. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1919. 48 p. 8°. (Regulations 49).

- Transportation tax rulings issued. Internal revenue bureau regulations out. [Decision 2883]. *Journal of Commerce*, July 21, 1919, p. 4: 8.
- . . . Transportation tax. Supersedes articles 13 and 15 of Regulations no. 49. [Washington, 1919]. 8 p. 8°. T. D. 2889. Approved July 16, 1919.
- . . . Regulations 49 (revised) relating to the collection of tax on transportation and other facilities. . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1920. 64 p. 8°.
- . . . Regulations 49, rev. June 1921, relating to the collection of tax on transportation and other facilities. . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1921. 66 p. 8°.

IV.

UNOFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

- Association of American Railway Accounting Officers. Standing Committee on Corporate, Fiscal and General Accounts. [Bulletin on application of the war revenue tax. Washington, D. C., October 20, 1917]. 12 p. 4°. (Bulletin no. 88).
Reprinted in *Railway Age Gazette*, v. 63: 761-62; Oct. 26, 1917; in part in *Traffic World*, v. 20: 888-90; Oct. 27, 1917.
- Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. . . . Circular no. 9273. War revenue tax law. [Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1917]. 7 p. 4°.
- Table for determining war tax on passenger tickets. Effective November 1, 1917.
Table. f°.
- . . . Tables for determining war tax on mileage tickets sold prior to November 1st, 1917, and when cash fares are collected on train. Effective November 1st, 1917. [Baltimore, 1917]. 8 p. 8°.
- Black, Henry Campbell. A treatise on federal taxes . . . Kansas City, Mo., 1917. 566 p. 8°.
Transportation tax: p. 371-74.
- 4th ed. Kansas City, 1919. 704 p. 8°.
Transportation tax: p. 388-400.
- Conlin, John A. Income and federal tax reports . . . 1918 ed. New York: Prentice Hall [1918]. 704 p. 8°.
War tax on utilities: p. 575-95.
- Government transportation, express, telegraph, and telephone business exempt from taxation under War-revenue act. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bureau of Animal Industry. Service and regulatory announcements. Oct. 1917, p. 112-13).
- Hartman, William J. "Liberty" freight tax computer, showing amount to be collected under the war revenue tax for the transportation of property by freight. Chicago, W. J. Hartman [1917]. 13 p. 4°.
- New railroad taxes. Passenger and freight imports take effect Nov. 1. Figures for Southern Pacific. *Analyst*, v. 10: 549; Oct. 29, 1917.
- Snow, John Livingston. . . . Snow's tables for computing United States war tax on passenger tickets to points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, under the War revenue act of 1917 . . . New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Company, 1917. 23 p. 4°.
- War tax interpretation. *Traffic World*, v. 20: 1005-06: Nov. 10, 1917. Issued by the Maine Central Railroad.
- War transportation tax. *Traffic World*, v. 20: 1222; Dec. 8, 1917.
- the finances: 1918, p. 368; 1919, p. 500; 1920, p. 604.

VI.

- COMMENT ON REPEAL OF THE TRANSPORTATION TAX
Fordney, Joseph W. Fordney is against all rail rate tax. Would repeal levies in the revenue revision bill now being prepared. *New York Herald*, July 31, 1921.
New York Herald. [Editorial]. Kill the transportation tax. *New York Herald*, Aug. 2, 1921, p. 6.
New York Herald. [Editorial]. A million a day clerk waste. *New York Herald*, Aug. 3, 1921, p. 6.
Amount collected by transportation tax offset by salaries of useless government clerks.
Railway Age. [Editorial]. The tax upon transportation. *Railway Age*, v. 70: 1428; June 24, 1921.
"Obviously if the railways are injuring business by charging rates that are too high, then the government is still farther injuring it by adding a tax to these rates."

- Transportation tax tender spot among railroad men. Admittedly high rates could be lowered somewhat without impairing source of revenue. *Wall Street Journal*, May 5, 1921, p. 2, col. 5.
- U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. Revenue revision. Hearings . . . [Dec. 13, 1920-Jan. 17, 1921]. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1921. 270 p. 8°.

- Transportation tax discussed by Thomas S. Adams, Tax Advisor to the Treasury Dept., p. 42.
U. S. Treasury Dept. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. April 30, 1921. [Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1921]. 8 p. 4°.

- Repeal or reduction of the transportation tax: p. 4.
Williamson, William. Extension of remarks . . . in the House of Representatives, July 21, 1921. (*Congressional Record*, daily ed., v. 61: 4443-45; July 21, 1921).

- "The transportation tax should be abolished, as it has been clearly demonstrated that it is a burden that the traffic should not be called upon to bear. While it is not paid by the transportation companies, it has hung like a millstone about the neck of the transportation business and helped make rates prohibitive for many of the products of primary production."—p. 4444.

A. L. A. HANDBOOK AND PROCEEDINGS

More than one thousand new members have joined the A. L. A. since the beginning of this year, and new members continue to join in considerable numbers. Altho it may not be possible for new members to have their names inserted in this year's Handbook after the first of September, it is still possible for new members to join for 1921 and thus obtain the 1921 *Proceedings and Handbook*. Those who wish to join for 1921 and to receive the *Handbook and Proceedings* should send their names without delay with a remittance of \$3 to Secretary Carl H. Milam, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

V.

RECEIPTS FROM THE TRANSPORTATION TAX.

- U. S. Office of Internal Revenue. Internal revenue collections. Preliminary statement: 1919, p. 4, 7; 1920, p. 4, 10.
- Statement of internal revenue receipts July 1-Dec. 31, 1919, and estimated receipts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Washington, 1920, p. 4.
- U. S. Treasury Dept. Annual report on the state of

An annotated subject bibliography on "Vocational Guidance" in the June number of the *St. Louis Public Library Bulletin* is the work of the class of 1921 of the *St. Louis Library School*.

Library Buying thru the "A.L.P."

THE following circular has been sent to libraries thru the American agency of the "Agence de Librairie et de Publications" in New York in accordance with the plan of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

"We submit to you the following plan of purchasing all books and publications thru the 'A. L. P.' (Agence de Librairie et de Publications), which has been endorsed by the Committee of Book Buying at the Swampscott meeting of the A. L. A., and which will appear in the regular report of the Committee:

"1—*Publications* will be charged at the publishers' prices reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of invoicing, plus 10% (ten per cent) commission.

"2—*Out of Print Books Ordered From Catalogue* will be charged at the invoiced price of the dealer, plus shipping and packing expenses, reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of invoicing plus 10% (ten per cent) commission.

"3—*Out of Print Books Necessitating Research Work* will be charged at the invoiced price of the dealer plus shipping and packing expenses, reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of billing, plus 5% (five per cent) for research work, plus 10% (ten per cent) commission.

"4—*New Books* ordered and shipped directly from Europe or Latin America will be charged at the net price of the publisher (list price less discount), plus packing and shipping expenses, reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of billing, plus 10% (ten per cent) commission.

"5—*New Books* purchased from the New York stock will be charged at the list price reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of billing, less 10% (ten per cent) discount.

"Our proposition, as you will see, covers every point raised by the Committee of Book Buying, and can be resumed as follows:

1—Import books instead of paying a high profit to the jobbers.

2—Have your books shipped by mail or by parcel post which is the cheapest way to-day.

3—Do not pay more than 10% commission to your agent for his services.

"Furthermore, we shall add to this, that if you will turn over to us your orders you will save yourself the trouble of writing, explaining, and complaining to your agent abroad.

"Send Us Your Orders and We Will Do the Rest!"
"The 'A. L. P.'"

MAURICE SLOOG, *American Representative.*
New York, July 25, 1921.

Prices of English Books

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We have noted the controversy going on between the librarians and the booksellers regarding the American price of English publications. We do not think the librarians' stand is quite fair to the American book trade as the latter have been under very great expenses during the last few years owing to the enormous increase in cost, not only on book manu-

facturing but also on circulars, advertising, and such like publicity, which the librarians do not seem to figure into the cost at all. We do think, however, that all business in the United States should be placed with American firms and not put into the hands of cut-throat book agents in foreign countries. However, looking into the affair from a broad standpoint, we are re-figuring all our prices and trust that the librarians will see the justice in our claim that all American business should go to American firms who, by their advertising and publicity work, create the demand for foreign manufactured books. Without such advertising our librarians would know nothing about the books in question.

SPON AND CHAMBERLAIN.

New York City.

Lessons in the Use of Books and Libraries

A NEW edition of the *Lessons on the Use of the School Library*, first published by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, has recently been issued by Rand-McNally.

Ole S. Rice, the author, is Supervisor of School Libraries of the State of Wisconsin. He has well said in the introduction that the lessons "should be given in those classes to which they are naturally allied because of their subject matter." The contents suggests, beside each chapter heading, the class in which the material may well be introduced. No mention is made of using science classes for any such instruction, and yet, for general science courses, in junior high schools and even in nature study still earlier, the dictionary, encyclopedia, year books, public documents, arrangement of books on the shelf and use of card catalog are all necessary aids to modern class room methods.

The cuts illustrating the making of a book and newspaper, the forms of catalog cards, shelf arrangement, and sample pages from reference books are a useful addition to the original text.

Author numbers are so little used in libraries now that the section on call numbers might have omitted mention of them.

There is still need for a handbook of this kind which will go a step further and give suggestive lesson plans wherein the use of reference material in working out projects in nature study, history, geography and literature will be shown as an integral part of the child's daily school activity.

MARTHA C. PRITCHARD.

*Rice, O. S. *Lessons in the Use of Books and Libraries.* Rand. 1920. \$1.

Los Angeles' Library Campaign

By MONICA SHANNON,

Director of Publicity of the Los Angeles Public Library.



THE Los Angeles Public Library has never had a central library building. With the exception of early years in the City Hall, it has always been housed in rented quarters in the business district. It now occupies three floors of the Metropolitan Building, on one of the city's busiest corners.

Los Angeles is said to be one of the fastest growing cities in the United States, but during the last ten years the Public Library clientele increased twice as quickly as did the City, so that the carrying on of the work in crowded office quarters, reached only by elevators, became daily more difficult. The Library also faced a greatly increased rental at the expiration of its present advantageous lease in 1924. The Board of Directors appealed therefore to the City Council on April first for the inclusion of a library bond issue on the spring ballot.

The City Fathers, whether influenced or not by the old tradition of April first, put a \$2,500,000 bond issue for a library building and site on the June 7th ballot, together with a sewer bond proposition of \$12,250,000; viaduct bonds \$1,000,000; fire and police bonds \$1,250,000; water bonds \$2,500,000; and harbor bonds \$4,800,000. Then having done their duty, they sat back and smiled, and all the prophets foretold failure for the Library Bonds.

But immediately an outline of all possible points of attack was drawn up for the library campaign and committees appointed from the staff to make the attack at strategic points. The outline covered the following mediums of publicity: Newspapers, suburban, technical, religious, fraternal, school, as well as five city

dailies; business and technical societies and associations, department stores and factories, scientific and agricultural associations, trade unions and civic and fraternal associations, clubs, schools, churches and religious organizations, foreign colonies, motion pictures, theatre programs and menu cards, and advertising within the Library. Committees were also appointed to reach political candidates, provide speakers and arrange for distribution of the printed material, and a set of "Facts and Figures for Campaign Workers" kept each member of the staff posted.

The printed matter was the next consideration. It had to be prepared as quickly as possible because the election was only a few weeks ahead. A chart of the printed matter was made showing size, material and quantity required. Posters, placards, banners, stickers for automobiles, "dodgers" to be left at every home, a printed postal to be mailed by staff members and friends with a personal message, were decided upon. The poster design was donated by a commercial artist and the "dodgers" had a clever cartoon by Gale, the well-known cartoonist of the *Los Angeles Times*. The post card read as follows:

"Friend of the Library:

"Win Votes for Library Bonds June 7.

"The Public Library has been FIFTY YEARS WITHOUT A HOME. Los Angeles is the only large city in the United States which has never owned its own Central Library Building.

"RENT IS WASTE. During the last fifteen years the Public Library has paid \$265,000 for rent.

"Library Bonds will only cost 2c. on every \$100 worth of assessed valuation of property.

"Let us build a Library such as San Francisco has and take our place with progressive cities!

"VOTE YES Proposition No. 3, June 7.

The placards said:

"Los Angeles!

"YOU NEED A LIBRARY.

"VOTE YES Proposition No. 3, June 7.

"Own your own Public Library."

Large banners were swung from all of the branch libraries. Those on contented Carnegie branches had the slogan:

"Branch will not grow unless Main Trunk flourishes.

"Wake up! Vote for a Main Library Building June 7."

The slogan used for the other branches was:

"The Public Library for Everybody, Everybody for the Public Library Building."

"Vote Yes on Proposition 3, June 7."

A banner was also hung across the entrance of the Metropolitan Building.

"Vote Yes on Proposition 3, June 7."

And at the corner of the entrance the eyes of each passer-by read:

"Wake up, Los Angeles.

"Vote for a Library Building and take your place with progressive cities."

There were posters in the elevators and banners and posters in all parts of the Library. The bulletin boards contained pictures of fine library buildings in the United States, and an unobtrusive but active publicity was done over the charging desks by quiet remarks to patrons. All the magazines, newspapers and outgoing mail were stamped: "Friend of the Library. Win Votes for Library Bonds" and slips "Vote Yes on Proposition 3, Own your own Public Library" or "Save Money, Stop paying rent. Own you own Public Library. Vote Yes Proposition 3, June 7" went out with all books.

A large Los Angeles department store designed a special circular and enclosed it in their packages. The Library had copies made and induced the other stores to use it as an enclosure. Several of the leading stores and banks had window exhibits and the former also ran library publicity in their newspaper advertisements. A billboard company presented the Library with eleven hundred dollars worth of space and forty billboards were posted in prominent places.

The motion picture producers made a special film showing the crowded conditions in the Library, and this was run at all the principal down town theatres. Clubs and state societies were reached by letter and all the large clubs gave the Library a place on their programs, some appointed special committees to work with the Library and in their monthly bulletins printed earnest appeals to their members to support library bonds. Even the smallest eating houses on the East Side ran "Food for Thought. Vote Yes on Proposition 3, Own your own Central Library Building" on their menu cards; and big down town theatres printed slogans on every page of their programs. At an international exhibit planned by the Federation of Women's Clubs, different nationalities donated space on the programs asking their people in Greek or Spanish, as the case might be, to "Vote 'Yes' on Proposition 3, June 7." A Czech artist donated a remarkable and striking poster urging all people wherever born to vote for a library building. This poster was displayed in the window of a big furniture store on Broadway.

Talks were made at the Labor Temple, at a street dance and political rally, to laundry work-

ers during their noon hour, at community sings, before the Audubon Society, the Llewellyn Iron workers, the Musicians' Club and the Apartment House Association—in fact in every place into which it was found possible to squeeze a speaker.

Articles appeared in house organs, technical journals, church calendars and in foreign and negro newspapers. The work with the negroes was most effective. Early in the campaign a negro, on the editorial staff of one of the evening papers, addressed a signed letter to hundreds of prominent people of his race, using the editorial letterhead of his paper. The letter was multigraphed and the envelopes addressed by the Library.

The five big city dailies stood together on this one bond issue and gave effective space most generously, especially in view of the fact that a big political battle for the mayoralty was being waged at the same time. Editorials and persistent articles of direct publicity appeared in all the daily papers. One evening paper ran a large copy of the Library's poster, and a morning Sunday edition had a photographic sheet showing the crowded conditions in the main Library. The leading ministers of the city in Sunday sermons urged their congregation to vote for a library building, and these earnest appeals were printed on a half sheet of one of the morning papers.

Statements were secured from leading educators, clergymen, financiers and other men and women of affairs, giving their understanding of the meaning of the public library in the life of the city, and these letters, together with the endorsements of clubs and associations, were compiled into newspaper publicity.

Only the Library Bonds and the Harbor Bonds carried. The Library polled 63,852 favorable votes and the Harbor issue, which was backed by big business, 56,172. The victory was due to concentrated unflagging zeal on the part of Library Board, Librarian and Staff, and the generous interest of the people of Los Angeles.

"TRUMPETER SWAN" PRIZE CONTEST

The winners of the Penn Publishing Co. librarians' prize contest on the "Trumpeter Swan" are: First prize, Nellie M. Rowe, Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library; second prize, Mary A. Eastman, Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library; third, Mildred C. Graham, Atlantic City (N. J.) Public Library; fourth, Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Concord (N. H.) City Library; fifth, Katherine Reed, Lombard College Library, Galesburg (Ill.)

KEEP THE LIBRARIES OPEN FOR THE CHILDREN

Amendment 2 Will Do It



OUR CHILDREN ARE ENTITLED TO EVERY POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY

Good books for children—

Broaden the knowledge
Quicken the imagination
Furnish recreation
Teach principles of right living
Inspire love for country

ALL THE CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE GOOD BOOKS
ALL THE TIME

Our Schools and Libraries make this possible

SAVE THE SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES
VOTE YES ON AMENDMENTS 1 AND 2

Be sure to vote because not voting counts "No".

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY CAMPAIGN IN MINNEAPOLIS

An amendment to the city charter increasing the legal maximum tax for libraries and schools in Minneapolis was passed in June. A committee of citizens voluntarily undertook a publicity campaign in order that all voters might be informed, with the result that "not even the great state campaign last year for good roads was so well conducted and so thoroly carried thruout the city." Every child wrote a letter to his parents under the teacher's direction, every parent and teachers' organization was addressed, as were all the commercial clubs. Street meetings were held during the last week in many downtown points. At the centrally located campaign headquarters windows were filled with effective figures, pictures and displays. A real library station was kept running in one of the windows thruout the campaign. The vote in favor of the increased levy was overwhelming, and the possible tax maximum for the library was doubled. The library has asked for twenty-five per-cent budget increase for the present, which will provide an income of \$350,000 and which will permit of the re-establishment of extension work and the reorganization of the staff on a better salary schedule.

INFORMATION ON BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We would like to make a correction, or at least an amplification, of one point in Miss Mary G. Lacy's article: "The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture" (LIBRARY JOURNAL June 1, where she says (p. 494) that the botanical catalog of the Bureau of Plant Industry "makes available information as to all the main botanical collections in the country, notably those of the Gray Herbarium, the Arnold Arboretum, Lloyd Library, and others in addition to those of the Library of Congress, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Geological Survey, the Surgeon General's Office, and the private libraries of Dr. Edward Lee Greene and Captain John Donnell Smith." Altho present when the paper was read, we did not at that time realize the implications, with reference to the Gray Herbarium, Arnold Arboretum, and Lloyd Library, of this statement, which as it appears in print seems either to underestimate the importance of these libraries, or to imply considerable presumption on the part of the makers of our botanical catalog, neither of which, of course, was Miss Lacy's intention.

The fact is that the so-called "botanical catalog," actually the main catalog in the library of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is supplemented by many other lists and sources of information. Very full and excellent catalogs have been published by the Arnold Arboretum and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and these of course we have on file, together with those of the British Museum (Natural History) and other notable European botanical collections. The Bibliographical Contributions of the Lloyd Library of Cincinnati, also, cover a large portion of its botanical literature, but for many of the botanical libraries there are no printed catalogs, and no matter how much we desire a union card list of all botanical literature in America, it is at present an impossibility.

There is, however, great demand for old botanical works which are not in Washington, and in canvassing the country for these, as well as by some personal work in checking up desiderata in many different libraries, we have obtained an idea of the general scope of collections, as well as data on individual books. Thus we have entries in a separate catalog for rare books in the New York and Boston public libraries, the Missouri and New York botanical

gardens, the Gray Herbarium and the Greene collection at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and a few from many scattered sources. We have also the cards printed by the John Crerar for botanical works, as well as those of the "American libraries" printed by the Library of Congress. Thanks to these records and to the many and varied courtesies of the several botanical librarians and bibliographers of the country, we are able to furnish information on a large proportion of the needed and rare books which we do not have in the city of Washington. We would like to use this occasion to recognize, on behalf of the scientists of this bureau, and also visiting botanists who have used our facilities at various times, the generous co-operation of the botanical and other scientific libraries which have made their resources, in books and information, so freely available for the needs of botanical research.

MARJORIE F. WARNER
ALICE C. ATWOOD
Botanical Bibliographers.

*U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.
Washington, D. C.*

"READ ONLY APPROVED BOOKS"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In a recent number of a library periodical is noted, *with approval*, the fact that the state law in Oregon has been amended so that the smaller public libraries are prohibited from buying or from making accessible to the public any books except as recommended in the booklists issued by the American Library Association, or any state library or school department.

This is the last straw! In many parts of this country of ours we may now wear only approved clothes, drink only approved beverages, witness only approved moving pictures, and if the new idea spreads, read only approved books, and think only approved thoughts! By the shades of Milton, Mill, and Jefferson, the "founding Fathers," and all other apostles of liberty, what has our country come to? Is this the America we once proudly called "the land of the free"?

X. X.

THE NEW LIBRARY AT LOUVAIN

A DISTINGUISHED company including the King and Queen of Belgium was present at the laying of the corner stone of the new University Library at Louvain by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University on July 28th.

Preceding the ceremony speeches were made in the great auditorium of the Collège du Pape by Cardinal Mercier, president of the adminis-

trative committee of the university, President Butler, chairman of the United States Committee for the Restoration of Louvain, Raymond Poincaré, president of the International Restoration Committee, Eusebie Allamandola, representing the Italo-Belgian League and the Italian National Committee for the Restoration of the Library, Henry Carton de Wiart, Belgian premier, and Professor-emeritus Helleputte of Louvain, and greetings were received from President Harding, from the University of Prague and from Whitney Warren, the architect.

A sketch of the new building was given in our August number.

WANTED: SLIDES AND FILMS ON LIBRARY WORK

To Librarians:

Please send to American Library Association Headquarters, 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago, a record of any moving picture films or lantern slides in your possession, or known to exist, on any phase of library work.

Requests come to Headquarters constantly for films and slides for use in municipal library, county library and library building campaigns, and for children's book week publicity. The latest request is from Czechoslovakia, where library laws are under revision, and there is a desire to profit by America's experience with county libraries. Another recent request was from a southern city in which plans are being made for celebrating a children's library and book publicity week.

The Los Angeles Public Library has recently contributed a copy of the film used during the bond issue campaign. If other libraries can make similar contributions of films or slides A. L. A. Headquarters will soon have a collection which will be of value to other libraries working in similar fields. But even if you cannot send the films or slides themselves, I hope you will send a report of what you have.

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary A. L. A.*

FREE ON REQUEST

The Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C., will send any of the following odd volumes to any library with incomplete sets at the cost of carriage to the benefitting library:

- Nansen: *Farthest North*. Harper, 1897, v. 2.
- Bartley: *The Rhine*. Coates, 1899, v. 2.
- Edwards: *History of British Colonies in West Indies*. London, 1793, v. 2.
- Whitney: *History of Utah*. Salt Lake City, 1892, v. 1.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1921



PERHAPS the most striking tribute ever paid by the people to the peoples' library is the referendum vote by which Los Angeles approved a bond issue of two and one-half millions for its library building, with 63,000 votes, while the pet project of harbor development received but 56,000 votes and other proposals for bond issues were rejected. This was partly the result of good campaigning by the library board, the staff and special friends of the library, with the slogan "Own Your Own Library" placarded all about the city, but the response showed that the Los Angeles library had won a strong place in public estimation without which the appeal would have fallen on stony ground. It is to be hoped that a suitable site may be found for the new building which will not only be in the heart of the city but such as will display the building to best advantage to the public view. For some years past the library has occupied the upper floors of an office building and its triumph at the polls is the more notable because of the disadvantage of making no visual appeal to the community. Minneapolis also has scored a triumph for the library, scarcely less notable, in a joint educational campaign with the schools which resulted in a popular vote authorizing the doubling of the maximum limit of taxation for school and library purposes.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ASERIOUS condition is brought to light thru the resignation of Charles R. Green as librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for which, as for the whole agricultural field, he has done such splendid library work thru these thirteen years past. The difficulty is that the control and conduct of the institution have been taken out of the hands of the Board of Trustees and placed under charge of the new Department of Education and that a clerical assistant in the office of the Supervisor of Administration practically makes decisions as to the salaries of professors in the College. President Butterfield has appeared before the recently appointed special Commission on State Administration and Expenditures to protest against this change of control which is causing the most valuable instructors and officials to feel that their work will no longer be properly ap-

praised and is leading them to seek other fields of usefulness where there will be greater encouragement. Mr. Green himself finds a new field of large tho scarcely greater usefulness in the richly endowed public library provided for in Amherst, but it will be difficult for the Massachusetts "Aggie" to replace him with a librarian of equal enthusiasm, experience and effectiveness in the special field.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE condition disclosed in Massachusetts by this episode is unfortunately symptomatic, and is particularly exemplified in New York City where the endeavor of the present municipal administration is to take the control of personnel and salaries out of the hands of the trustees of the three library systems and leave their determination to municipal officials less acquainted with the facts and less capable to deal with them. The report of the Committee on Library Legislation prepared for the Swampscott conference and printed in full in this issue shows that this plan of making library control subordinate to state or municipal departments is extending thruout the country. It is the result of an excellent plan to stem the confusion which comes from multifarious divisions of authority and responsibility in the political system, but sometimes the plan, however excellent in general, involves incidental disadvantages. In California the control of the State Library has been put under the Department of Finance, which is entirely illogical, tho the change is nominal rather than real, as its board of trustees has had little more than nominal authority. In other states state commissions have been merged with the state library, a plan which has worked well in New York, California and elsewhere, but which would be unworkable in several of the states, especially where political or personal pulls are still effective.

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IT is gratifying that Mr. Yust, who did pioneer service years ago, in reporting on library legislation has again undertaken the responsibility of this work and his report is one of the most extended and valuable ever presented to the A. L. A. in this field. So many states held

biennial sessions this year and so much attention has been attracted to library development that no year has been so fruitful as 1921 in library legislation. This is partly perhaps the result of A. L. A. service in the war. Most of the legislation is progressive, but some is rather reactionary. The movements for county library systems and for certification have shown results in several states and it is especially gratifying to note that in some of the legislation at least care has been taken to avoid too much restriction on recruiting the profession from among capable outside people. On the other hand, there has been one extraordinary piece of restrictive legislation—that in Oregon where local

boards are prohibited from buying books except those approved in the *A. L. A. Booklist* or by other prescribed authorities. The purpose is good and the authorities are also good, but the method is bad. It thwarts the local responsibility which is essential to library growth, and incidentally it prevents the purchase of new books when the public wants them. The careful work done by the co-operation of librarians in the *A. L. A. Booklist* renders it impracticable to make entries until six or eight weeks after publication. This is a serious detriment in the case of libraries which desire to keep up to the times day by day or week by week.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TRUSTEES' SECTION

A MEETING of the Trustees Section was held on Friday evening, June 24th, Elizabeth Claypool Earl presiding.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Athenæum spoke on "What Proportion of Total Expenditures Should Public Library Trustees Claim for Their Libraries?" His answer to this question was 1½ per cent. The proportion of library expenditures to total municipal levies was given for the following cities: Boston, 1.6 per cent; Salem, 1.55 per cent; Canton, 1.1 per cent; New Salem, just over ½ of 1 per cent; Brookline, 2 per cent. He said in conclusion: "We are citizens as well as trustees. We ought to know, and we do know, the population, the valuation of the section served by our libraries, how many books we have, and we know all too well how many books we want and cannot get. In Massachusetts we have a high standard of service, and we must insist that that standard of service be maintained by public appropriations unless the library is sufficiently endowed. It is not right—as I found in a New Hampshire city—to have a scale of payment for full time service in a library that is less than one-half what is paid a woman teacher in the high school in the same town. . . . So, if you will take the trouble to do some figuring on your own account in your own districts, you may reach the conclusion that the average expenditure in Massachusetts for library purposes, one and one-half per cent, is a minimum, at least, for your library, wherever it may be. The maximum in figures, in amount

and in appropriation, you should always be trying to obtain."

W. T. J. Lee of the Public Library Board of Toronto, Canada, speaking on the duties of a library trustee, urged that all trustees join the A. L. A. and that every board of trustees send a delegate to every annual conference. He spoke of the experience of the Toronto Library Board during the last several years in compelling the city council to make the tax levies necessary for the development of the Toronto Public Library.

"From the Outside In" was the title of the address of Clarence E. Bement of the Lansing, Michigan, Public Library Board. Mr. Bement emphasized the service of the library in providing education for those no longer in schools. . . . "The important element is the library patron, and he is sometimes lost sight of. . . . The statistics of circulation and attendance mean much to the librarian, but very little to the general public, yet the community contains both your stockholders and your customers. Your weapon in lieu of competition is propaganda. You have something to sell, and publicity will sell it. . . . Every library large enough to justify it should have an advertising department."

Henry W. Lamb of the Brookline Public Library Board compared the trustee's functions to those of a legislator, judge and diplomat. "The trustee is able to tell the librarian or the board how a project is likely to strike that part of the outside public that does not use the library and especially that part of it which has to be asked to make appropriations. He is like a diplomat who may be called upon to negotiate a treaty

but finds it his first duty to report on the state of feeling that he is likely to encounter." Mr. Lamb emphasized the need of having on every board some men who are men of affairs and of wide acquaintance in the community rather than only members of the scholarly professions.

Rev. Alexander Mann of the Boston Public Library Board said that a trustee should set an example to the library staff by his perfect confidence in the librarian. He should not go into petty matters or go behind the man who is in charge. The library must have the full confidence of the board.

George H. Tripp of the New Bedford Public Library said that neither the librarian nor the trustee should be a specialist in any line. The library should be kept out of politics and the librarian should be unhampered in administration. He suggested that a library board might be made up of one-third business men, one-third professional men, and one-third men of letters.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Frank Harvey Pettingill, Los Angeles, California; Secretary, Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer, Indiana.

C. P. OVERFIELD, *Secretary pro tem.*

ST. LOUIS LOCAL OF THE A. L. A.

THE final meeting of the St. Louis Local for the year 1920-21 was held at the St. Louis Public Library on May 24th. The meeting, conducted by Margery Doud of the St. Louis Public Library, consisted of discussion of: Fiction in public libraries; Membership in local chapters of the A. L. A.; Method of voting in A. L. A. elections; Advisability of having more than one ticket in the field; Selection of places of holding the annual A. L. A. conferences.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that this body go on record as opposed to that section of the proposed Constitution of the American Library Association whereby people may become members of the local chapters of the A. L. A. without joining the A. L. A. itself.

It was also resolved that this body go on record as requesting that the next meeting of the A. L. A. be held somewhere in the Middle West within twelve hours of St. Louis—"The City surrounded by the U. S."

The next meeting of the Local will be held in October. The committee to take charge of that meeting consists of: James A. McMillen, Washington University Library, and Elizabeth Summersby and Ruth Overman of the St. Louis Public Library.

The chapter has sixteen new members, the en-

tire membership of the class of 1921 of the St. Louis Public Library School.

JAMES A. McMILLEN, *Secretary.*

NEW ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE New England Association of School Libraries held its annual meeting at the High School Library, Waltham, Mass., May 21, 1921.

The theme of the morning session was "Introducing Boys and Girls to Books." This was discussed from three view points. Catherine S. Hazeltine of the Public High School, Hartford, Conn., told how the English Department, co-operating with the school librarian, allows the pupils to choose their required outside reading from a selected list of modern books. For instance, when the class was studying Macaulay's "Life of Johnson" each member read a recent biography and gave the rest of the class the value of his reading, often inspiring other members to read the book reviewed. The teacher was included in their number and also read something new which could be given to the class. The pupils were introduced to modern essays, poetry, and drama in the same way while studying the same style of literature. Elinor Whitney of the Book Shop for Boys and Girls, Boston, reviewed eight of the new books which could be recommended for young people. Elizabeth A. Dike of the Winsor School, Boston, told how their list of required summer reading was compiled through co-operation of teacher and pupil.

In the afternoon Dr. J. M. Brewer of Hartford University in an address on "What librarians can do to help in vocational guidance" urged his hearers to more intensive work in this field. The talk was made practical by detailing the steps to use when directing the young person. Names of books for boys and girls and for teachers to be used at each of these stages were given. In conclusion Dr. Brewer gave some practical suggestions: A faculty committee can aid in spreading library propaganda. A student library committee chosen by the pupils can spread library interest among their number, and arouse a spirit of pride in the library which may result in increased care of library property. Meetings arranged in order to examine books and pamphlets on vocations and to talk over problems with teacher and librarian produce results and the librarian with the teacher may plan debates on vocational subjects and secure speakers who are authorities in their occupations.

The program was concluded by Mrs. Louisa C. James' reading of Wilde's "Pawns."

Officers elected were: President: Mary H. Davis, Brookline, Mass.; vice-presidents: Mary E. Robbins, director of the School of Library

Science, Rhode Island College of Education; Clarissa Stowell, Meriden, Conn.; secretary-treasurer: Edith K. Coulman, Quincy, Mass.

EDITH K. COULMAN, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE week of September 12 is "Library Week," to be held this year at Cornell University at Ithaca.

Prudence Risley Hall will house the delegates. Three dollars daily will cover board and lodging. If three hundred and fifty return certificates are secured a return fare of one and one-third the original fare will be allowed.

Certification of librarians will be discussed by the President, C. C. Williamson. Anna G. Hall will conduct a symposium on county libraries in New York State. To the session devoted to work with the foreign-born will contribute John Foster Carr, Henry Neuman, Zaidee Griffin, who will tell of how a public library and a Czecho-Slovak community worked together in building up a library department, and Blanche Yarka, whose subject will be the artistic contribution of the Czecho-Slovaks to American Life. Franklin F. Hopper will conduct a symposium on "Library Recruiting and Employment." Other speakers will be: Henry Seidel Canby, on aims in book reviewing; Dean Arthur R. Mann, who will outline the bases of agricultural progress upon which he is working; Mrs. Arthur W. Smith, who will tell of the ideals and programs of the Farm and Home Bureaus; Frank B. Gilbreath, George A. Works, Liberty Hyde Bailey and George Lincoln Burr.

Noon hour conferences in charge of specialists will be held.

The entertainment committee has planned boat and motor trips and hikes, and the staff of the New York Public Library will present William B. Gamble's new play "Eggs, a Library Play in Two Breaks."

THE PAST YEAR WITH THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

IT is safe to say that the metropolitan club of library people embraces in its membership the greatest variety of interests relating to the service of print existing anywhere. This is the natural consequence of the infinite diversity of activities assembling in a vast cosmopolis. The New York Library Club exists to bring these many interests of the book-in-action into a united interest of the workers together. In the months just past the Club has gone from strength to strength; its membership has greatly increased; its treasury has been fortified; its sessions have been "largely attended" to the point of crowding.

The season opened last fall with "In Bashu Boo," a play by William B. Gamble, presented by the New York Public Library Staff, as a gentle satire on formal librarianship. It was received with glee by an understanding audience.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary Dinner in December was a historic event, signalized by the presence of a group of the few surviving founders of 1885.

Corinne Roosevelt Robinson in January, and Dorothy Canfield Fisher in March, thrilled their hearers with moving appeals, each in the line of her life's devotion.

The annual meeting in May met by invitation at the Grolier Club in its new Club House, the shrine of the Book's most sacred traditions.

The Club set its hand to a "serious undertaking" this year—the preparation of a Manual, the first since 1917, which should embody as its principal feature and reason for being, a Directory of New York's libraries, not attempted since 1902. The preparation has proceeded with diligence thru the year, and much of the copy is now ready for the printer. But the Club's ambition to produce in the Directory a most responsible document, by a thoro searching out of every collection of value (all the more difficult that there are so many and such different ones), made expedient the postponement of actual publication till the autumn.

The Club's Bulletin as a family newspaper is said to have found some readers.

The New York Special Libraries Association has had its own place in this city for the great number of specialists into which librarianship has differentiated itself in a complex environment. But the emphasis on the common cause, with the response to the professional call, has made the New York Library Club representative of every type of activity in which intensified librarianship has found expression. So much so that the president-elect was chosen as a prominent special librarian for both his specialty and his prominence. Thus the opening new year is entered into with assurance of that unity which is the guaranty of professional attainment.

EDWARD F. STEVENS,
President, 1920-1921.

1921 DISTRICT MEETINGS OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FIFTEEN district meetings were held in Indiana during the spring of 1921, the series proving to be one of the most interesting and profitable ever conducted in the State. In most of the communities arrangements had been made by the entertaining library to have a local church society serve luncheon (Dutch treat by

request), and the dainty and bountiful meals could not have been bettered.

The meetings were held as follows: Angola, April 28; Bedford, February 16; Bluffton, April 26; Evansville, February 3; Grandview, May 11; Hammond, March 17; Indianapolis, March 23; Lafayette, April 7; LaPorte, May 19; Louisville (Ky.), March 10; Noblesville, May 4; Terre Haute, April 6; and Warsaw, March 3. All were well attended both by librarians and by library trustees. The programs had been planned in every case to include a round table discussion by trustees and the arrangement proved both happy and profitable. At five of the meetings there were over twenty trustees present and the attendance of trustees never fell below eight.

The topics treated by the trustees were numerous and varied, tho the one that seemed to arouse most discussion was "How to make the district meeting more interesting to the library trustee." For the sake of program committees in other States the list of trustees topics is given here. "How to make a Board meeting interesting," "Preparing a budget of library activities as well as library finance," "Sunday opening," "The Board members' part in a library's success," "The community rest-room as a trustee's problem," "Business hints for trustees," "Why I am a trustee" and "Problems of the new library building." Only two or three of these topics were used at each meeting, and the leaders and "seconds" were arranged in advance with a knowledge of the strong trustees in each section of the State. The trustees proved to be as keenly interested as the librarians in queries drawn from "question boxes" and suggested solutions.

At several of the meetings, Harriet Root of the Public Library Commission presented an extremely helpful paper on "Books for children—standards of their selection." The discussions which grew out of this were both stimulating and profitable. An enjoyable and practical paper, "The library and the farmer," was presented at Noblesville (county library and book wagon location) by the county agricultural agent. Other topics handled at various meetings by librarians included "Apprentices in small libraries," "Decorations for special holidays," "Encouraging reading of standards," "Local history collections," "Library problems in industrial towns," "Keeping ahead of the small town job," "Supervising rural township stations," "Book wagon results and problems," "County library methods and forms," "Library instruction in schools," "Care of pamphlets and fugitive material," "Cataloging problems in small libraries," "Fitting the book to the

reader" and "Contemporary novelists."

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

SAN ANTONIO LIBRARY CLUB

THE annual meeting of the San Antonio Library Club of Southern California was held in Claremont on May 28, with Mrs. L. O. Robinson, the custodian of the Claremont branch of the Los Angeles County Library, presiding.

Helen E. Vogelsson of the Los Angeles County Library gave a most interesting talk on the ideals and accomplishments of the California county library system, dwelling particularly on the Los Angeles system with which she was most familiar. She spoke of its remarkable growth in the eight years since it was organized and of how much there was still to accomplish in making it possible to send out books to every one desiring them. Even in as progressive a county as Los Angeles this often means carrying books by pack mules over wretched roads. An interesting discussion of county methods especially in relation to work with the schools followed Miss Vogelsson's talk.

The following officers were elected: President: K. A. Monroe, Librarian of Ontario Public Library; Secretary, Mrs. Isabel N. Neales-Chaffey-Union Library.

MARION J. EWING, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CALENDAR.

- Sept. 1-2. At the Denver Public Library.
Thirty-first annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association.
- Sept. 1-3. At Spokane, Wash.
Twelfth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.
- Sept. 12-17. At Cornell University, Ithaca.
Thirty-second annual meeting of the New York Library Association.
- Sept. 27-29. At Eagles Mere.
Twenty-first meeting of the Keystone State Library Association.
- Oct.—At Ames.
Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association.
- Oct. 10-12. At Milwaukee.
Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 11-13. At the University of Illinois, Urbana.
Annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association.
- Oct. 13-14. At Keene, N. H.
Meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association.
- Oct. 26-28. At Muncie.
Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In addition to an increase in the salary of the Secretary of the Library Commission, appropriations for the work of the Commission have been made as follows: Clerical expenses, \$500; traveling libraries, \$500; library institute, \$250; incidentals, \$750. The same amounts, plus \$100 for incidentals, are granted for the following year. The *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries* appropriation is raised to \$350, an increase of \$100.

Durham. The second annual summer library school and institute conducted jointly by the New Hampshire College Library and the New Hampshire Library Commission was held at the College Library in Durham, from July 18th to July 29th, under the direction of Willard P. Lewis. As this was only the second year of the school and the course had been lengthened from one week to two weeks, it was still somewhat in the nature of an experiment. Nineteen enthusiastic students from seventeen libraries and four visitors attended. Of the students all are employed in New Hampshire public libraries, thirteen being librarians and the others assistants. Six had attended the first session last year. Again as in 1920 the Public Library Commission financed the school with an appropriation and the College Library furnished the equipment.

Frances Hobart taught cataloging, shelf-listing, subject-headings, binding and mending. Helen Cushing of the College Library staff taught the D. C. classification. Mrs. Mary E. S. Root of the Providence Public Library gave four lectures on children's work in addition to conducting a round table and a story hour. Caroline Garland of the Dover Public Library gave three talks on book selection and Ruth Dudley of the Manchester Public Library lectured on reference work, pamphlets and documents, emphasizing particularly those of interest to New Hampshire libraries. Grace Kingsland, secretary of the Commission, taught accessioning, loan work and community service, while Willard P. Lewis lectured on book-ordering.

NEW YORK

Freeport, L. I. Ground has been broken for a \$70,000 library in honor of world war heroes.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. The contract for the erection of the new public library has been awarded to the

Du Pont Engineering Company for the sum of \$386,666. It is announced that the work will be started as soon as building material and equipment can be obtained.

PENNSYLVANIA

Williamsport. By a vote of three to one, the electorate approved last November an annual library tax of not less than two-tenths of a mill. This action closed the six or seven years' fight on the part of the Library Trustees to secure assistance from the municipal authorities.

The Library was a gift under the will of James Vanduzee Brown. The building cost about \$145,000 and the endowment fund provided produced about \$8,500 a year. Every year since its opening it has been necessary to secure private contributions to keep the institution open. As expenses mounted during the war period, the book item was cut out and service reduced. City Councils repeatedly refused either to make an appropriation or to put the matter to the vote of the people. Thereupon a petition for a ballot on the question which made it obligatory under the law for Councils to order an election was prepared and the requisite number of signatures secured. The campaign, owing to the opposition of the city authorities, was probably the most elaborate ever waged for such a tax. The election being won, the deficit accumulating between the time of the election and the time when moneys will be received from the tax, has been assumed by the Trustees personally.

An experiment in the purchase and selection of technical books is announced by Librarian Thomson in a report covering the fourteen years of operation and the prospects for the immediate future: "Included in the 'Book, Binding and Magazine' appropriation is an item of \$450 for technical books and magazines which sum will be contributed by the different manufacturing firms of the city. . . . Each industry contributing to it will appoint an engineer or other representative and these representatives will form a council which, with the Librarian, will select all the books and magazines purchased out of the fund. Not only will the Library be enabled to help the mechanics, students and business men to an extent possible to few libraries in cities of this size, but thru the council it will be able to select for purchase, books chosen by practical experts in all lines of industry. . . ."

NORTH CAROLINA

During 1919-1920 the general loan collection of the North Carolina Library Commission was augmented by the gift of six thousand books from Library War Service, of which 2500 were divided among the public libraries of the state in inverse ratio to the number of volumes in each library. Special traveling libraries were prepared for the American Legion posts, and letters sent to all the Post Commanders extending to them the free use of these books either thru the traveling libraries or the public libraries of their towns.

The Commission, established in 1909, has an appropriation of \$8000 with which to serve the book needs of a rural population of two millions who have no access to the 51 public or 24 college libraries. During the biennium, 831 traveling libraries were sent to 628 places in 92 counties; 372 new stations were established; and some form of traveling library service was given to every county except Yadkin. The circulation for traveling and package libraries during the biennium is estimated at 175,000. Publicity work was continued thru the Home Demonstration Agents and women's clubs, and the North Carolina Press Association adopted a resolution pledging its support to the library movement.

The special session of the General Assembly held in 1920 passed a bill providing for adequate quarters for the Library Commission in the new building for the Agriculture Department. Mrs. Minnie Letherman Blanton, secretary of the Commission from its inception, resigned August 1, 1919, and was succeeded by Mary B. Palmer, for eight years librarian of the College Library of Charlotte and instructor in the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1918-1919.

Only three new libraries were opened during the biennium, but a \$40,000 Carnegie building at Durham is slated for early opening. The county will pay one-third towards its maintenance and the city the remainder. The entire amount allowed by law, ten cents on the one hundred dollars and thirty cents on the poll, was voted by the people of Rockingham on May 6, 1919, with only twenty-five dissenting votes. The library has a lot, and will endeavor to secure a Carnegie building when building grants are resumed by the Carnegie Corporation. The Pack Memorial Public Library deeded to the city of Asheville by the Pack Memorial Library Association on the first of January, 1919, was leading the state with a circulation of 69,979 by the end of the year.

According to the *Library Bulletin* of the North Carolina Library Commission for March,

1921, there are thirty-eight free libraries in the state, including the three libraries for colored people, and four libraries free to members, five subscription libraries, and three subscription libraries free for reference. All but three of the free libraries were established within the present century, as were all but eight in the whole total of fifty-two libraries.

The Olivia Raney Library at Raleigh has the largest annual income, \$7,517, but has only 16,236 volumes as compared with the 18,439 volumes of the Greensboro Public Library, which with an income of \$6,412 stands sixth in that category.

The Carnegie Public Library of Winston-Salem is second with an income of \$7,081 and 11,854 volumes.

The Carnegie Library of Charlotte has 10,952 volumes and an income of \$7,003; the Durham Public Library, 7,707 volumes and funds amounting to \$6,928; and the Pack Memorial Library at Asheville an income of \$6,862 and a collection of 10,416 volumes. School and college libraries, including such institutions as the State Library, Peace Institute, and the Supreme Court listed for convenience under this heading, number thirty-one inclusive of the six colored institutions maintaining libraries.

The University of North Carolina, Louis R. Wilson, librarian, leads in number of volumes with 93,914, followed by Trinity College with 56,953 and the State Library with 49,107 volumes.

GEORGIA

The Georgia Library Commission finished its first year of active work on December 1st, 1920. The appropriation of \$6,000 made by the legislature of 1919 was available for use in January, when the secretary, Charlotte Templeton, began work with Helen Mathewson as assistant. The commission had been in existence since 1897 but was helpless from lack of funds, and such extension work as was done in the state was carried on by the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

The earlier months of the year were spent in organizing the work of the office, ordering and preparing books for circulation and in collecting data on library conditions in the state, for which particular end the secretary also visited forty public libraries to gain first hand knowledge and establish relations between them and the Commission. Statistics gathered thru a double post card sent to all towns already on the commission's list and thru clippings from a clipping bureau indicated at the end of the year that there are in Georgia at least 66 libraries, including both free public libraries and the club and subscription libraries. Thirty are supported in whole or in part from public funds,

five of which also charge a fee for use. Twenty-three occupy Carnegie buildings. Seven counties contribute to the support of public library service, while one hundred and three have no public library of any sort within their borders. Of the 26 cities of Georgia of over 5,000 population fifteen support libraries wholly from city funds and three give partial support, leaving eight cities of over 5,000 which do not appropriate any money for library purposes. Savannah is the only city to maintain a negro public library in a separate building, and has a Carnegie building with a book collection of 4,000 volumes. A negro branch costing \$50,000 will soon be opened in Atlanta, and there are libraries in most of the negro colleges and books in some public schools.

The Commission cataloged and prepared for circulation 2,580 volumes, expending \$1,772 on the purchase of books, and \$2,720 in salaries. The A. L. A. Library War Service furnished seven thousand volumes, of which two thousand were added to the Commissions shelves for its parcel post reference work and the remainder sorted for distribution to the libraries of the state. Obligated to move with some caution and no advertisement for fear of being swamped with demands, which it would be unable to fill, the Commission in the last five months of the year made 42 loans consisting of 963 volumes. The complete supply of books for general reading has been sent out. The loan record of a package of twelve volumes sent to a teacher in Habersham County showed that they had been borrowed sixty-nine times in seven weeks.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw. Work on an \$83,000 extension to the Hoyt Library is proceeding. Furniture and other equipment will bring the cost of the extension up to about \$130,000.

IOWA

Kalamazoo. The appropriation for the Western State Normal School, made at the close of the last legislature, will permit of the building and equipment of a new library at a cost of \$300,000.

Iowa City. The second Annual Conference for Library Workers at the State University of Iowa was held on July 7-8. This Conference is arranged annually thru the co-operation of the Extension Division of the University and the Summer School for Library Training. In addition to the training class, which numbered thirty seven students, a goodly number of librarians from various parts of the state attended. The programs of these annual conferences are planned to contribute inspiration and to present

the aims and ideals of library work. Timely book talks by experts are also included. Prominent library workers of the country and members of the university faculty co-operated in making the recent Conference a most successful undertaking.

J. E. R.

NEBRASKA

The combined reported income by tax of the 116 libraries in Nebraska is \$210,726, Lincoln and Omaha furnishing \$78,261 of this amount. This leaves \$132,465 to provide library facilities for a population of 1,292,502. The total amount spent for the purchase of books during the biennium ending November 30, 1920 was \$40,839, and there are 133,129 volumes in the public libraries of the state. Thirty-five counties in the state are without libraries in their county seats. The past biennium has not been a favorable one for the establishment of libraries, and only Scottsbluff has a building under consideration, having been promised \$14,000 by the Carnegie Corporation before the period of restriction.

The Secretary of the Commission made 107 public library visits during the biennium and 47 to institutional libraries. Charlotte Templeton, who had been Secretary for thirteen years resigned in December 1919 to go to Georgia, and Nellie Williams was made Acting Secretary for a period of one year the succeeding May. The Commission served 86 counties with traveling libraries and sent books to 798 towns, loaning 7,597 more books and filling 895 more requests than during the previous two years. Instead of exhibits at the State Fair attention was centred on county and district fair advertising, and a letter inserted in the widely read *Nebraska Farmer* explaining the method of obtaining books from the Commission brought "prompt and overwhelming" returns from Nebraska and a few requests from adjoining states. Nebraska's quota of Library War Service books amounted to 3,162, part of which were added to the reserve collection and others distributed to American Legion posts and institutional and public libraries.

The most notable work with institutional libraries has been accomplished at the Ingleside Hospital for the Insane, where a room 30 by 50 feet open six hours a day furnishes library facilities to patients and employees. The Commission circulated in all 70,634 books to a possible patronage of 3,175 in the thirteen institutions where libraries are maintained.

The library of the Commission contained 21,309 volumes on November 30, 1920, and \$5,328 was spent for books, with \$1,061 for binding. The appropriation for 1919-1921 was \$23,000.

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OKLAHOMA

Norman. The summer course in library service in the University of Oklahoma was attended by eighteen librarians. Mrs. J. R. Dale, secretary of the Oklahoma Library Commission secured appropriations to aid the university in financing this course and was instrumental in bringing the work to the attention of the librarians of the state. The teachers were Ruth Sankee, Helen U. Ginsberg, and Mrs. John Bass. This is the second summer course given by the University, and as both the demand for the work and the facilities for giving it are increasing, the continuance of the work is practically assured.

TEXAS

Dallas. The Dallas Public Library with 65,238 volumes and its branch, the Oak Park branch, with 7,000, circulated 254,299 volumes in 1920, an increase of 44,589 and an average increase per month of 3,700. The increase may be attributed to open shelves and a more liberal number of books issued each borrower. There are 36,669 live registrations from a population of 174,025, or less than twenty per cent. The privileges of the library are also open to county residents, who, however, do not take much advantage of their opportunity. \$9,060 was expended for 4,202 books, and \$16,245 for the salaries of the library staff and janitor force. Local taxation contributed \$27,300 to the total receipts of \$32,560.

The Dallas Advertising League and the Dallas Retail Merchants' Association have been kept supplied with classified lists of books and periodicals at the library of interest to their members.

UTAH

Salt Lake City. The year 1920 marked an increase in circulation for the Public Library of Salt Lake City of 46,000 volumes, the total recorded use being 723,755. A new branch, the John D. Spencer Branch (formerly the West-side) was completed and will be opened as soon as furnished. It was erected with library funds on a lot leased the Library Board by the Board of Education for ninety-nine years at a rental of one dollar. The Chapman Branch occupies a Carnegie building, the only one in the system. The Sprague Branch held the record for branch circulation, loaning 44,845 books. The Neighborhood House Branch is a small branch open three afternoons a week.

The report, fully illustrated, lays particular stress on the extension activities of the library. Hospital library service, modelled on that of the Sioux City Public Library, was inaugurated in the three city hospitals, where books are taken

once a week from ward to ward and room to room on trucks furnished by the hospitals, with a different librarian for each hospital. Deposits of books were made in the two telephone exchanges, the Charity Organization Society rooms, in Walker Bros.' Department Store, in St. Peter's Mission and in the Domestic Science Department of the West Side High School. The Children's Room carried on extension work thru the agency of playgrounds, the State Fair, Wasatch Domestic Science School, Uintah Training School and the public schools.

The library has 100,206 volumes and serves a population of 117,258. Receipts for the year were \$93,552, of which \$68,394 was derived from local taxation, and expenditures \$89,678, \$37,006 of this for salaries and \$19,627 for books, periodicals and binding.

CALIFORNIA

Pomona. This year the Annual Inspection of the Pomona Public Library took place in the form of a commercial luncheon. Those invited were the mayor and council, the clerk, assessor, and attorney, and representatives of the press. The Library was closed for two hours, so that all the staff were free to meet the Library Board and guests. A. T. Richardson of the Library Board spoke in happy fashion of the place occupied in community activity by the Library, making his points by quotations from the annual report. A. M. Dole, also of the Board, suggested that even tho the department heads were personally known to the guests, their work might not be. In witty jingles he introduced each, and each responded with a sentence or two about her work, or her plans for next year. As a pleasant surprise came the declaration by members of the Council that whatever might be done about other city departments, the full budget as submitted by the Library Board would be allowed.

Riverside. The Summer Session of the Riverside Library Service School closed on July 29th. The instructors were: Theresa Hitchler, Bessie Graham, Alice M. Butterfield, Joseph F. Daniels, Lillian L. Dickson, Mabel F. Faulkner.

CANADA

Montreal. The McGill summer course of Library service closed a successful session of five weeks on July 30th. The school was in charge of Harriet R. Peck of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Catherine M. Christopher, librarian of the Julia Richman High School, New York, gave instruction in cataloging and Mary S. Saxe of the Westmount (P. Q.) Public Library gave lectures on books and their classification and on "Meeting the Public."

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BACKUS, Joyce, 1920 S., assistant librarian of the Washington State Normal School at Ellensburg, resigned to become head of the Circulation Department of the State College Library, Pullman.

BLANCHARD, Maria G., 1914 C. P., librarian of the Homewood Branch of the Pittsburgh public library is on leave of absence to act as reference librarian of the University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame, Indiana.

BISHOP, William W., librarian of the University of Michigan, has been appointed official delegate of the A. L. A. to the Annual Conference of the Library Association, to be held in Manchester, England, during the week of September 12th.

COTTER, Arthur, journalist, educator and author, appointed for the purpose of building up a library, educational and research department of the California Bank, Los Angeles.

GALBREATH, Mrs. E. McN., librarian of the University of Denver resigned July 1st and is succeeded by Linda M. Clatworthy.

JEFFERS, LeRoy, of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, has been made Chevalier of the Order of St. Charles by the Prince of Monaco in recognition of his work for mountaineering. Mr. Jeffers is Secretary of the Bureau of Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America and Librarian of the American Alpine Club.

KUDALKAR, Janardan S., curator of libraries in the State of Baroda, died a few weeks ago. Mr. Kudalkar was principal assistant to William

Allenson Borden during his time as director of the Baroda Library Department, and, on the return of Mr. Borden to this country in 1913, was appointed director of the Department, the Central Library of which now possesses a stock of some 80,000 books and manuscripts, and circulates about 75,000 books a year in the city of Baroda alone. He was also editor of the Gaekwar's Oriental Series, established to give to the world rare and important manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, old Gujarati, etc., hitherto unpublished, and of the *Library Miscellany*, a journal in English, Marathi and Gujarati for the spread of the library movement in India. He was president of the All-India Library Conference held in Madras in 1919, and in the same year, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Baroda, wrote an illustrated historical work on the Baroda library movement.

NELSON, Ina F., 1904 D., head cataloger of the Riverside (Calif.) Public Library and instructor in the Library Service School, appointed cataloger at Miami University, Oxford, O., and is succeeded by Alice M. Butterfield, 1913 R.

NOLL, Amy W., for the past two years Librarian of the County High School of Missoula, Montana, appointed to the staff of the James J. Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn.

POWER, Ralph L., since 1914 librarian of the Boston University College of Business Administration, has joined the faculty of the University of Southern California.

VAIL, Charles Delamater, librarian of Hobart College died July 25, aged 84.

Additional appointments of members of the N. Y. P. L. School class of 1921 are: May Conklin, to be assistant in the N. Y. P. L., and Lily B. Voegelein, to be assistant librarian at the Moorehead State Teachers' College at Moorehead, Minn.

Among appointments of the members of the 1921 class of the Riverside Library Service School are: Bertha Hole, acting librarian of the Whittier (Calif.) Public Library, during the year's leave of absence of Miss Harris; Cleo Robbins, assistant in the Whittier (Calif.) Public Library; Mabel E. Davis, formerly teacher at the Fillmore (Calif.) High School, librarian of the Santa Barbara High School; Ruth Lewis, assistant in the Lewiston, (Mont.) Public Library; Mildred Howard, assistant in the Fresno (Calif.) Public Library.

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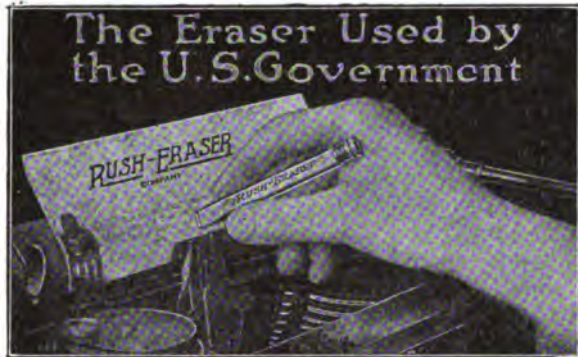
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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

A new edition of "Facts for the Public" has been issued by the New York Public Library.

"How to Teach Agriculture: A Book of Method" by Ashley V. Storm and Kary C. Davis, Lippincott, 1921, contains a chapter on How to Organize an Agricultural Library.

"The School Use of Cleveland's Public Library" is an 8-page illustrated pamphlet published by the Cleveland Board of Education as No. 15 in a series on "The Work and Interests of the Cleveland Public Schools."

Part 3 (R.-Z.) of the "Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861" by Adelaide R. Hasse completes this Index the first part of which was published in 1914 and the second in 1919.

Architecture for July is a Detroit Public Library number in which the leading article is by Librarian Adam Strohm entitled The Detroit Public Library—A Municipal Temple of all Faiths. William B. Stratton writes on The Architecture of the Library, and there are 35 illustrations.

A revised edition of the handbook of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, by Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian, has been issued. The contents are: History and organization, scope of collection, building and equipment, methods and results, and other collections in New York City of interest to social workers.

The subjects for the bibliographies prepared by the Western Reserve Library School class of 1921 were as follows: 1. Selected list on Japan; 2. Selected list on Russia up to the outbreak of the World War; 3. Selected list on Mexico; 4. Revolutionary Russia; 5. The economic condition of Japan considered as a basis for its present position in international affairs.

The May number of *New York Libraries* contains a topics and outlines for library institutes, 1921, prepared by the Institute Committee of the New York Library Association, Asa Wynkoop, chairman. This list of topics has been issued as a separate.

After War Reading Courses, 11-16, recently issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education, in cooperation with the A. L. A., are: "France and Her History," "Heroes of American Democracy," "Steamship Navigation and Marine Engineering," "Iron and Steel," "Shipbuilding" and "Machine Shop Work."

"Index to Material on Picture Study," by

Mary Josephine Booth, (Boston, Faxon, 1921, 92p.) "is designed to help in locating information about material on pictures frequently studied in schools." Since pictures are entered under different names in different books, cross references are freely made from different titles to the main entry.

A new edition of the "Catalogue of Books in the Children's Department of the Carnegie of Pittsburgh" is ready. The first edition was published in 1909. This edition, revised to 1919, contains about 3300 titles, including some out-of-print titles, of which the Library has several copies, and others likely to be reprinted. Volume 1 is an author list; volume 2, the subject index.

"The Book Shelf" is the title of the quarterly of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Volume 1, Number 1, dated April, gives a brief library directory, library rules and a list of books added to the library during three months. The cover and alternate pages of this 28-page list as well as a part of the text pages, are filled with advertising.

A second edition of the Directory of Special Libraries, in Boston and Vicinity, compiled by the Special Libraries Association of Boston, was printed by the City of Boston for the Swampscott meeting, in compliment to the A. L. A. This list includes for the most part only those libraries willing to extend to other librarians the privilege of consulting the library.

Part G—Fine Arts and Archaeology and Part H—Music of the "Subject Index to Periodicals, 1917-19" issued by the Library Association (London, the Association, Stapley House, Bloomsburg Square, W. C. 1) are ready. Part G contains 3857 entries from 315 periodicals out of a total of 600 examined, and Part H, 1490 entries from 315 periodicals out of a total of 600 examined. Annual publication of the class lists will be resumed in 1921.

Beginning with the October issue the *A. L. A. Booklist* will contain each month a short list of books selected especially for the high school library. As already reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* the Library Department of the N. E. A. and the National Council of Teachers of English, in joint session at Des Moines on July 7, endorsed the *Booklist* and "recommended its use as an aid in book selection, for use on reading tables in all high schools and in courses of English as a basis of current book evaluation."

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"Pacific Northwest Americana," a checklist relating to the history of the Pacific Northwest, compiled by Charles W. Smith, associate librarian of the University of Washington Library, is published by the H. W. Wilson Co. This list is based upon a similar checklist published by the Washington State Library in 1909. The new catalog contains some 4500 items, many of which are annotated, symbols are added to show in which of the fifteen co-operating libraries the item is to be found. These libraries are the public libraries of Boise, Idaho; Portland, Ore.; Seattle; Spokane; Tacoma and Walla Walla; the libraries of the Universities of British Columbia, Montana, Oregon and Washington; the Whitman College Library; the state libraries of Washington and Oregon; the Provincial Library of British Columbia and the Library of the Oregon Historical Society.

Recent A. L. A. publications are:

Plays for Children. An annotated index. Rev. ed. by Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library. A useful reference tool for the school and the public library. 116 pages, cloth \$1.50.

Viewpoints in Biography. By Katherine Tappert. (Second title in the Viewpoint Series). Groups biographies according to the essential interest. Aims to create demand for good biographies in any college, public or school

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McCutcheon Cartoon Poster. By John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist for the *Chicago Tribune*. Reproduced elsewhere in this issue. For use in shops, clubs, schools, store windows, libraries and elsewhere. Size, 13½ x 20½ inches. Price: 5, 50c.; 10, 90c.; 15, \$1.20; 25, \$1.75; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00; 500, \$20.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Book Wagons, The County Library with Rural Book Delivery. Eight page pamphlet with six pictures, illustrating book wagons in counties, townships and cities. For distribution to the general public. Single copy, 15c; 10 copies, \$1.00; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

The Catalog. By Harriet E. Howe, assistant professor of library science, Simmons College. (A. L. A. Manual, Chapter 19). Covers form, preparation, subject headings, equipment and use of the library catalog, with paragraphs on the ideal cataloger, and the organization of the catalog department. Selected bibliography. Single copy, 20 cents; 25 or more, 8 cents each.

Workshops for Assembling Business Facts. By Dorsey W. Hyde, jr., president of the Special Libraries Association. Tells the why and how of special libraries in business. Written for the business man. Attractively printed. 24 pages, 20 cents. Special prices in quantities.

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AGRICULTURE. See CHEMISTRY.

ANTHROPOLOGY. See HEREDITY

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

Markham, Clements Robert. The lands of silence; a history of Arctic and Antarctic exploration. New York: Macmillan. Bibl. O. \$18 n.

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American Library Association. Committee on Work With the Blind. The booklist of revised Braille; grade one and one-half; [v. 1, nos. 2-4]. [3 v.]. O. Chicago: American Library Association, pap.

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Hartwell, Ernest Clark. Story hour readings; il. by George Varian and others; 4th, 5th, and 6th years. New York: American Book Co. 2 p. bibl. ea. 4th yr. 80 c; 5th and 6th yr. 88 c.

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copyrighted proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials: v. 20, pt. 1, 1920. Chicago: Structural Materials Research Laboratory, Lewis Institute. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. gratis. (Bull. 7.)

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Holmes, Samuel Jackson. The trend of the race; a study of present tendencies in the biological development of civilized mankind. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. 2 p. bibl. Extensive bibls. at end of each chapter. O. \$3.50 n.
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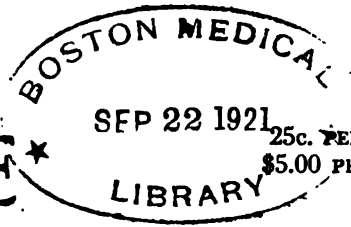


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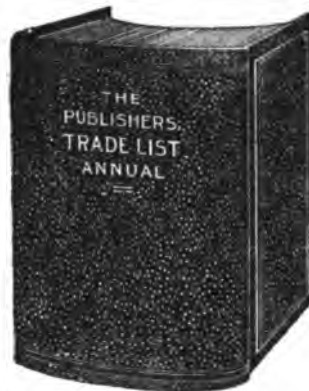
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SEPTEMBER 15, 1921



The Objects of Cataloging*

BY ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE

Director of Harvard University Library

LET me preface my remarks by admitting that the following observations are not based on principles of theoretical perfection, that is to say on unlimited funds. Nor are they altogether applicable to highly specialized collections like those of the John Carter Brown Library or the library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, where we naturally expect cataloging to be more analytical and more minutely descriptive than when it has to cover a greater number of subjects. I am looking at the question from the standpoint of a large general library whose books deal with an infinite number of topics and are in many languages, and which has to regard its catalog, not as a work of art, but as the best makeshift it can provide with the resources at its disposal. The fact that we do not think certain things worth our doing does not prevent us from being glad to have others do them for us on L. C. cards or elsewhere. Each library has to face for itself the question of how, given its own conditions and budget, it can catalog the books in its possession in such a way as to make them most useful to its public. Amidst the continual application of numerous rules, torn between our desire for the utmost service and the urgent need of economy, it is sometimes well to get back to first principles and to ask oneself what the object of it all is. Who are the public we are trying to serve and what do they really need from the catalog?

A class to be considered apart is the library staff itself, even when that staff consists of but one. The ordering department needs all sorts of bibliographical knowledge and means of controlling information, especially in dealing with rarities. The date, the printer, the number of pages, the exact wording of a complicated title may be of much importance to it and the results of a mistake may be serious.

The reference librarian naturally desires as many aids as possible. The more analytical and subject cards and added entries of all kinds that he can turn to, the easier it is for him to answer the countless miscellaneous questions with which he is assailed. As for the cataloging department, it is moved by the laudable desire to do its work as well and thoroly as possible and to avoid some of the reproaches which will be showered upon it by every even imaginary person who cannot find just what he is looking for in the shortest possible time. All this is as it should be, but whoever is responsible for the budget of the library, has to remember that the wishes of the staff represent a counsel of perfection and cannot be given exclusive consideration.

Most people come to a library either to get a particular book or to look up some topic. Those who are hunting for a particular book are comparatively easy to deal with, provided they have got the author and title straight. When they have not, as all too often happens, they need to be helped out. For their purposes a good bibliography, if it exists, may be better than the subject catalogs, but they will probably have to be told about it and perhaps assisted in their consultation of it. This class of people should be kept in mind by the cataloger, for they force themselves on the reference librarian and they are by no means confined to the ignorant or careless. Many works will be remembered only by the title with an approximation to the name of the author, hence the utility of title cards. Good cross references are always desirable, and popular as well as official titles should be recognized. For instance, someone comes in to seek a certain number of an English Blue Book. He neither knows nor greatly cares, except at the moment, what the exact wording of the official title of a Blue Book is, so he naturally turns to the popular name. He should find under that name a card

* Read at the meeting of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., June 21, 1921.

that will guide him in his further researches. Likewise it should be made easy for him to find a publication of some learned society or other serial publication even if he does not know just exactly what it is called.

The people who wish to look up a subject present a much more difficult problem. The task of meeting their requirements is complicated enough at its best and we should ever be alert to simplify it when possible. There are certain limitations which should be recognized from the start. One of them is that in many cases the best library catalogs can be only a very imperfect bibliographical instrument. It will often represent merely a collection of monographs on subjects which have been treated better in other than monographic form. For instance, Mr. James Ford Rhodes's *History of the United States*, if we chose to analyze it, could doubtless furnish fifty good subject headings of material as useful as some of the listed special works dealing with the same topics; a similar statement could be made about various important works of general science, yet we cannot afford to analyze their component parts to more than a very slight degree any more than we can those of a cyclopedia or a biographical dictionary. We are frequently unable to bring out even by title all the works in the nature of monographs that we receive. We can only refer people to a few bibliographical tools like the *Reader's Guide* or the *Cumulative Book Index*, but for us to catalog fully all the articles contained in the many hundred, not to say thousand, volumes of serials, reports of learned societies, *Festschriften* and other composite works that are received annually by a large library is out of the question. This should not discourage us from trying to have as good a catalog as we can, but we must entertain no illusions about it. Reflection also suggests that if we cannot attain completeness in a catalog, there is one less reason for taking full note of all the rubbish in our stock.

Cataloging—and I am using the term in its broadest sense to include classifying and other ancillary processes—is the way of conveying to the public as well as circumstances permit, the knowledge of the resources of the library. It cannot be exhaustive any more than a handbook of a science tells all that is to be learned of that science, and the attempt to make it so is one of the commonest of the pitfalls that beset its path. Like much other valuable work, it implies a process of selection and one of the most important qualities demanded is sound common sense. Similarly the power of quick decision and of distinguishing the important from the unimportant count for more in the long run than technical training and they are

harder to acquire. There is a call for comprehension and even for imagination. While the fundamental object, that of making knowledge accessible, will always be the same, the extent and the way this shall be done will vary greatly. For instance, in a library whose shelves are freely open to the public, the classification may be the matter of prime importance. The books on each great topic may be carefully arranged according to the system that suits that topic best and in a manner quite different from those dealing with other topics. In such cases the working out of the classification, the adhering to it, the making of modifications when they are desirable, and the best treatment of books—there will always be plenty that refuse to fit in quite with any system—all these things may count for much more than the subject headings on the cards. Also the proper relation of the subject cards in the catalog to the arrangement of the books on the shelves and the extent to which the one can supplement or enable us to dispense with the other will offer puzzling problems. It is obvious, too, that certain things worth doing in a small library would not be wise in a larger one and vice versa. A small library may well find it profitable to keep a separate list of all its French fiction, a large library will not.

Even the same book should not necessarily be cataloged from the same point of view in different libraries. Its aspects will vary in importance according to the library that possesses it, particularly if that library is a specialized one. A fifteenth century volume on general science will be of interest for certain things to a botanical library, for others to a zoölogical one, for others to a medical one and still for others to a collection of early imprints. There is no reason why they should all catalog it in a uniform way. Not that I scorn uniformity. I am grateful to have L. C. cards do so much work for us; indeed I do not see how we could get on without them. But, after all, we still have to decide more than two-thirds of our cases for ourselves and a large general library, if highly classified, is at the same time a collection of special ones which we may wish to treat in various ways. We cannot solve our problems by mere mechanical devices or fixed rules, but must use our heads, which is a reason why the job is interesting.

There is one truth which may be painful to our pride but which we shall do well to accept without wincing. The subject cards of the catalog are for the general public and will seldom be of much service to the specialist save for casual convenience. He will get his knowledge of the bibliography of his specialty from his general reading and from following his scien-

tific periodicals. The idea that a library catalog can add much to his information is apt to strike him as ridiculous. To be sure it may be useful to him in showing him what are some of the resources of the library or to set him on the track of good books not in his field, but there he is merely one of the general public. Let me add that I have come to this conclusion after many years of experience, both of teaching and of directing the work of students and of pursuing my own studies as well as taking part in the administration of a large university library. I am convinced that the great majority of my colleagues in the faculty regard the subject portion of the catalog as little more than a means and often not the best means for the undergraduate, to find material for writing theses, and certainly not as of particular value to themselves. They know and it is their business to know and keep up with the bibliographical aids in their own field and the same is true of visiting scholars. What they wish to find out is not what books exist that deal with a given topic but only what ones of whose existence they have already heard are to be found in a given library.

I shall not enter here into the disputed question of how much the existence of an increasing number of bibliographies diminishes the necessity for full cataloging. It almost seems as if some day cataloging would consist largely of references to bibliographies, most of them more or less out of date. But we have not got to that yet.

Of course it is much easier to agree in theory to the necessity of differentiation in cataloging than it is to formulate wise and workable rules to apply in specific cases. All I can try to do here is to make a few scattered suggestions. To begin with a point which has not attracted the attention it deserves, I believe that in practice every library with books in many languages makes some distinction in the thoroughness of the way it catalogs them. But libraries and catalogers are quite loath to admit in theory that the medium thru which knowledge is conveyed affects the intrinsic value of that knowledge or its claim to recognition. Yet it stands to reason that for public utility a general library in an English-speaking country should as a rule catalog most fully its works in English. We can also see that its works in French, German, Spanish and Italian will be more needed, except for special reasons, than let us say those in Swedish or Portuguese or Polish, and that these last will be more worthy of full cataloging than ones in Armenian or Chinese. Be it remembered, too, that even for most of the European languages the work of preparing the

library cards will be done by catalogers who have a very slight knowledge, if any, of those languages. It is a painful fact that taking central Europe alone, from the North Cape to the Straits, there are today seventeen (if not more) independent states, no two speaking the same language and each one fiercely jealous of its linguistic rights, and with a mania for publication. Doubtless too the Library of Congress will, according to habit, insist that the same first name of their respective authors shall be written in seventeen different ways. But looking up in a dictionary each word of a title and guessing at case endings is a time-consuming and expensive process. Seriously speaking, why should most libraries expend much labor over books in out-of-the-way tongues. What value for an average catalog has an accidentally acquired Bohemian arithmetic or an Arabic poem or a New Testament in Hawaiian? If the library is unable or has not the courage to give them away, it should at least waste little effort in decking them out with full cataloging. Why not face the question frankly and make rules, tho I admit it is not easy, such as that for many languages only an author, or an author and a title card, should be prepared. Sometimes the nature of the subject treated might be taken into consideration. For instance, there would seem to be more reason for cataloging fully a Spanish work dealing with the history of Argentina than one dealing with the history of aeroplanes. The author would be more likely to have special competence in his subject and the would-be reader would be more likely to know Spanish. It is also not infrequently worth while to pay more attention to translations than to works in the original language. For students of literature, we may wish to bring out on the shelves and in the catalogs such groups as translations of Persian poetry or of Chinese fiction. People who can read the originals are not likely to get at them thru most of our catalogs.

The same sort of reasoning as to the greater or lesser probable utility of a work to the public and the consequent desirability of full cataloging may be applied in other ways. The date at which a book has been written often greatly affects its value. This is particularly true of scientific works which are apt quickly to become obsolete. Why should we catalog fully a text book on physics written a generation ago and of scant interest save to some student of the history of pedagogy, who will very possibly be able to get at it in the stack? Why should we do anything but short cataloging for scientific works more than fifty years old, or for those in any but the most important European

languages? Also, are we not guilty of much unnecessary duplication? Cross references should not be overdone but when wisely used they save many cards. There is no reason why all the books on relations or treaties between England and France should be placed under both countries, any more than that lives of George III should be placed both under his name and also under his reign in English history. There are many suggestions that might be made following the same line of thought. All would admit that if a library has one hundred and fifty editions of a work it need not make out full subject cards for all of them. On the other hand it has a right to favor certain specialties which it is known to possess and for which people are likely to consult it. It should never be afraid of charges of inconsistency when it is acting from sound reasons.

The necessity of restrictions indeed affects only the negative side of cataloging. On the positive there are plenty of precepts to keep in our minds and ways in which we can be helpful. Here I can only touch upon one or two matters which will doubtless be familiar to many of you and which there is not time to discuss in detail.

I believe that however complicated a great catalog fundamentally is and must be, one of its objects should be to present an outward appearance of simplicity. It can hardly hope to attract the public but it should repel as little as possible. The terms used should be simple and as free as may be from library jargon. We must keep in mind how easy it is to create terminology with which we quickly get so familiar that it seems commonplace, but which looks meaningless or absurd to those not in the profession. I suppose, for instance, we must stick to "Horatius" and "Homerus" instead of Horace and Homer, but I hate them. I must confess too that after many years, I am still enough of an outsider to feel that some of the things typed at the tops of certain cards are a rigmorole not worth the trouble of deciphering and when I see proper names struck off a Library of Congress card, my natural reaction is to suppose that this is to correct an error, not to facilitate cataloging, etc. I believe, too, that there should be plenty of good guide cards, that when the number of cards under one subject gets more than a few inches thick, it is time to be thinking of subdivision, for this is an impatient age. It is wise, also, for a catalog to avoid irritating people or appearing ridiculous.

These last two points need a word of explanation. The average person using a catalog will, I think, submit with some patience, unless

it happens too often, to finding instead of what he is looking for only a reference to somewhere else. But he is apt to feel it would have been as easy to give him what he wanted as to send him further, and if the second place, after perhaps giving partial satisfaction, directs him to a third, and so on, he loses his temper. A catalog can indeed be an irritating thing and those that use it are often short tempered, with or without reason.

It can also make itself ridiculous. For instance, when in a large library, under what seems a reasonable and important subject heading we find only two or three entirely miscellaneous cards. It is true the topic may be quite adequately looked after elsewhere. In that case the heading had better be suppressed. Another futile thing is to put in two or three random cross references when a dozen others would be equally good.

The question of subdivisions is one that deserves care and thought. I will take up only one type of question with which I happen to be familiar. We find among the subject subdivisions under names of countries, states, etc., used by the Library of Congress, besides "description and travel," "civilization," "intellectual life," "moral conditions," "social conditions," "social life and customs." We also find "commerce," "commercial policies," "economic conditions," "industries," "manufactures." Now all these headings may be worth keeping for special works and for works preponderantly on one or two topics, tho there will be much overlapping. But they should be sparingly used and it is sheer waste of time and energy for the cataloger to pore over some ordinary volume of travel and description about, let us say, France, and try to determine whether one should bring out its "civilization" or "social conditions," "intellectual life" or "industries." Anybody of intelligence studying one of these particular subjects would naturally turn also to general works about the country or at least could be told to. The division that should be made and carefully made is by date. France since the World War is different from the France of ten years ago. The France of Louis XVIII was not the France of Louis XVI before the Revolution, and this was a different France from that of Francis I, which in its turn differed from the France of the Middle Ages. Descriptions of France and of other countries should be divided according to periods, and this is even truer of the shelflist than of the catalog. In most cases it should not be done by centuries, the easiest way, and one giving an appearance of consistency, but one betraying ignorance and laziness. Each country should have its di-

visions based on its own historical development, for instance, to quote only the most obvious, for the Latin American states, their colonial and their independent periods, for Japan the time before and the time after the arrival of Perry. Another sort of division which may well be made by a large library in dealing with modern historical events, about which it possesses a rich literature, is to divide contemporary accounts from later descriptions. The line is not very easy to draw, especially when we come to reminiscences, but it is real. Tho we are hardly ready to apply it just yet to the World War, it does very well for the French Revolution.

But when one gets down to details of this

sort, one could go on indefinitely, so I will end by returning to my main contention. The object of cataloging is to make knowledge available to the public, and, as in the case of writing books, the best results can be attained only by clearness of thought, skillful arrangement and wise restriction. Like an unreadable book, an unworkable catalog fails in its object. The fact that its chief faults may have been due to over ambition may soften our criticism but does not affect the result. On the other hand, a good library catalog is a thing to be proud of. It renders a very real service to the public and takes an honorable place among the agencies that contribute to the progress of our civilization.

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1. The Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives imposes a duty on *all* books (with minor exceptions) of foreign origin regardless of the language in which they are printed. Under the Acts of 1909 and 1913 all foreign books were exempt except those in the English language published within twenty years before the date of importation.

2. The duty is raised to 20% from the 15% (4 cents per pound for children's books) of the present law.

3. While libraries, by making affidavit, can, as heretofore, get their books in duty free, the number of copies is reduced to a maximum of two as against two in any one invoice, allowed by the Acts above cited.

4. Libraries and books of persons from foreign countries, which, with similar household effects, have been exempt under preceding Acts, are here subject to duty when exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in value.

These provisions constitute a tax on knowledge and yet can hardly yield revenue of any consequential amount. Nor can protection to domestic industry thus be alleged, for discouraging the work of foreign genius does not automatically give birth to similar genius here. This measure affects libraries disadvantageously, as well as American science and scholarship in general, with which they are allied in advancing public education.

It concerns libraries because,

1. This duty will be the reason or excuse for a sharp advance in the prices of all foreign books, just as the present duty of 15% on recent English books (along with increased costs of transportation) has operated to raise the price of such books to the American buyer

to a figure greatly in excess of the price in England, in some cases to more than double that price.

2. American dealers will be discouraged from buying up European stocks from which we might select, at a time of special opportunity due to the dispersal of private libraries and the depreciation of foreign exchange. These stocks are highly important as the source material in which our libraries are necessarily inferior to old European collections.

3. In restricting the libraries' privilege of free importation to two copies of a book as a maximum, the Bill thus requires large libraries to pay duty on all copies imported in excess of two. This seems an unnecessary hardship. There is no indication that the privilege has been abused. It has saved the taxpayers of our cities much money by permitting free public libraries to supply all their branches (in some cases as many as thirty or forty) with important new books.

4. Affidavits will be required of every library for every book imported, if foreign (i.e., non-English) books are taken from the free list. This means an enormous amount of clerical work added to the already heavy burden of library administration. We have been freed from this burden for twelve years, and shrink from the thought of going back to it. While seemingly a minor detail, it is in reality a very serious addition to the routine work of libraries.

This Bill is of concern to American scholars and scientists because,

1. Foreign books upon which the (increased) duty is laid are imported chiefly for

the use of university and college professors and instructors, a salaried class whose purchasing power is admittedly much lower than in earlier years, and who will be hampered and stopped in much of their work, if the bill becomes a law. The revenue accruing to the Treasury from this duty would be out of all proportion to the inconvenience and positive loss which it will cause.

2. The limit laid upon the size of an immigrant's library that may be brought in without duty seems an unwise hardship to impose. We certainly have nothing to gain from impeding the entry of a family of such character as to own a valuable library.

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, therefore, respectfully but emphatically protesting against reimposing a tax on knowledge in the shape of a duty on foreign language books, begs to request the following amendments to Tariff Bill H. R. 7456:

1. In Par. 1310, lines 9 and 15 change "20 per centum ad valorem" to "15 per centum ad valorem."

2. To Par. 1529 prefix the following from Par. 425 of the Act of 1913 (agreeing with Par. 517 of the Act of 1909):

"Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all"

3. To Par. 1530 prefix the following from Par. 426 of the Act of 1913 (agreeing with Par. 518 of the Act of 1909):

"Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English; also"

4. In Par. 1531, line 9 insert "in any one invoice" after the word "exceed" (as per Acts of 1909 and 1913).

5. In Par. 1532, line 17 strike out the words "and not exceeding \$250 in value" (as per Acts of 1909 and 1913).

It is confidently expected that this statement of the case is a sufficient argument. If, however, the Senate Committee in Finance desires to hear arguments in favor of this contention, the Association will be glad to appear by special representatives.

The A. L. A. Committee on Federal and State Relations, and that on Book Buying have lodged the above joint protest with Senator Boies Penrose, Chairman of the Senate Committee in Finance, against those sections of the Fordney Tariff Bill which affect adversely the interests of libraries and of education in general. These Committees urge all

libraries immediately to communicate in similar vein with their individual Senators, so that as large a volume of protest as possible may face the Senate when it reconvenes on September 20. Similar expression is being arranged with the National Education Association, Association of American Universities, Association of Urban Universities, and American Association of University Professors.

JAMES I. WYER, *Chairman,*
Committee on Federal and State Relations.

M. L. RANEY, *Chairman,*
Committee on Book Buying.

Books Popular in July

FICTION titles most in demand in the public libraries in July, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list prepared for the September *Bookman* were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street.* Harcourt.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup.* Harcourt.
Edith Wharton. *The Age of Innocence.* Appleton.
Gertrude Atherton. *The Sisters-in-law.* Stokes.
Zane Grey. *The Mysterious Rider.* Harper.
Floyd Dell. *Moon-Calf.* Knopf.

The titles in general literature most in demand were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History.* Macmillan.
Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography.* Doran.
Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas.* Century.
Frederick O'Brien. *White Shadows in the South Seas.* Century.
Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok.* Scribner.

Anonymous. *Mirrors of Downing Street.* Putnam.
Best sellers in fiction during the same month, according to reports prepared by sixty-four booksellers in fifty-five cities for the September *Books of the Month* were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street.* Harcourt.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup.* Harcourt.
Joseph C. Lincoln. *Galusha, the Magnificent.* Appleton.
Edith M. Hull. *The Sheik.* Small.
Booth Tarkington. *Alice Adams.* Doubleday.
Coningsby Dawson. *The Kingdom Round the Corner.* Cosmopolitan.

Best sellers in general literature were:
H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History.* Macmillan.
Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas.* Century.
Lytton Strachey. *Queen Victoria.* Harcourt.
The *Mirrors of Downing Street.* Putnam.
George Bernard Shaw. *Back to Methuselah.* Brentano.
Robert W. Service. *Ballads of a Bohemian.* Barse

WANTED: LIBRARY JOURNAL

Twenty-five cents will be paid by this office for copies of the LIBRARY JOURNAL of January 1 and of January 15, 1921.

A Reading List of Books on Social and Labor Problems for Workers' Classes

COMPILED FOR THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICA BY FRANK AND RACHEL ANDERSON

MANY calls for lists of books suitable for use in workers' classes have led to the preparation of this list. Lesson outlines and readings were collected from the various experiments in America and Great Britain. Many classes issue no outlines and many outlines give no recommended readings. This list is therefore incomplete, but it is hoped that submission of a tentative list to teachers, librarians and students of industry will lead to the making of a more valuable selection later. Books recommended by only one school have as a rule been omitted. The classes using each book are indicated in brackets. Where no sponsor is given, the book has been recommended by an authority, for possible future use. Some of these have appeared since the publication of the various lists consulted. Some seem to fill gaps in the circle of industrial problems of special interest to workers. A few American books are included because they correspond to those found helpful in British study groups.

No attempt has been made to include fiction and drama titles valuable in the interpretation of industrial problems.

Criticism of this list, with suggestions for future inclusion or omission will be welcomed by the compilers.

The classes using the books are keyed as follows:

Amherst. Amherst College. Classes for workers. Amherst, Mass.

Cole. G. D. H. Cole. Books recommended in his "British Labour Movement; a syllabus for classes and study circles." London. Labour Research Dept. 1920. 30 p. (Syllabus ser. no. 1).

Co-op. League. Co-operative League of America. 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Daniels. Dr. Margaret Daniels, teacher of psychology and trade union history for the Garment Workers.

DeLeon. Solon DeLeon, teacher for the Garment Workers and the Rand School.

Garment Workers. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Educational Dept. 31 Union Sq., New York. Fannia Cohn, Sec.

Martin. Everett Dean Martin. Director of People's School of Philosophy, New York and Associate Director of the People's Institute, N. Y.

Penn. Pennsylvania Education Committee. (Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Educational Committee). Harrisburg, Pa.

Plebs. Plebs League (Great Britain) and Labour College (London) formerly Central Labour College.

Rand. Rand School of Social Science. 7 East 15th St., N. Y. Algernon Lee, Director. Bertha Maily, Sec.

W. E. A. Workers' Educational Association. (Great Britain).

W. T. U. L. National Women's Trade Union League, Chicago Training School for Women Labor

Leaders. 311 South Ashland Boulevard. Alice Henry, Educational Director.

1. Ablett, Noah. Easy outlines of economics. London: Plebs League, 1919. (Plebs.)

2. Adams, H. C. Description of industry. N. Y.: Holt, 1918. (Rand.)

3. Adams, T. S., and H. L. Sumner. Labor problems. 6th ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1909. (Penn.)

4. American Federation of Labor. History encyclopedia, reference book. Washington: A. F. of L., 1919.

5. American labor yearbook. v. 1—date. N. Y.: Rand School of Social Science, 1916—date. (Rand.)

6. *Andrews, J. B. Labor problems and labor legislation. N. Y.: American Association for Labor Legislation, 1919. (Rand.)

7. Arch, Joseph. Joseph Arch. The story of his life, told by himself and ed. with a preface by the Countess of Warwick. 2d ed. London: Hutchinson, 1898. (Cole.)

8. Arnot, R. P. Facts from the coal commission. London: Labour Research Dept., 1919. (Cole.)

9. — Further facts from the coal commission. London: Labour Research Dept., 1919. (Cole.)

10. — Trade unionism: a new model. London: Independent Labour Party, 1919. 16p. (Cole.)

11. Ashley, R. L. American government. rev. ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1910. (Rand.)

12. Ashley, W. J. Economic organization of England. N. Y.: Longmans, 1914. (Cole. W. E. A.)

13. Barnes, C. B. Longshoremen. N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, 1915.

14. Bartholomew, J. G. Atlas of economic geography. Oxford, 1915. (Garment workers. W. E. A.)

15. Beard, C. A., and M. R. Beard. American citizenship. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914.

16. Beard, C. A. American government and politics. New, rev. ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. (Penn.)

17. — Contemporary American history. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. (Rand.)

18. — Economic interpretation of the constitution of the U. S. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913.

19. Beard, C. A., and W. C. Bagley. First book in American history. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920.

20. *Beard, C. A. Industrial revolution. London: Allen, n. d. (Garment workers. Penn. W. E. A.)

21. *Beard, Mary. American labor movement. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Daniels. Garment workers. Penn. W. T. U. L.)

22. Beer, Max. History of British socialism. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1919. 2 v. (Cole. W. E. A.) For advanced students.

23. Beman, L. T. Closed shop. N. Y.: Wilson, 1921.

24. *Blanshard, Paul. Twenty-seven questions and answers on the open shop movement. N. Y.: Amalga-

*Books recommended by various teachers of workers' classes, given in Arthur Gleason's "Worker's Education," rev. ed.

**Since this list was set (late in August) the Garment Workers have added the following to their recommended items: 18, 28, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 57, 62, 65, 81, 86, 100, 110, 132, 141, 143, 147, 151, 153, 156, 159, 166, 168, 186, 218, 219, 220, 226, 229, 242, 249, 263, 269; and Rand, the following: 21, 29, 59, 61, 108, 136, 155, 157, 186.

- mated clothing workers of America, 1921. 24p. (Amalgamated educational pamphlets, no. 4.)
25. Bland, Brown and Tawney. English economic history; select documents. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (W. E. A.)
26. Bliss, W. D. P., and R. M. Binder, eds. New encyclopedia of social reform. New ed. N. Y.: Funk, 1908. (DeLeon.)
27. Bloomfield, Daniel, ed. Modern industrial movements. N. Y.: Wilson, 1919.
28. *Bogart, E. L. Economic history of the United States. 2d ed. N. Y.: Longmans, 1912. (Penn. Rand.)
29. Brailsford, H. N. Shelley, Godwin and their circle. N. Y.: Holt, 1913. (Cole.)
30. — League of nations. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1917. (W. E. A.)
31. — War of steel and gold. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (Cole. W. E. A.)
32. Brandeis, L. D. Other people's money. N. Y.: Stokes, 1914. (Penn.)
33. Brentano, Lujo. On the history and development of guilds and the origin of trade unions. London: Trübner, 1870.
34. Brooks, J. G. American syndicalism. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Penn. Rand.)
35. Brown, P. A. French Revolution and English history. London: Lockwood, 1918. (Cole.)
36. Bryce, James, viscount. Modern democracies. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1921. 2v. (W. E. A.) For reference.
37. Budish, J. M., and George Soule. New unionism in the clothing industry. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Garment workers. Rand. W. T. U. L.)
38. Bücher, Carl. Industrial evolution, tr. by S. M. Wickett. N. Y.: Holt, 1901.
39. Carlyle, E. I. William Cobbett. London: Constable, 1904. (Cole.)
40. Carter, G. R. Triple alliance. Huddersfield, England: Advertiser's Press.
41. Chesterton, G. K. Short history of England. N. Y.: Lane, 1917. (Cole.)
42. Cheyney, E. P. Social and industrial history of England. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1901. (Penn. W. E. A.)
43. *Clay, Henry. Economics for the general reader. American edition, ed. by E. E. Agger. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1919. (Amherst. Garment workers. Plebs. W. E. A.)
44. Clayton, Joseph. Co-operation. N. Y.: Dodge, 1912. (People's books.) (Penn.)
45. — Trade unions. N. Y.: Dodge, 1913. (People's books.)
46. *Cole, G. D. H. British labour movement; a syllabus for classes and study circles. London: Labour Research Dept., 1920. 30p. Syllabus series, no. 1. (W. E. A.)
47. * — Chaos and order in industry. N. Y.: Stokes, 1920. (Garment workers.)
48. — Guild socialism. N. Y.: Stokes, 1920. (Cole. W. E. A.)
49. — Introduction to trade unionism. London: Labour Research Dept., 1919. (Cole. W. E. A.)
50. — Labour in war time. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (Cole.)
51. — Payment of wages. London: Labour Research Dept., 1918. (W. E. A.)
52. * — Self-government in industry. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1918. (W. E. A.)
53. — Social theory. N. Y.: Stokes, 1920. (W. E. A.)
54. * — World of labor. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. (Cole. Rand. W. E. A. W. T. U. L.)
55. G. D. H. and R. P. Arnot. Trade unionism on the railroads. London: Labour Research Bureau Dept., 1917. (Cole. W. E. A.)
56. Colvin, S. S., and W. C. Bagley. Human behavior. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Daniels. Garment workers. Rand.)
57. *Coman, Katherine. Industrial history of the United States. New & rev. ed. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1910. (Rand.)
58. Commons, J. R., and others. History of labour in the United States. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1918. (Penn. Rand.)
59. *Commons, J. R., and John B. Andrews. Principles of labor legislation. Rev. ed. N. Y.: Harper, 1920. (Garment workers. Penn.)
60. Cooley, C. H. Social organization. N. Y.: Scribner, 1909. (Garment workers.)
61. *Craik, W. W. Short history of the British working-class movement. London: Plebs League, 1919. (Cole. Penn. Plebs. W. E. A.)
62. Cunningham, W. Growth of English industry and commerce. N. Y.: Putnam, 1910. (Cole. Rand. W. E. A.) For advanced students.
63. Cunningham, W., and E. A. McArthur. English industrial history. N. Y.: Macmillan. (W. E. A.)
64. Devine, E. T. Misery and its causes. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Penn.)
65. Dewey, John. Democracy and education. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. (Rand.)
66. — How we think. Boston: Heath, 1910. (Garment workers. Daniels.)
67. — Reconstruction in philosophy. N. Y.: Holt, 1920.
68. — School and society. Rev. ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1915.
69. Dewey, John, and others. Creative intelligence. N. Y.: Holt, 1917.
70. Drake, M. Women in the engineering trades. London: Labour Research Dept., 1917. (W. E. A.)
71. — Women in trade unions. London: Labour Research Dept., 1920.
72. Dutt, R. P. Two internationals. London: Labour Research Dept., 1920. (Cole.)
73. Edman, Irwin. Human traits and their social significance. Boston: Houghton, 1920.
74. Ellwood, C. A. Sociology and modern social problems. New ed. N. Y.: American Book Co., 1919. (Garment workers.)
75. Ely, R. T. Monopolies and trusts. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1912. (Penn.)
76. Ely, R. T., and G. R. Wicker. Elementary principles of economics. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1904. (W. E. A.)
77. Engels, Frederick. Condition of the English working class in 1844. N. Y.: Scribner, 1908. (Cole.)
78. — Socialism, utopian and scientific. Chicago: Kerr, 1906. (Rand.)
79. Fairchild, H. P. Immigration. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1913. (Penn.)
80. Fay, C. R. Life and labour in the nineteenth century. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920. (Cole.)
81. Foster, W. Z. Great steel strike. N. Y.: Huebsch, 1920. (Rand.)
82. Freud, Sigmund. Introduction to psychoanalysis. N. Y.: Boni, 1920.
83. Friday, David. Prices, profits and wages. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Amherst.)
84. Gantt, H. L. Work, wages, and profit. N. Y.: Engineering Magazine, 1913. (Penn.)
85. Garner, J. W. Government in the United States, national, state and local. New York ed. N. Y.:

- American Book Co., 1914. There are also editions for Ohio and Indiana. (Rand.)
86. George, Henry. Progress and poverty. N. Y.: Doubleday, 1905. (Cole. Penn. Rand.)
87. Gibbins, H. de B. Industrial history of England. London: Methuen. (DeLeon. Rand. W. E. A.)
88. Gide, Charles. Political economy. (Garment workers. W. E. A.) For advanced students.
89. Gide, C., and Charles Rist. History of economic doctrines. N. Y.: Heath, 1915. (Garment workers.) For advanced students.
90. Gleason, Arthur. What the workers want. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Amherst. Garment workers.)
91. — Workers' education. 2d ed. N. Y.: Bureau of Industrial Research, 1921. 80p. Bibliography, p. 77-81.
92. Gompers, Samuel. Labor and the common welfare. N. Y.: Dutton, 1919.
93. — Labor in Europe and America. N. Y.: Harper, 1910.
94. Goodrich, Carter. Frontier of control. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Garment workers. Rand.)
95. Great Britain. Adult Education Committee. Final report. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1919. (Cole.)
96. Green, F. E. History of the English agricultural labourer, 1870-1920. London: King, 1920. (Cole.)
97. Green, J. R. Short history of the English people. N. Y.: Harper. (Cole.)
98. Grant, Greenwood, and others. Study of international relations. London: W. E. A. edition. (W. E. A.)
99. *Groat, G. G. Attitude of American courts in labor cases. N. Y.: Columbia University, 1911. (Garment workers.)
100. * — Organized labor in America. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. (Penn. Rand.)
101. Gruenberg, B. C. Elementary biology. N. Y.: Ginn, 1919. (Rand.)
102. Hadley, A. T. Economics. N. Y.: Putnam, 1904. (DeLeon.)
103. Hamilton, H. W., ed. Current economic problems; a series of readings. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1919. (Amherst. W. T. U. L.)
104. Hammond, J. L., and Barbara Hammond. Skilled labourer. N. Y.: Longmans, 1919. (Cole.)
105. — Town labourer, 1760-1832. N. Y.: Longmans, 1917. (Cole. W. E. A.)
106. — Village labourer. N. Y.: Longmans, 1911. (Cole. W. E. A.)
107. Harris, E. P., and others. Cooperation, the hope of the consumer. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1918. (Co-op. League. Rand.)
108. *Henry, Alice. Trade union woman. N. Y.: Appleton, 1915. (W. T. U. L.)
109. Hillquit, Morris. Socialism in theory and practice. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1909. (Rand.)
110. Hobson, J. A. Evolution of modern capitalism. New ed. N. Y.: Scribner, 1917. (Cole. Rand. W. E. A.)
111. — Science of wealth. N. Y.: Holt, 1911. (Home university library.) (W. E. A.)
112. — Work and wealth; a human valuation. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. (Rand.)
113. Hobson, S. G. National guilds. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1919. (Cole.)
114. Holt, E. B. Freudian wish. N. Y.: Holt, 1915. (W. E. A.)
115. Holyoake, G. J. History of co-operation. London: Unwin, 1906. 2v. (Cole.)
116. Hourwich, I. A. Immigration and labor. N. Y.: Putnam, 1912. (Rand.)
117. Hovell, Mark. Chartist movement. London: Longmans, 1918. (Cole. W. E. A.)
118. Howard, Sidney, and Robert Dunn. Labor spy; a survey of industrial espionage. N. Y.: New Republic, 1921.
119. Howe, F. C. Modern city and its problems. N. Y.: Scribner, 1915. (Penn. Rand.)
120. Howell, George. Trade unionism, new and old. 4th ed. rev. to 1907. London: Methuen, 1907. (Cole.)
121. *Hoxie, R. F. Trade unionism in the United States. N. Y.: Appleton, 1917. (Garment workers. Rand. W. T. U. L.)
122. Humphrey, A. W. History of labour representation. London: Constable, 1912. (Cole.)
123. — International socialism and the war. London: King, 1915. (Cole.)
124. — Robert Applegarth; trade unionist, educationist, reformer. Manchester: National Labour Press, 1914. (Cole.)
125. Huntington, Ellsworth, and S. W. Cushing. Principles of human geography. N. Y.: Wiley, 1920. (Garment workers.)
126. Hutchins, B. L. History of factory legislation. 2d ed. rev. London: King, 1911. (Cole.)
127. — Public health agitation. London: Fifield, 1909. (Cole.)
128. — Robert Owen, social reformer. London: Fabian Society, 1912. (Cole.)
129. Hyndman, H. M. Further reminiscences. London: Macmillan, 1912. (Cole.)
130. — Record of an adventurous life. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1911. (Cole.)
131. Ideal commonwealths, introduction by Henry Morley. N. Y.: Dutton, n. d.
132. *Interchurch World Movement. Commission of Inquiry. Report on the steel strike of 1919. N. Y.: Harcourt, 1920. (Amherst. Penn.)
133. James, William. Psychology, briefer course. N. Y.: Holt, 1907. (Rand. W. E. A. Martin.)
134. — Talks to teachers. N. Y.: Holt, 1899. (Daniels. Garment workers. Rand.)
135. Janes, G. M. Control of strikes in American trade unions. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1916.
136. Jenks, Edward. History of politics. N. Y.: Dutton, 1900. (Temple primers.) (Garment workers.)
137. Joad, C. E. M. Robert Owen, idealist. London: Fabian Society, 1917. (Cole.)
138. Kelly, Florence. Modern industry. N. Y.: Longmans, 1914. (Penn.)
139. Kelly, R. W. Hiring the worker. N. Y.: Engineering Magazine, 1918. (Garment workers.)
140. King, W. I. Elements of statistical method. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1916. For advanced students.
141. — Wealth and income of the people of the United States. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (DeLeon. Penn.)
142. *Kirkup, Thomas, and E. R. Pease. Primer of socialism; 3rd ed. rev. and partly re-written. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920. (Rand.)
143. Kitson, H. D. How to use your mind. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1916. (Daniels. Rand.)
144. Labour Research Department (Great Britain). Trade unions in soviet Russia. 1920. 91p.
145. Labour Year Book. Vol. 1-2. 1916-1919. London: Co-operative Printing Society, 1916—date. (Cole.)
146. Lane, W. D. Civil war in West Virginia; a story of the industrial conflict in the coal mines. N. Y.: Huebsch, 1921.

147. *Laidler, H. W. Boycotts in the labor struggle. N. Y.: Lane, 1914. (Rand. Penn.)
148. *—— Socialism in thought and action. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1920. (Rand. Penn.)
149. Laski, H. J. Authority and the modern state. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919. (W. E. A.)
150. Lauck, W. J. Relation between wages and increased cost of living. Washington: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1920. (Penn.)
151. *Lauck, W. J., and E. Sydenstricker. Conditions of labor in American industries. N. Y.: Funk, 1917. (DeLeon. Rand.)
152. Lay, Wilfrid. Man's unconscious conflict; a popular exposition of psychoanalysis. N. Y.: Dodd, 1917. (Daniels.)
153. Lee, Joseph. Play in education. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1915. (Rand.)
154. Lenin, Nikolai. "Left-wing" communism. London: Communist Party of Great Britain, 1920. (Cole.)
155. — State and revolution. London: Allen and Unwin, 1919. (W. E. A. Cole.)
156. Levine, L. Syndicalism in France. 2nd rev. ed. of "The Labor Movement in France." N. Y.: Columbia University, 1914. (Rand. Cole.)
157. *Lilienthal, M. S. From fireside to factory. N. Y.: Rand School of Social Science, 1916. 63p. (W. T. U. L.)
158. Lloyd, C. M. Housing. London: Fabian Society, 1920. 24p. (Fabian tract no. 193.)
159. *—— Trade unionism. London: Black, 1915. (Cole. W. E. A. Rand.)
160. Lovett, W. Life and struggles. (Autobiography.) N. Y.: Knopf, 1920. (Cole.)
161. McDougall, William. Introduction to social psychology. 4th ed. Boston: Luce, 1911. (Garment workers. Martin. W. E. A.)
162. — Is America safe for democracy? N. Y.: Scribner, 1921. (Martin.)
163. — Psychology, the study of behavior. N. Y.: Holt, 1920. (Rand. W. E. A.)
164. MacDonald, J. R. Parliament and revolution. N. Y.: Scott, 1920. (Cole.)
165. Mackail, J. W. William Morris. London: Longmans, 1910. (Cole.)
166. McMurry, F. M. How to study and teaching how to study. Boston: Houghton, 1909. (Daniels.)
167. Marot, Helen. American trade unions. N. Y.: Holt, 1914. (Rand.)
168. — Creative impulse in industry. N. Y.: Dutton, 1918.
169. Marshall, L. C. Readings in industrial society. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1918. (Amherst. Rand.)
170. *Martin, E. D. Behavior of crowds. N. Y.: Harpers, 1920.
171. Marvin, F. S. Living past; a sketch of Western progress. 3d ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1917. (Garment workers.)
172. Marx, Karl. Capital. 3 v. Chicago: Kerr. (Rand. W. E. A.)
173. — Value, price and profit. Chicago: Kerr, 1908. (Rand.)
174. Mason, O. T. Origins of invention. N. Y.: Scribner, n. d. (Garment workers.)
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Cleveland's New "Reading Factories"

THE new building of the Superior Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, which was opened recently, is the final one planned to be built with the last of the Carnegie gifts to Cleveland, which was \$125,000 for four branch buildings. The East Seventy-ninth Street Branch was completed and occupied in July, 1915, Jefferson Branch in December, 1918, and Brooklyn Branch in January, 1919. Building costs have increased so greatly since these buildings were first projected, that more than half of the cost of the Superior building, and all of its furnishings, have had to be paid for from current library income. All four branches had been occupying temporary quarters which had become so inadequate, however, that it seemed imperative to proceed with the buildings in the face of the war and post-war prices.

These four branches represent a quite different type of building from the other Cleveland branches. About the time that Mr. Legler was working out his plan for the Woodlawn Branch building in Chicago, Mr. Brett was studying the same problems, of which these last Cleveland buildings present a somewhat different solution. They provide, in congested or rapidly growing

districts, inexpensive buildings which will meet the need for some years to come, and which will be readily convertible into stores or to other business uses, should they be outgrown or a change of location become desirable in the future.

They are located at or near local business centers. Three of the four are on inside lots, which they cover to the lot line on either side, allowing windows only at the front and back of the building. The windows are so supplemented, however, with abundant skylights of the saw-tooth variety, that they are about the most satisfactory of our buildings in the matter of daylight and ventilation. The East Seventy-ninth Street building is sixty feet wide and eighty-two feet in length; Jefferson, sixty-five feet by seventy-eight; Brooklyn, sixty-five feet by eighty, and Superior, seventy by eighty. The first three branches built to the same general plan, in three longitudinal structural units, could easily be extended forward to the sidewalk and divided into three long store rooms. The entrance corridor and loan desk occupy the front of the central section, and the reference room the rear. On one side is the children's room,



SUPERIOR BRANCH OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY. TO THE LEFT THE CHILDREN'S ROOM WITH SAW-TOOTH SKYLIGHT

with a smaller room opening into it from behind thru wide double doors, which serves as little children's room, story-hour room and club room combined. On the other side is the adult circulating room, behind which are the staff, toilet, locker and work rooms and the basement stairway; the small wing into which the staff room extends at the rear makes windows possible on two sides of this attractive little room, the back ones being large French windows opening out on the garden. French windows also lead from the little children's room to the garden which can be used for an out-door reading room and story hour room in the summer. The Brooklyn Branch, which is on a corner lot, has windows on the side of the children's room also.

These buildings, compact to the last degree, provide all of the essentials for branches of their size, tho they have had to be rigorously pruned of all non-essentials. The one fire-place which is needed in extremely cold weather and between seasons, is in the reference room opposite the front entrance where it gets its fullest architectural value. Supervision is made easy by the use of glass partitions. A different treatment of the facade gives a little individuality to each building.

The construction, which is entirely fire-proof, is in reality a combination of library, store and factory construction, and our building superintendent has not inaptly called them "reading factories."

The Superior Branch is in a large and rapidly growing district of American and Jewish readers, where larger accommodations are necessary, hence several modifications were made in the plan for this building. Experience shows that a very long, narrow children's room is difficult to administer, therefore most of the additional width was put into this room. The adult circulating room was extended the full length of the building, and the staff, toilet, locker and work rooms put on a mezzanine floor which is carried across the rear of the building and which contains also two club rooms twenty-one by twenty-two and a half, and twenty-one by twenty-seven feet in size respectively. These are connected by accordion doors which, opened up, throw these rooms into one.

When, a little over a year ago, it was decided to proceed with the building of this last branch, another feature was added, new, so far as I know, in its application to library rooms. This is the sound-proofing of the ceilings. The building is on East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a busy cross-town thoroughfare whose clanging street-cars are hardly conducive to quiet reading, and it seemed a desirable opportunity for testing the merits of the sound-absorbing

treatment. In the test of actual use of the building day after day, it gives every indication so far of being most successful.

These four buildings, while more or less architectural hybrids, are proving so practical that if they need any apology it should be accompanied by the statement that the type has made possible four buildings instead of two, or at most three, of the earlier type of branch libraries which might have been built with the same funds. In filling the book needs of many thousand more readers, largely foreigners who would otherwise be bookless, they do perhaps suggest the name "reading factories," and in so doing justify themselves.

LINDA A. EASTMAN.

A Library for the Masses

A "CHILD'S LIBRARY FOR ADULTS" is Garry C. Meyers idea of a popular library for the use of the "intermediate masses" who cannot be at ease among card catalogs and who are self-conscious and uncomfortable in the children's room. "The libraries of to-day that ordinarily are considered the best," he says in the December *Education*:

"are for two classes of people, the savants and children. Of the former there are perhaps ten or twenty per cent of the population; of children perhaps another ten per cent of the total population. For the remaining seventy or eighty per cent of the people of America the public library makes practically no appeal, nor does it offer service.

"What is most needed now is a library for the masses, a library of books which can be read by children from six to fourteen, but which are not in a room labeled Children's Library, nor frequented by children.

"Perhaps fifty per cent of the literate or partly literate people of a given community would enjoy most of the books now found in a children's library or children's section of a main library, if those books were not stamped by their location as strictly children's books. . . .

"This library for the masses would contain, of course, the elementary readings with the strictly childish things omitted. The best appeals to the human fancy in all literature would be there; biographies that set forth human struggles and human sacrifices would make up the major part. Books designed to disseminate facts would be in simple form and appeal in a strictly human fashion. Whatever would appear, there would prevail in all a paramount appeal to the imagination.

"Picture the average man with the pick, the man on the lathe, the girl at the counter or stitching-machine, the street vender, the cobbler, the average shop-girl, the fifty million men and women who have never dared to look into a reading room—picture them in a library, among others of their educational level, lost in books that are worth while, or maybe at their home reading from such books in silence, or reading to the baby brother, baby sister, or aged parents. That picture realized would be a great step toward a more complete democracy."

The Fiction of 1920—A Library Survey

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL

Editor of Publications, Brooklyn Public Library

HEREWITH is presented a comparative survey of the new fiction titles of the year 1920, based on findings obtained from thirty-six representative American public libraries.

The number of new fiction titles considered in the preparation of this article was 778, as compared with 181 considered in the 1919 survey. Of these, 626 were found to be contained in one or more of the libraries under consideration, and 152 were titles apparently not represented in any of those libraries. Owing to lack of space titles admitted to less than nine, or twenty-five per cent of the libraries reporting, are not included in this list.

The list of libraries, arranged in the order of their inclusion of the titles, and showing also the proportion of the leading 99 titles owned by each, as also the source of information on which the findings are based, is as follows:

Abbreviation	Library	Number of titles	First 99 titles
NH	New Haven (Conn.) Public Library ²	427	98
St	St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library ⁴	393	99
JC	Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library ¹	385	98
Brc	Brockton (Mass.) Public Library ¹	314	96
T	Toronto (Canada) Public Library ¹	312	91
Ph	Library Company of Philadelphia ¹	291	95
Pro	Providence (R. I.) Public Library ²	269	91
Ch	Chicago Public Library ¹	266	91
Sp	City Library Association, Springfield Mass. ⁴	249	93
Bo	Boston Public Library ⁴	234	85
A	Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pa. ²	233	99
M	Malden (Mass.) Public Library ⁴	233	85
Cl	Cleveland (O.) Public Library ¹	228	84
NBe	New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library ²	225	85
H	Hartford (Conn.) Public Library ²	223	94
Pra	Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. ⁴	220	85
No	Otis Library, Norwich, Conn. ¹	219	84
Wo	Worcester (Mass.) Public Library ⁴	218	91
NR	New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library ²	216	96
NY	New York Public Library (Circulation Division). <i>Branch Library News</i> , to Dec. 1920; also special letter	210	97
Bkln	Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library ⁴	208	85
L	Lynn (Mass.) Public Library ¹	201	92
DC	Public Library of the District of Columbia ⁴	200	82
J	Jackson (Mich.) Public Library. Correspondence, to July 1, 1921	192	81

¹ Bulletin to March 1921, also special letter.

² Bulletin to April, 1921, also special letter.

³ Bulletin to May 1921, also special letter.

⁴ Bulletin to June 1921, also special letter.

⁵ Bulletin to July 1921, also special letter.

Pi	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh ⁴	186	79
F	Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. ¹	178	82
Po	Library Association of Portland, Oregon ⁴	168	70
O	Omaha Public Library, Omaha, Neb. ²	166	82
Q	Quincy (Mass.) Public Library ¹	153	75
NBr	New Brunswick (N. J.) Public Library ¹	148	74
Wm	Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library ¹	147	75
Blin	Brookline (Mass.) Public Library ²	144	77
Do	Dover (N. H.) Public Library. Annual Fiction List, 1920; Bulletin, Jan. 1921	138	75
WB	Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ²	136	74
Sa	Salem (Mass.) Public Library ⁴	122	73
GR	Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library ¹	114	67

In connection with this table it ought to be mentioned that the New York Public Library's *Branch Library News* was discontinued in January, 1921, and that even so the titles of new books given therein never constituted a complete list; that the *Bulletin* of the Public Library of the District of Columbia does not pretend to keep the accessions listed up to date; that the Cleveland Public Library, for various reasons, does not publish certain new fiction titles in its *Open Shelf* bulletin; and that the *Bulletin* of the Wilmington Institute Free Library is, according to a statement made by its librarian, "not a good guide as to all the books that we purchase."

The 99 leading titles referred to in the above table, together with the libraries containing them, are as follows:^a

1. Oppenheim. The great impersonation. (In all 36 libraries.)
2. Locke. The house of Baltazar. (do.)
3. Lincoln. The Portygee. (do.)
4. Fox. Erskine Dale—Pioneer. (do.)
5. Gale. Miss Lulu Bett. (do.)
6. Rinehart. A poor wise man. (do.)
7. Lewis. Main Street. (do.)
8. Grey. The man of the forest. (In all but Po.)
9. King. The thread of flame. (In all but GR.)
10. Bailey. The trumpeter swan. (All but Po.)
11. Wharton. The age of innocence. (All but Blin.)
12. Schauffler. Fiddler's luck. (All but Do.)
13. Snaith. The adventurous lady. (All but Wm.)
14. Galsworthy. In chancery. (All but Blin.)
15. Marshall. Many Junes. (All but Cl.)
16. †Macaulay. Potterism. (All but NBr.)
17. Farnol. Black Bartlemy's treasure. (All but Sa.)
18. *Parker. No defence! (All but Ch and WB.)
19. Oemler. The purple heights. (All but Pi and Po.)
20. Ferber. Half portions. (All but Pro and Q.)

^aWhere authors' names are starred it signifies that those titles have not appeared in the *A. L. A. Booklist*. † indicates a "first" novel.

21. Brown. The wind between the worlds. (All but NBr and GR.)
22. Poole. Blind. (All but Q and WB.)
23. Walpole. The captives. (All but J and Q.)
24. Dillon. The farmer of Roaring Run. (All but T and Wm.)
25. Howells. The vacation of the Kelwyns. (All but J and NBr.)
26. Nicholson. Blacksheep, blacksheep! (All but Bo, M, and WB.)
27. Singmaster. Basil Everman. (All but Sp, J, and Blin.)
28. Lynde. The wreckers. (All but Pi, Po, and GR.)
29. Ervine. The foolish lovers. (All but No, NBr, and Sa.)
30. Norris. Harriet and the piper. (All but Wo, Blin, and WB.)
31. Bindloss. The wilderness mine. (All but Pra, Po, and Sa.)
32. Deland. An Old Chester secret. (All but M, WB, and GR.)
33. Watts. The noon-mark. (All but T, No, and O.)
34. Hope. Lucinda. (All but Bkln, Po, and GR.)
35. White. The killer. (All but Bo, O, Q, and Do.)
36. Cutting. Some of us are married. (All but F, Q, Do, and WB.)
37. Haggard. The ancient Allan. (All but O, Q, Blin, and WB.)
38. Porter. Mary Marie. (All but Cl, NY, Pi, and Po.)
39. Day. All-Wool Morrison. (All but Bo, Pra, Pi, and Po.)
40. Paine. Ships across the sea. (All but Ch, Po, Q, and NBr.)
41. Curwood. The valley of silent men. (All but Cl, Blin, Do, and WB.)
42. McCutcheon. West wind drift. (All but Pra, DC, Blin, and GR.)
43. Mason. The summons. (All but Bkln, L, Sa, and GR.)
44. Sedgwick. Christmas roses. (All but No, J, F, and GR.)
45. White. The Rose Dawn. (All but Sp, DC, Pi, and Wm.)
46. Phillpotts. Miser's money. (All but NBe, Pi, F, Po, and NBr.)
47. MacGrath. The man with three names. (All but M, Cl, Pra, Po, and GR.)
48. Oppenheim. The Devil's paw. (All but M, Cl, Po, O, and WB.)
49. Sedgwick. The third window. (All but Pro, No, Q, Blin, and WB.)
50. Vachell. Whitewash. (All but NBe, No, NBr, Do, and GR.)
51. Sherwood. A world to mend. (All but T, J, Wm, Do, and WB.)
52. Dawson. The little house. (All but L, O, NBr, Do, and Sa.)
53. Gibbs. Wounded souls. (All but J, F, Po, O, and Sa.)
54. Lynde. The girl, a horse, and a dog. (All but Pro, NBe, DC, Pi, and Po.)
55. Yezierska. Hungry hearts. (All but JC, Brc. No, Wm, and GR.)
56. Turner. A place in the world. (All but Ch, J, L, NBr, Sa, and GR.)
57. Kyne. Kindred of the dust. (All but Bo, Cl, DC, J, WB, and GR.)
58. Raine. Oh you Tex! (All but Ph, NBe, NR, DC, Po, and WB.)
59. Train. Tutt and Mr. Tutt. (All but Pro, No, DC, J, WB, and GR.)
60. McFee. Captain Macedoine's daughter. (All but Wo, J, O, NBr, Sa, and GR.)
61. Morley. Kathleen. (All but Bo, Pra, DC, Q, NBr, and Wm.)
62. Montgomery. Further chronicles of Avonlea. (All but Ph, Cl, Pra, DC, Q, and Blin.)
63. Sinclair. Poor Man's Rock. (All but Ch, Bkln, DC, O, Wm, and Blin.)
64. Sawyer. Leerie. (All but Ph, DC, Pi, Wm, Sa, and GR.)
65. Brown. Homespun and gold. (All but Brc, M, NBe, Wo, L, and Wm.)
66. Martin. Children in the mist. (All but Ph, M, NBe, Wo, Do, and GR.)
67. Adams. Wanted—a husband. (All but NBe, J, P, Po, Q, Wm, and WB.)
68. Oldmeadow. Coggin. (All but Pro, NBe, No, Bkln, Po, Wm, and GR.)
69. Williamson. The second latch-key. (All but Bo, Cl, F, Po, Do, WB, and Sa.)
70. Rinehart. Affinities. (All but Bo, Pra, Q, Wm, Do, WB, and Sa.)
71. Lincoln. The red seal. (All but Bo, Cl, H, Po, Q, Do, and GR.)
72. Cobb. From place to place. (All but Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do, WB, and GR.)
73. Wodehouse. The little warrior. (All but Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, Sa, and GR.)
74. Harris. Happily married. (All but NBe, No, F, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, and Sa.)
75. Hutten. Happy house. (All but T, H, Pi, F, Po, Wm, Sa, and GR.)
76. Bower. The quilt. (All but Pro, M, Bkln, DC, Pi, Po, Q, and Do.)
77. Couperus. The tour. (All but T, Wo, F, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do, and Sa.)
78. Bazin. Pierre and Joseph. (All but NBe, No, F, O, NBr, Wm, Do, and GR.)
79. Benson. Queen Lucia. (All but NBe, J, L, F, O, NBr, Sa, and GR.)
80. †Fitzgerald. This side of Paradise. (All but M, Bkln, F, Q, Blin, Do, WB, and Sa.)
81. Lee. The Chinese coat. (All but T, NBe, Pi, L, Po, O, Wm, and Sa.)
82. Lucas. Verena in the midst. (All but M, No, Bkln, J, F, O, NBr, and GR.)
83. Merwin. Hills of Han. (All but Cl, Wo, Pra, NBr, Blin, WB, Sa, and GR.)
84. *Farnol. The geste of Duke Jocelyn. (All but Sp, Wo, Pra, F, NBr, Blin, Do, and Sa.)
85. Kerr. Painted meadows. (All but No, Bkln, Pi, O, Q, Do, WB, and Sa.)
86. Terhune. Bruce. (All but Bo, Cl, NBe, Pra, F, O, NBr, and Do.)
87. Harker. Allegra. (All but M, No, NR, Bkln, J, Pi, Q, NBr, and GR.)
88. Widdemer. I've married Marjorie. (All but Ch, H, Pra, DC, Pi, Po, Wm, Blin, and GR.)
89. Connolly. Hiker Joy. (All but T, Bo, No, DC, J, F, Po, O, and Q.)
90. Fletcher. The Paradise mystery. (All but Pro, Bo, Bkln, Po, O, Q, NBr, Do, and GR.)
91. *Balmer. Resurrection Rock. (All but NH, Ch, Sp, Bo, Pra, L, Q, WB, and Sa.)
92. Daviess. The matrix. (All but T, Cl, Bkln, DC, Pi, Po, Wm, Blin, and GR.)
93. Mundy. The eye of Zeitoon. (All but Pro, NBe, Pra, Bkln, NBr, Do, WB, Sa, and GR.)
94. Widdemer. The boardwalk. (All but Ch, Sp, Bo, NY, DC, Pi, Q, Wm, and Do.)
95. *Dell. The top of the world. (All but Ch, Sp, M, Cl, J, Pi, Blin, Do, and WB.)
96. Hewlett. Mainwaring. (All but Brc, M, Wo, F, O, NBr, Wm, Do, and GR.)

97. **Stringer.** The prairie mother. (All but Bo, M, Cl, H, No, Pra, Pi, Blin, and Sa.)
 98. **Spofford.** The elder's people. (All but NR, Bkln, J, F, Po, Q, NBr, Wm, and Blin.)
 99. **MacGrath.** The drums of jeopardy. (All but M, Cl, H, DC, Po, Blin, WB, Sa, and GR.)

The foregoing 99 titles represent those that have been added by 27 or more of the 36 libraries covered by this survey. Further titles, in the order of frequency, are as follows:

IN 26 LIBRARIES

- ***Gibbs.** The splendid outcast. (In NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, DC, Pi, L, F, Po, O, Q, NBr, Blin.)
Fletcher. The Talleyrand maxim. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, L, F, Q, Blin, WB, Sa.)
 †**Dodd.** The book of Susan. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, F, O, NBr, Wm, Do, WB.)
Raine. The big town round-up. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, H, No, Wo, NY, J, Pi, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do, Sa, GR.)
Weston. Mary minds her business. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, DC, J, L, O, NBr, Blin, Do, Sa, GR.)
Ashford. Daisy Ashford: her book. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, O, Wm, Do, WB, GR.)
Austin. No. 26 Jayne Street. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, O, NBr, Wm, Sa, GR.)
Buckrose. Young hearts. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, J, F, Po, Q, Wm, Blin.)
Rice. Turn about tales. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, F, Po, NBr, Blin, WB, GR.)
George. Caliban. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, O, Q, Wm.)
Howells. Great modern American stories. (St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, Q, Blin, WB, Sa.)

IN 25 LIBRARIES

- Dell.** The tidal wave. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Bo, A, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, F, O, NBr, Wm, Blin, Sa.)
 ***Castle.** John Seneschal's Margaret. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, Pi, Po, Q, Blin, Do, WB.)
Hall. Steel preferred. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, Pra, DC, J, Pi, F, O, Q, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)
Dodge. Whispers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, DC, L, Po, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do, WB, Sa, GR.)
Marshall. The voice of the pack. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, Q, NBr, Do, WB.)
Webster. Mary Wollaston. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, F, DC, J, L, F, Po, Q, NBr, Wm.)
Cullum. The heart of Unaga. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, WB.)
London. Hearts of three. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, F, O, NBr, Wm, GR.)
McKenna. Lady Lilith. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro,

- Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, F, Wm, Blin.)
Nexö. Ditte, girl alive! (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, R, M, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, O, GR.)

IN 24 LIBRARIES

- Bradley.** The fortieth door. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, J, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do.)
Footner. The fur bringers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, No, Wo, NY Pra, DC, J, F, Po, O, Q NBr WB, Sa.)
McCutcheon. Anderson Crow—detective. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, No, NR, NY, Bkln, J, L, Q, NBr, Wm, Sa.)
Vorse. Growing up. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, L, F, Po, O, Q, Wm, Do, WB.)
Cather. Youth and the bright Medusa. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, F, Po, O, Wm, Blin, GR.)
Anonymous. In the mountains. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, F, Po, O, WB, Sa.)
MacManus. Top o' the mornin'. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, L, Po, Q.)
Masters. Mitch Miller. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, J, Pi, L, F, Po, Q, Blin, GR.)
Tooker. The middle passage. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, J, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Do.)
Merrick. Mary-Girl. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, F, Q, Wm, WB, GR.)
Bullard. The stranger. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, J, Pi, L, Po, Wm, Blin.)

IN 23 LIBRARIES

- Dane.** Legend. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, Q.)
Thayer. The unlatched door. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, No, NR, Pra, Bkln, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do.)
Parriah. The mystery of the silver dagger. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, NBe, No, NR, Pra, DC, J, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do.)
Bassett. The wall between. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, A, M, NBe, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, L, F, Q, NBr, Blin, Do, WB, Sa.)
Gregory. Man to man. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin, Do.)
Hewlett. The light heart. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, Q, WB.)
 ***Blasco-Ibáñez.** Woman triumphant. (NH, St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, NR, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, GR.)
Gerould. Youth in Harley. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, Wo, NY, Bkln, J, Pi, L, F, Q, NBr, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)
Vance. The dark mirror. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, L, O, NBr, Wm, Blin.)
Hall. Egan. (St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, NY, Bkln, J, L, F, Po, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, WB, Sa.)
Clemenceau. Surprises of life. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, No, NR, NY, Bkln, DC, L, Po, Blin, Do WB, GR.)

IN 22 LIBRARIES

- Brooks. Luca Sarto. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, O, Wm, WB, Sa.)
- Fletcher. Dead men's money. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, No, Wo, NY, DC, J, Po, Q, Wm.)
- Gregory. Ladyfingers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, L, F, Po, NBr.)
- Graham. Follow the little pictures. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, J, Pi, F, O, Q, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)
- *Hill. Exit Betty. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, No, Wo, NR, NY, Bkln, L, F, Q, NBr, Wm, Do, GR.)
- *McCarthy. Henry Elizabeth. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, NR, NY, Bkln, J, L, F, Sa.)
- *Burt. The red lady. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, NBe, No, NY, Pra, J, L, F, O, NBr, Wm, Blin, Do, GR.)
- Williams. The great accident. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, NBe, Wo, NR, NY, DC, L, F, Po, Q, NBr, Do.)
- Grimshaw. Terrible Island. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, DC, J, F, Po, Q, Wm, Blin, WB.)
- *Sidgwick. The black knight. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, A, M, NBe, H, No, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, Po, Q, NBr, Blin, GR.)
- *Johnston. Sweet Rocket. (St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L, NBr, Blin.)
- Butler. Swatty. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, H, No, Wo, NR, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, O, Q, GR.)

IN 21 LIBRARIES

- Baxter. The blower of bubbles. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, M, Cl, H, No, NY, DC, J, Pi, NBr, Wm, WB, Sa.)
- †Hamilton. William—an Englishman. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, Q, Blin, Sa.)
- Hay. The Melwood mystery. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, L, Wm, Blin, Do, Sa.)
- *Wells. Raspberry jam. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, NBe, No, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, NBr, Blin, Sa.)
- Buck. The tempering. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, No, Wo, NY, Pra, J, Pi, L, O, NBr, Do.)

IN 20 LIBRARIES

- Dodge. Skinner makes it fashionable. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, A, Cl, NBe, H, No, NR, NY, DC, Pi, L, O, NBr, Sa, GR.)
- *Martin. The schoolmaster of Hessville. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, A, NBe, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, F, Q, NBr, WB.)
- *Burt. Hidden Creek. (JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, A, NBe, No, Pra, DC, J, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Wm, Blin, Sa, GR.)
- Fitzgerald. Flappers and philosophers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, No, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, L, Wm.)
- Ostrander. How many cards? (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, M, NBe, No, Wo, NR, Pi, Q, NBr, Wm.)
- Aumonier. One after another. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, H, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, Pi, Po, Q, Wm, GR.)

White. Paradise Bend. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, A, M, Cl, No, Wo, NR, Pra, L, F, Po, Q, NBr.)

IN 19 LIBRARIES

- Pendexter. Red belts. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, Sp, A, M, Cl, NBe, NY, Pra, DC, L, O, Q, Do, WB.)
- *Wells. In the onyx lobby. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, No, Wo, NY, Pra, Bkln, J, NBr, Sa.)
- *Hanshew. The riddle of the frozen flame. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, H, No, NY, Pra, Bkln, L, Po, Blin GR.)
- Rideout. The footpath way. (NH, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, Cl, H, Wo, NR, NY, DC, J, Pi, F, Wm, Blin.)
- Johnston. The mystery in the Ritsmore. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, A, Cl, H, No, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, Q, Wm.)
- Reid. Pirates of the spring. (St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, H, No, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, L, Po, WB, Sa, GR.)
- Wylie. Children of storm. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, NBe, H, J, F, Wm, WB, Sa.)

IN 18 LIBRARIES

- Irwin. Trimmed with red. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Bo, A, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Pra, DC, J, L, O.)
- Kelland. Efficiency Edgar. (NH, St, JC, T, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, Wo, NR, NY, J, Pi, L, O, Q, NBr, GR.)
- Benoit. Atlantida. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, H, Wo, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, F, Q.)
- *Cooper. Sunny Ducrow. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, No, NY, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Blin.)
- Bachelor. The prodigal village. (NH, St, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, No, Wo, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, F, Po, Q, WB.)

IN 17 LIBRARIES

- Sheridan. The typhoon's secret. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, A, M, No, NY, Pra, DC, L, Po, O, Q.)
- D'Annunzio. Tales of my native town. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, M, Cl, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, L, Po, GR.)
- Leverage. The shepherd of the sea. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, A, M, NY, Pra, DC, J, Pi, F, O, Q, Blin.)
- *White. Lynch lawyers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, NBe, Bkln, DC, J, L, Q, Do, Sa.)
- *Cooper. Tobias o' the Light. (St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, A, NBe, No, NR, J, L, F, O, Q, NBr, Sa.)
- Pryde. Marqueray's duel. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Bo, A, H, Wo, NR, DC, Blin, WB.)
- Delafield. Tension. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Cl, H, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, Q, Wm, WB.)
- Post. The sleuth of St. James's Square. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, Bo, M, H, No, Wo, DC, J, Pi, F, O, Do.)

IN 16 LIBRARIES

- *Hill. Cloudy Jewel. (NH, JC, Brc, Ph, A, NBe, No, Wo, Bkln, J, L, F, Q, NBr, Do, GR.)
- Frankau. Peter Jameson. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, NBe, H, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, Po.)
- Rohmer. The golden scorpion. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, A, M, NBe, J, Pi, Po, Blin, GR.)
- Davis. The other woman. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, Cl, No, Wo, NR, NY, J, L, O, Wm.)
- Noyes. Beyond the desert. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, NBe, H, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po.)
- Sullivan. The rapids. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, No, NR, Pra, DC, J, F, Po, O, WB, Sa.)
- *Hudson. Spendthrift Town. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, NBe, H, No, Wo, Pra, Wm, Blin, Sa.)
- Hamsun. Hunger. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, NBe, Wo, NR, Bkln, DC, Pi, Q, Wm.)
- Bojer. Life. (NH, St, Brc, Pro, Ch, Cl, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, F, Po, Q.)

IN 15 LIBRARIES

- Beresford. An imperfect mother. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, NR, NY, Pra, DC, Wm.)
 *Packard. The White Moll. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, A, NBe, H, No, NR, Pra, L, Do.)
 Irwin. Suffering husbands. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, M, Cl, H, NR, NY, Pra, DC, J, Po, GR.)
 Johnston. Mrs. Warren's daughter. (NH, Ph, Pro, A, NBe, H, Wo, Bkln, DC, J, Po, O, NBr, Wm, GR.)
 *Longstreth. Mac of Placid. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, NBe, NR, Bkln, DC, J, L, Sa, GR.)
 Child. The vanishing men. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Cl, NBe, NR, Pra, Bkln, J, Pi, F, Po, NBr.)
 †Dell. Moon-calf. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, NBe, Pra, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, Po, WB.)
 Rohmer. The green eyes of Bast. (NH, F, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, NBe, H, NY, Pi, L, Q, GR.)

IN 14 LIBRARIES

- Hay. "No clue!" (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, A, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, Do.)
 Kelland. Youth challenges. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, M, Cl, No, NR, Q, Wm.)
 *Barclay. Returned empty. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, A, NBe, H, NR, Bkln, J, Blin, Sa.)
 Brackett. The counsel of the ungodly. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, No, NR, Bkln, J, F, Wm.)
 Brown. That affair at St. Peter's. (NH, Brc, T, Pro, A, M, NBe, NR, Q, NBr, Wm, Do, WB, Sa.)
 Cohen. Gray dusk. (NH, Ch, Bo, NBe, H, No, NR, Bkln, L, Q, NBr, Do, WB, GR.)
 Crabb. Samuel Lyle—criminologist. (St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, M, Cl, NBe, H, J, F, Wm, Blin, Sa.)
 Everts. The cross pull. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, A, M, DC, J, F, Blin, WB, Sa.)
 *Hendryx. The gold girl. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, A, Cl, No, NY, L, O, NBr, Wm, Do.)
 †Holding. Invincible Minnie. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, NBe, NR, DC, J, Pi, Wm.)
 *Hughes. What's the world coming to? (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, No, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, L, O, NBr.)
 Jepson. The Loudwater mystery. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, M, Cl, H, Wo, NR, Pra, Po, O.)
 Kaye-Smith. Tamarisk town. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Cl, No, Pra, DC, L, Po.)
 MacGill. Maureen. (NH, St, Pro, Ch, Bo, Wo, NR, NY, Pra, DC, Pi, Po, Q, WB.)
 Montague. England to America. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Bo, Cl, H, NR, Pra, J, Pi, Po, Q.)
 Montague. Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, Cl, H, Wo, Pra, J, Pi, F, Do.)
 Myers. Patchwork. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Bo, A, Wo, NR, Pi, Po, NBr, Blin, Do, WB.)
 Ovington. The shadow. (NH, St, JC, Bo, A, H, Wo, Pra, Bkln, J, O, Wm, Blin, WB.)
 *Oyen. The plunderer. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, A, M, No, Wo, Pra, L, NBr, Do.)
 Williams. Goshen Street. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, Bo, Cl, H, No, Wo, Pra, J, F, WB.)
 *Curtiss. Wanted—a fool. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Sp, Bo, Cl, NBe, H, Pra, L, F, Do.)
 *Dejeans. The Moreton mystery. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, M, Cl, NBe, Wo, Pra, F, NBr, WB.)
 Miller. The beauty and the Bolshevik. (NH, St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Cl, No, Bkln, J, Do, GR.)
 *Pedler. The hermit of Far End. (JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, A, No, Wo, Pra, F, O, NBr, Wm.)
 Rowland. The peddler. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Bo, M, No, J, Pi, Q, Wm, Do.)
 *Ruck. The bridge of kisses. (JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, Sp, A, M, NBe, No, NR, J, L., Blin, Sa.)
 Van Vorst. Fairfax and his pride. (NH, T, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, NR, Bkln, J, L, O, NBr, Blin, GR.)

- Mundy. Told in the East. (NH, St, Ph, Sp, Cl, NBe, H, J, Pi, F, Po, Wm, Blin, Do.)

IN 13 LIBRARIES

- *Shedd. The iron furrow. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Sp, Bo, M, No, NY, Pra, L, O, Blin.)
 Cohen. Come seven. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, M, NBe, NY, Pi, L, Blin.)
 Kobrin. A Lithuanian village. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, NR, Bkln, Pi, Po, WB.)
 *Perry. Palmetto. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, NBe, No, J, F, Do.)
 Rees. The hand in the dark. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Bo, A, M, Cl, Wo, Pi, WB, GR.)
 Shute. The real diary of the worst farmer. (T, Ph, Ch, A, Cl, NBe, H, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, Po; Sa.)
 Dwight. The Emperor of Elam. (St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Bo, M, Cl, H, Wo, Pra, Po, Sa.)
 *Kendall. The luck of the Mounted. (NH, St, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, M, Cl, H, No, Wo, Po.)
 *Richie. Trails to Two Moons. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Sp, Cl, Wo, Pra, Pi, O, Wm.)
 *Mackenzie. The vanity girl. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, NBe, No, Wo, NY, Bkln, DC, J.)
 *Mulford. Johnny Nelson. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, NBe, H, NY, J, L, F, O, NBr.)
 *Sinclair. The romantic. (NH, St, JC, Pro, NBe, H, No, NY, Bkln, DC, J, Pi, L.)
 Comfort. Son of power. (NH, St, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, M, Cl, Pra, J, F, Po.)
 *James. Master Eustace. (NH, St, JC, Bo, Cl, No, Wo, NR, Pra, Bkln, DC, Pi, Wm.)
- IN 12 LIBRARIES
- Davis. The Chinese label. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, NBe, NR, Pra, Po, Wm, Sa.)
 *Tompkins. Joanna builds a nest. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Ch, Bo, Wo, NR, Bkln, F, Blin, Do.)
 Herbert. The secret battle. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, NR, NY, Pra, DC.)
 Maurois. The silence of Colonel Bramble. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Bo, NBe, Wo, NR, Pi, Po, Wm.)
 Payne. The scarred chin. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Sp, Bo, M, NY, Bkln, Pi, F, Wm.)
 *Somerville. Mount Music. (NH, St, Ch, Bo, Cl, H, Wo, NR, Pra, Pi, Wm, Do.)
 Tarbell. In Lincoln's chair. (NH, St, Pro, Ch, M, Cl, NR, Bkln, DC, Po, WB, GR.)
 *Hueston. Eve to the rescue. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, Bo, NBe, No, F, Sa.)
 Reynolds. Also Ran. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Sp, A, M, NBe, Pra, J, Blin, Do.)
 *Roche. Uneasy Street. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, S, A, NBe, Pra, J, Blin, Do.)
 Smith. The pagan. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Ch, Bo, NBe, Pra, DC, Pi, L, O.)
 Sterrett. Nancy goes to town. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Sp, NBe, No, Wo, Pra, F, WB.)
 Thurston. Sheepskins and grey russet. (NH, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, H, NR, Pra, Bkln, L, Po, O.)
 Tracy. The sirdar's sabre. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, M, H, NR, O, Blin.)
 *Audoux. Marie Claire's workshop. (St, Ph, Ch, Sp, Brc, Wo, NR, Bkln, Pi, Do, WB, GR.)
 *Young. The young physician. (NH, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, NBe, NR, Pra, Bkln, J, Wm.)
 Lynn. Free soil. (NH, JC, Ph, Ch, Sp, Bo, Cl, H, Wo, F, Q, Sa.)
 Maniates. Sand Holler. (NH, St, JC, Pro, Bo, A, NBe, No, J, L, F, Do.)
 Gambier. The girl on the hill-top. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, H, J, Q.)
 *Easton. The golden bird. (St, JC, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, H, Pra, Pi, Po.)
 Morris. The cresting wave. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, M, NBe, No, Wo, F.)

Heydrick. Americans all. (St, Pro, Ch, Bo, Cl, Bkln, DC, Blin, Do, F, WB, Sa.)
Kelly. What outfit, Buddy? (NH, St, JC, Bo, M, Cl, H, DC, Pi, L, F, Q.)

IN 11 LIBRARIES

Brand. Trailin'. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Sp, No, NR, NY, L, O, GR.)
*Miln. Mr. Wu. (St, JC, Brc, Ph, Pro, Sp, M, NBe, H, NR, Po.)
Allison. A secret of the sea. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, Pra, DC, F, Po, O.)
*Camp. The gray mask. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, Ch, Sp, M, Pra, Blin.)
Foster. The searchers. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Sp, H, Wo, O, Q, WB.)
*Street. Sunbeams, Inc. (St, Ph, Pro, Bo, NBe, NR, NY, Pra, Bkln, O, Do.)
Weale. Wang the Ninth. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Ch, Sp, M, Cl, H, F, Wm.)
*Blasco-Ibáñez. The enemies of women. (St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, NBe, No, Bkln, DC, Pi.)
Chipperfield. Unseen hands. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, Cl, H, NR, J, Pi.)
Kelley. Outside Inn. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, M, NR, DC, J, L, Sa.)
*†Minnegerode. Laughing House. (NH, St, Brc, Sp, Bo, H, No, Wo, Pra, Wm, Do.)
Olmstead. Stafford's Island. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, M, L, Po, O, Sa.)
Ragsdale. Next-besters. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, Ch, Sp, M, Wo, J, O.)
Shute. Brite and fair. (St, T, Ph, Pro, Sp, Cl, Bkln, Pi, Po, Blin, Do.)
Tynan. Love of brothers. (St, JC, Ch, Sp, A, M, Wo, NR, J, Q, GR.)
Coolidge. Wunpost. (NH, St, JC, Brc, No, Wo, NR, DC, J, O, Q.)
Gibbon. Jan. (NH, St, JC, T, Bo, M, H, Wo, Pra, Do, Sa.)
Hudson. Dead man's plack. (NH, St, Ph, Pro, Ch, Bo, M, Cl, H, Bkln, Pi.)
Turner. Hagar's hoard. (NH, St, JC, T, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, NR, Pi, Po.)
*Wallace. The four just men. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, NBe, H, J, Pi, F, Po.)
Young. Undergrowth. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, H, Po, WB, GR.)
*Juta. Cape Currey. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Pro, H, No, Pra, Pi, L, F.)
Guillaumin. The life of a simple man. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Ch, Cl, H, Pra, Pi, Po.)
Richards. A tenderfoot bride. (NH, Brc, Ch, M, Cl, Pra, Bkln, J, Po, WB, Sa.)

IN 10 LIBRARIES

*Boyer. Johnnie Kelly. (NH, St, JC, T, Sp, Bo, NBe, Pra, Bkln, F.)
Capes. The skeleton key. (NH, JC, Pro, Cl, H, NR, NY, Pi, Wm, WB.)
*Carswell. Open the door. (NH, Ph, Ch, A, M, No, NR, NY, DC, Pi.)
Dingle. Gold out of Celebes. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Sp, M, Cl, No, NR, F.)
*Dowst. The man from Ashaluna. (NH, Brc, Sp, Bo, M, Cl, No, Wo, Bkln, Do.)
Lowndes. The lonely house. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, A, M, NBe, Pra, Blin.)
*Titus. The last straw. (NH, St, Brc, T, Pro, Sp, F, O, NBr, GR.)
White. Ambush. (NH, St, Brc, Sp, Bo, M, H, Wo, Pi, Q.)
*Woodworth. In the shadow of Lantern Street. (St, Brc, T, Ph, Bo, M, NBe, NY, L, O.)
*Wright. The disappearance of Kimball Webb. (JC, Brc, T, Bo, NBe, No, NY, L, NBr, Wm.)

*Baxter. The parts men play. (NH, St, T, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, Pra, Bkln, Pi.)
*Burroughs. Tarzan the Untamed. (St, Pro, Ch, NBe, No, DC, J, L, O, Do.)
*Crockett. The light out of the East. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Ph, H, NR, Bkln, J.)
Gatlin. Missy. (NH, St, T, Ch, Sp, Bo, M, NBe, Wo, F.)
Harben. The divine event. (NH, St, JC, Ph, Ch, H, No, NR, Bkln, DC.)
*Holland. The man in the moonlight. (St, JC, Ph, Bo, A, Cl, No, J, F, O.)
Hughes. Momma. (NH, St, Brc, Ch, M, Cl, NR, Pra, Bkln, DC.)
Luehrmann. The triple mystery. (NH, St, JC, Brc, T, Pro, A, Cl, Pi, Wm.)
Mix. At fame's gateway. (NH, Pro, Ch, A, Cl, NR, Pra, L, Do, Sa.)
*Ogden. The Duke of Chimney Butte. (JC, Brc, T, Ch, Sp, Cl, No, Wo, DC, NBr.)
*Rowland. Duds. (NH, JC, Brc, Ch, No, NR, NY, J, Q, Wm.)
Barcynska. Rose o' the Sea. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Bo, NBe, Pra, F, O, Blin.)

IN 9 LIBRARIES

*Benoit. The secret spring. (St, JC, Brc, T, Ch, Cl, NY, DC, Po.)
Abbott. Happy House. (JC, T, A, M, NR, J, O, NBr, WB.)
†Agate. Responsibility. (NH, St, JC, Ch, Bo, H, Pra, DC, Pi.)
Anderson. Poor White. (NH, St, JC, Ch, Sp, Cl, Pra, Bkln, DC.)
Barbour. Joan of the Island. (St, Ch, Bo, M, NR, L, Po, O, WB.)
Bartley. The Gray Angels. (NH, JC, Pro, Bo, A, M, Wo, NY, J.)
Couperus. The inevitable. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ph, Ch, NBe, Bkln, Po.)
England. The flying legion. (NH, JC, Ph, Ch, No, NR, NY, Q, Do.)
*Forrester. The dangerous inheritance. (NH, St, T, Sp, NBe, H, No, Pra, F.)
Forster. Where angels fear to tread. (NH, T, Pro, Ch, H, DC, J, Q, Sa.)
*Irwin. Poor dear Theodora! (NH, JC, Brc, Pro, Bo, M, Cl, No, Wo.)
Lamb. Marching sands. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, A, M, Cl, L.)
*Leblanc. The secret of Sarek. (NH, St, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, A, NBe, NR.)
*Mason. The flying bo'sun. (NH, JC, Brc, Pro, M, NBe, J, Blin, GR.)
*Morris. Hannah Bye. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, NBe, Pi, O, NBr.)
Pedler. The House of Dreams-Come-True. (NH, JC, Brc, Ph, Bo, Pra, DC, O, NBr.)
*Richardson. Pagan fire. (NH, Brc, Ph, Pro, Ch, Sp, H, Pra, WB.)
*Rickard. Cathy Rossiter. (NH, St, T, Ph, Bo, A, H, Wo, NBr.)
"Rita." Diana of the Ephesians. (NH, JC, T, Ph, Sp, M, NBe, No, Bkln.)
Sharp. A pawn in pawn. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Pro, Ch, Bo, A, WB.)
Spears. The river prophet. (NH, St, JC, Brc, Ch, Sp, M, Cl, Wo.)
*White. Storm Country Polly. (NH, JC, Brc, T, Ph, M, NBe, No, L.)
Williams. The witness of the sun. (NH, St, JC, T, Pro, Sp, M, H, No.)
O'Kelly. The golden barque. (NH, St, JC, Ch, Bo, M, H, Pra, Po.)

A Book-Lover's Protest

BY JULIAN ABERNETHY

WHEN I become a reformer I purpose to institute a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Books. Offences of an incontrovertibly criminal character, tho not specifically indicated in the calendar of the courts, are committed against books, the perpetrators of which should be punishable in varying degrees of severity from fine and prohibition to hanging. There are the people, for example, who turn down the corners of the leaves for their memories to rest upon; who wet their fingers to turn the pages, leaving indelible finger-prints as a permanent betrayal of their criminal habits; who cut the leaves with a pencil or hair-pin, giving the edges a hatched and dog-eared aspect of disgrace; who scribble their comments on the margins, to assail the attention of future readers with their impertinent wit and wisdom; and many other similar insults perpetrated against the dignity and unprotected innocence of a book.

A punishment of peculiar torment should be invented for those who wrench a book open and throw it down upon its outspread covers until they break its back. The poor thing cannot live, of course, with its back broken, and with a few more jerks and twists at its covers by the heartless reader it collapses in a general paralysis and is soon consigned to the merciful peace of the waste-paper bin. Many people even with irreproachable intentions, are as awkward and ungainly in handling books as a man is with a friend's baby in his arms. Such people are as dangerous in a library as is a bull in a china shop; they are, if not *in actu* certainly *in posse*, brutal bibliocides whom the bibliophile must watch with anxious eye, nervously expectant of calamity.

But it is not against the careless, clumsy, and ignorant book habits of the "general reader" that I am uttering my humble protest. It is the official guardians and protectors of books, the "trained" librarian and the expert cataloger, whose consciences I would arouse to a more sensitive realization of their malefactions against helpless books. Several of the sins of which I complain are committed in the name of some hyperefficient system of "library economy," one function of which seems to be to waste the substance of that for which it is presumed to econ-

omize. For example, a book cannot be placed on the shelf without first having its back daubed with a splash of varnish and white paint to indicate its shelf position, a process of branding books as the Texan ranchman brands his horses with a hot iron, disfiguring the beautiful animals for life. A book with delicate and artistic binding that has been treated in this manner is a painful sight. Apparently there is no reason for this form of mutilation except the assumed necessity of making the identity of the book on the shelf so conspicuous that it can be snatched on the run by library attendants. Some people treat their friends with a similar sort of ignominy, in base conformity with the principle, "Time is money."

Again, in the interests of "library economy," there is the card pocket pasted inside the cover, ornamented with a jazz arrangement of dates stamped in black, blue, red, and purple inks, a most forbidding and unsightly spectacle as one opens the book. And on the fly-leaf is deposited a miscellany of cataloger's notes—accession number, shelf number, date of purchase, name of bookseller, etc. And the title-page, too, must be decorated with the ingenious cataloger's informing pencillings, dots and dashes and underlines and other hieroglyphics. By the way, when an author prefers to have his name appear on the title-page with initials, why does the cataloger presume to correct his taste and judgment by writing in the full name? The information is not important, and is easily obtainable in the card catalog, its proper repository; the reader naturally cares only for the name by which the author chooses to be known.

At this point in my grumbling I pause to say frankly that under stress of expert demonstration I should most likely admit that some of these disfigurements which assail the eye of the reader when he opens a book are a necessary evil; but even so, it is an evil that can in some measure be mitigated. I modestly suggest, for instance, that this bibliographical paraphernalia, if it must all go into the book, be placed at the back of the book instead of the front. The entrance to a book should be kept as clean and tidy as a Holland housewife's front door-step.

Another practice that is even more reprehensible and disturbing to the nerves of book-lovers

is the reckless and excessive use of the library stamp, on title-page front and back, on margins and chapter endings thruout the book, and—horror of horrors! on the face of engravings. An ignorant boy or idle janitor would seem to have been set to stamping a new book, and to have gone thru his task like a contented barbarian, leaving his dirty tracks everywhere, blue on one page and purple on the next, hitting indifferently white margin or clear text with his smutchy rubber instrument. To deface a beautiful engraving with this daub of blue ink is, I venture boldly to assert, absolutely inexcusable. The New York Public Library is one of the libraries which does better than this by stamping engravings on the back. Of course the plea for this barbarism is that plates and books would otherwise be stolen. That is to say, every reader is a presumptive thief—an attitude of questionable morality when maintained in an institution devoted to the higher humane culture. In my judgment, it would be far better to lose by theft a book or engraved plate occasionally than to officially and deliberately mutilate all books and plates as a safeguard against possible pilfering. That it is necessary to disfigure a work of art in order to protect it is an indefensible proposition.

Perhaps my most smarting grievance is against the professional catalogers who exasperatingly insist on writing their notes inside the front cover or on the fly leaf, "first edition," "collated," "presentation copy," "author's corrections, p. 69," etc., etc. It possibly saves the cataloger a half minute to dump in these conspicuous places information presently to be used in a printed catalog, instead of placing it on a slip that can be inserted temporarily between the leaves of the book; and it costs the purchaser of such a bescribbled book an hour of ill-tempered labor to erase these records of his shabby convenience. As if directed by a malicious fate, the careless cataloger manages to use a soft pencil on paper with a spongy surface, which absorbs the carbon when treated with the eraser and acquires a permanent muddy splotch, and a hard pencil on glazed papers that leaves ineffaceable furrows on the cleaned page. And even the fiendish blue pencil is sometimes used, whose marks as every bookman knows it is practically impossible to remove. It is an unwarrantable imposition upon the purchaser of a precious old book to force him to clean up the destructive litter of this lazy habit.

I suppose I am a perfectionist, and in a society which is ruled by commerce and regulated by compromise, which patronizes culture instead of promoting it and regards utility as incalculably superior to beauty, a perfectionist is a nuisance, especially if he insists upon propagating his aesthetic foibles. In the whirlwind of "practical efficiency" he stands little chance of attracting attention to his nostrums of culture with no cash profits to recommend them. But there is a certain sanctity investing a book that should command the respect of even the most abandoned Philistine. A good book is the dwelling place of an immortal soul; treating it with indignity is like laying unclean hands on the Ark of the Covenant. "He who destroys a good book kills the image of God," says Milton. The books one has abused are sure to rise up in judgment against him, testifying to the coarse grain of his culture. The surface as well as the substance of a book is an index to the character of the possessor. He who abuses a good book abuses himself.

Functions of A. L. A. Committees

THE Committee on Committees,* appointed by the President upon the vote of the Council at the Midwinter Meeting in Chicago on December 29, 1920, "That the President appoint a Committee on Committees to report to the Council," "showing what is the work of each Committee and making recommendations as to the committees to be created or discontinued" has opened its report with a searching investigation into its own constitutionality. It queries:

1. Has the Council the constitutional right to create committees, or to request or instruct the President of the American Library Association to appoint committees?
2. Assuming this right, should committees so created or appointed be made up of persons who are not members of the Council, and have they any authority, jurisdiction or power whatsoever, except in such matters as are expressly delegated to the Council in Section 16 of the present Constitution?
3. Are the examination of and report upon the functions and performances of the standing or special committees of the American Library Association itself among the matters so delegated to the Council in Section 16?

The Constitution itself is of little use in answering these questions.

The Committee concludes that the Council, if it be anything else than a voluntary association, is a standing committee and nothing more. As such its appointments should be limited to the creation of sub-committees of its own membership. It has, of course, the right to recommend to the Association and the Executive Board that

*C. B. Roden, Chairman; Chalmers Hadley; T. W. Koch.

committees of larger scope and wider membership be created, but it has not the authority to vote such creations, and the parliamentary amenities as well as the co-ordination of committee activities would be materially served if this view of its powers were accepted and the committee-appointing power for the A. L. A. centralized, perhaps, in the Executive Board. It is imperative that Committees should not only know the source of their authority and be able to trace their title back to the Association itself as the only real fountain of authority, but also know the extent of their authority, and to this end they are entitled to a specific written statement, such as a clause in the by-laws or a positive enactment by the Executive Board, framed at the time of their creation, to serve as a charter or warrant for their activities.

After admitting its own clouded title to authority the Committee proceeds to examine the origin and functions of each committee and to suggest when necessary what may be done for its betterment. Very little overlapping or duplication was found. The only clear case of duplication occurs in the Committee on Foreign Publications, originated at the Mid-winter Meeting of the Middle Western University Librarians, 1919-1920, for the purpose of securing better service for libraries in the completion of files of periodicals issued in Germany and Austria during the war period, whose problems are already fully comprehended within the scope of the Book Buying Committee.

The Committee on Library Co-operation With Other Countries, created by the Executive Board, 1921, to respond to calls from abroad, i. e., from municipalities and other official bodies for assistance and advice in the application of American library methods, needs to be endowed with more explicit authority if this important activity

is to be covered by a committee instead of being controlled from headquarters.

The work of the Committee on Reciprocal Relations with Other National Organizations, appointed to advance the possibility and arrange for the establishment of co-operation between public libraries and various activities and interests represented in national organizations, should be transferred to the Secretary's office as soon as provision can be made for it, as the Committee's activities are of a more or less clerical nature not requiring the attention of a special group of members acting as a committee. The Secretary's office is also the logical haven for the Committee on Publicity, created as a special committee by the Executive Board, 1917, and changed to a standing committee in connection with the Enlarged Program, altho that Committee might be still left the work of conference publicity, which it has conducted more than capably in the past.

As an apparent defect in the committee system is noted the custom of submitting reports in writing, to be printed in advance of the annual or mid-winter meetings, and dispensing with oral presentation except by special arrangement or for especially important subjects. The Committee recommends that all committee reports save those dealing with business routine, such as travel, program, etc., be accorded a fixed place on the program either of the Association or the Council. Among the duties allotted to the latter body it is thought the receipt and consideration of all important committee reports might be included as a profitable and appropriate function.

WANTED: MATERIAL ON GROTIUS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:



BOOK WAGON OF THE MILTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

On behalf of the "Union Académique Internationale," which is about to publish the complete writings of Hugo Grotius, the eminent Dutch Statesman and author (1583-1645), I desire to locate in American libraries and collections original letters of Hugo Grotius.

I will be greatly obliged for any information on such material to be sent to
(Professor Dr.) A. EEKHOF,
Leyden University,
Leyden (Holland).

Library Extension in El Paso

THE Public Library at El Paso, Texas, opened its remodeled building in April.

The additions consist of a new upper floor, two outdoor reading porches, and many changes on the main floor and in the basement for the comfort and efficiency of the service. The Children's Department has been enlarged by the addition of two more rooms, a story hour room and librarian's office, also one of the reading porches is devoted to the use of the children. The new floor houses the reference collection and the department of science and technology. A successful ventilating and air-washing system keeps the building cool during the hot summer months, this system being especially efficient in dry climates.

In the past two years the Library has greatly extended the use of its mining and geological department, serving the mining men locally as well as in the neighboring states and Mexico.

There are now 21,000 books in the circulating collection and 10,000 volumes in the reference department. The circulation averages 12,000 a month.

MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN, *Librarian.*

Architect and Librarian

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The following extract is from an article by C. Matlack Price in the *Century Magazine* for September, entitled "The Trend of Architectural Thought in America:"

"The building of the Library of Columbia University falls into a somewhat similar class of architectural achievement. Not so literally a temple as the Scottish Rite, it is nevertheless based on the temple-of-learning idea, and entirely fulfills its architectural destiny in being a beautiful temple. It has no need to be anything else. . . ."

I now quote from the report of the Acting Li-



THE ADULT READING PORCH OF THE EL PASO PUBLIC LIBRARY



PART OF THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

brarian of Columbia University for 1920:

"Under the circumstances at hand, as they have often been reviewed, the Library has been obliged to adopt as a principle the development of departmental libraries. This had to follow by reason of the nature of the main building itself, no less than thru the needs of instruction. There is no place in the Library building for any general reserve system, which means both shelving enough for many copies of many books and seats enough for the readers who desire to use them, and unless the book required for use is reasonably near the lecture room or laboratory, there is an inconvenience and a waste of time in securing it. . . ."

EARLE F. WALBRIDGE, *Librarian.*
Harvard Club of New York City.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1921



THE memorial of the American Library Association against the extension of the "tax on knowledge," prepared jointly by the Committee on Book Buying and the Committee on Federal and State Relations should not be without its effect upon the Congress, altho this has seemed reluctant to accept any suggestions from outside for reduction of duties. The removal from the free list of books more than twenty years old and books in foreign languages does not directly affect libraries as to cost, because of the duty free privilege, which is comprehensive, but it does mean waste of time and hence of money in the red-tape "rigmarole" necessary for free entry. In the long run this adds to the cost of books and a tax on these two classes of books can scarcely be defended either from revenue or protection viewpoints. Perhaps a more serious matter to libraries which is less emphasized by the memorial is that the bill would check the importation of important collections en bloc to be sold by auction or otherwise in this country. Under present economic conditions abroad such collections, of great value and consisting chiefly of books more than twenty years old, naturally find their way to this country and afford a rich mine for library purchasing. It would be a boon to libraries as well to individual readers if the taxes on knowledge could be altogether dispensed with, as the revenue from them is not great and "free art" is already a feature of our tariff legislation, but this is scarcely to be expected. It is fairly to be expected, however, that there should be no extension of these taxes in directions where nothing is to be gained that is worth gaining and where added inconvenience is put in the path of making important collections of books in our great libraries.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"THE object of cataloging is to make knowledge available to the public, and, as in the case of writing books, the best results can be attained only by clearness of thought, skillful arrangement and wise restriction." This is the summation of the valuable contribution on the problems of cataloging presented by Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of Harvard University libraries in general, at the

Swampscott meeting. It is the result of long and double experience as a professorial user of books and catalogs and as one dealing with the making of catalogs, and the suggestions are well worth heeding. It is the more important because it represents developments from the actual work in one of the greatest of university libraries, which has been famous for its catalog, a catalog which was a pioneer in scope and method among those of both university and public libraries of the first rank.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THOSE present at the Atlantic City meeting last Spring will recall the important distinction between cataloging and bibliographical work which was developed in the discussion on Dr. Van Hoesen's suggestive paper. Mr. Solberg brought out the view that the library catalog should be confined to stating in the simplest manner what books are in the library, while bibliographies should be chiefly relied upon to give specific and comparative information, these being always the better if coming from the hands of one specially equipped to deal with the subject of his specific bibliography. Certainly much time is wasted in adding to catalog cards information not needed by most of those who immediately consult them, while, on the other hand, as was pointed out, thoro information available somewhere as to the nature and collation of a book will often save much time and effort in going to the shelves for particulars which can instantly be jotted down in the process of cataloging. The happy mean, it was suggested, might be to put on the card all the information which is easily available and which might be useful, without taking valuable time for chasing up difficult details of information. Here, as everywhere, theoretical considerations must be mitigated by common sense, and the professional spirit must not be exercised to the extent of wasting time and effort on unnecessary minutiae.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE reduction in building costs tho not yet as substantial as it should be either in material or labor, is having its effect in stimulating preparation at least for library building. Cleveland is already making progress with its

"reading factories" and Wilmington plans to start at once on its work. Philadelphia's foundations are nearly completed, but Brooklyn is hindered by the unwillingness of the present municipal administration to grant further funds for its unfinished wing which is wasting public money because what is already built cannot be utilized. It is to be noted with gratification that all these buildings have fine sites which are an advantage literally from two points of view.

One is that a building seen from parks or wide avenues adds visually to a city's architectural features and thus exploits the palaces of the people. The other is that the library, thus brought to public view, becomes self-advertising and automatically extends its clientele of readers and its influence. It is short-sighted indeed to retard this class of building enterprise, even if costs are not yet at bottom level.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEES, 1921-1922

Bookbinding.—Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Florence Dowden; Sarah L. Munson.

Book Buying.—M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md., chairman; Anna G. Hubbard; Purd B. Wright. *

Cataloging.—W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan General Library, Ann Arbor, chairman; T. F. Currier; J. C. M. Hanson; Sophie K. Hiss; Theresa Hitchler; Harriet E. Howe; A. G. S. Josephson; Charles Martel; Axel Moth.

Civil Service Relations.—W. D. Johnston, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn., chairman; C. F. D. Belden; George F. Bowerman; M. J. Ferguson; Carl B. Roden; P. L. Windsor.

Committee on Committees.—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago, chairman; Chalmers Hadley; T. W. Koch.

Constitution and By-Laws.—Henry N. Sanborn, Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn., chairman; M. S. Dudgeon; Malcolm G. Wyer.

Council Program.—A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio, chairman; S. H. Ranck (1 year); Bessie Sargeant Smith (2 years); C. F. D. Belden (3 years).

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee.—C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, chairman; Corinne Bacon; W. S. Biscoe; Jennie D. Fellows; George W. Lee; Julia Pettee; Mary L. Sutliff.

Education.—Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota Department of Education, St. Paul, chairman; Harriet K. Avery; Duncan Burnet; C. C. Certain; Annie T. Eaton; Alice I. Hazeltine; A. D. Keator; Mary Lytle; Martha Pritchard; O. S. Rice; Mary E. Robbins; Sherman Williams; Adeline B. Zachert.

Federal and State Relations.—J. I. Wyer, N.

Y. State Library, Albany, chairman; Claribel R. Barnett; Johnson Brigham; M. S. Dudgeon; Edith Guerrier; H. H. B. Meyer; C. Seymour Thompson; Martha Wilson; Elizabeth H. West.

Finance.—George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, chairman; H. W. Craver; Carl B. Roden.

Foreign Periodicals of the War Period.—H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City, chairman; Willard Austen; J. T. Gerould.

Hispanic Countries.—Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia Univ. Law Library, New York City, chairman; Peter H. Goldsmith.

Institutional Libraries.—Miriam E. Carey, Minn. State Board of Control, St. Paul, chairman; F. W. Jenkins; E. Kathleen Jones; Harriet Leitch; Julia A. Robinson; Louise Singley; Clarence W. Sumner; Charlotte Templeton; Caroline Webster; Nellie Williams.

International Relations.—Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., chairman; E. H. Anderson; R. R. Bowker; W. N. C. Carlton; John Cotton Dana; T. W. Koch; George H. Locke, E. C. Richardson.

Legislation (Appointed by Council).—W. F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y., chairman; W. O. Carson; Mary E. Downey; M. J. Ferguson; W. J. Hamilton; Frederick C. Hicks; John B. Kaiser; C. B. Lester; S. H. Ranck; Fannie C. Rawson; Mary U. Rothrock; C. P. P. Vitz; O. L. Wildermuth.

Library Administration.—F. F. Hopper, Public Library, N. Y. City, chairman; Jeannette M. Drake; Ethel F. McCollough.

Library Co-operation with Other Countries.—Mary Eileen Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries*, Chicago, chairman; W. W. Bishop; Alexander Calhoun; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

Sub-committees.—Far East: Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Library, Salem, chairman; Children's Work in Other Countries: Annie Carroll Moore, Public Library, New York City, chairman; Jessie Carson.

Library Revenues.—S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman; H. C. Wellman.

Library Service (Committee of Five).—Arthur E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Florence Overton; A. S. Root; Henry N. Sanborn; Bessie Sargeant Smith.

Library Training.—Malcolm G. Wyer, Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, chairman; W. W. Appleton; Emma V. Baldwin; Mary E. Hazeltine; John A. Lowe; Margaret Mann; Effie L. Power; Carrie E. Scott; F. K. Walter.

Library Workers Association.—Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha, Neb., chairman; June R. Donnelly; Edna B. Pratt.

National Certification and Training.—C. C. Williamson, Public Library, New York City, chairman; J. F. Hosic; Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.; Cornelia Marvin; Everett R. Perry; Josephine A. Rathbone; Julia A. Robinson; P. L. Windsor.

Preparation of a Bibliography of Humanistic Literature (In conjunction with a Committee from the American Association of University Professors).—W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan General Library, Ann Arbor, chairman; E. H. Anderson; Andrew Keogh; H. H. B. Meyer.

Program.—A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio, chairman; S. H. Ranck; Carl H. Milam.

Public Documents.—H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., chairman; Tommie Dora Barker; W. O. Carson; Gratia A. Countryman; Alice J. Haines; Clarence B. Lester; S. H. Ranck.

Publicity.—W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School Library, Emporia, chairman; A. L. Bailey; C. H. Compton; M. J. Ferguson; Mary Frank; Elizabeth Knapp; John H. Leete; Paul M. Paine; S. H. Ranck; Charles E. Rush; Ida F. Wright.

Reciprocal Relations with Other National Organizations.—Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, chairman; Marilla W. Freeman; John H. Leete.

Recruiting for Library Service.—J. T. Jennings, Public Library, Seattle, Wash., chairman; Irving R. Bundy; F. K. W. Drury; Frances E. Earhart; Alice M. Jordan; Florence Overton; Annie A. Pollard; Ernest J. Reece; Rena Reese; Flora B. Roberts; Grace D. Rose; Charles H. Stone; Althea Warren.

Revision of Adams' Manual of Historical Literature.—A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman; H. H. B. Meyer; C. W. Reeder.

Sponsorship for Knowledge (Appointed by Council).—Charles F. D. Belden, Public Li-

brary, Boston, Mass., chairman; George W. Lee; George H. Tripp; Hiller C. Wellman; Frank H. Whitmore.

Standardization of Libraries (Appointed by Council).—P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, chairman; Helen E. Haines; Margaret Hickman; Julia A. Robinson; Mrs. Carl B. Roden; R. K. Shaw; Asa Wynkoop.

Travel.—F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., chairman; C. H. Brown; John F. Phelan.

Union List of Serials (Appointed by Council).—C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, chairman; Arthur E. Bostwick.

Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings (Appointed by Council).—S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman; C. W. Andrews; E. D. Burton; D. Ashley Hooker; H. M. Lydenberg.

Work with the Foreign Born.—Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter, Broadway Branch, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, chairman; J. Maud Campbell; Hannah C. Ellis; Josephine Gratiaa; Marion L. Horton; Margery C. Quigley; Adelaide C. Rood.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

THE Bay Path Library Club held its annual meeting in the Holden Public Library on June 9.

Mrs. Frederick W. Smith of the Malden Library assisted by representatives from the Lancaster and Leominster libraries, gave a practical demonstration showing the actual working out of Mr. Fison's inexpensive plan for binding magazines. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 1).

Miss Keyes, president, called the meeting to order for a short business session. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted, the latter showing a balance of \$67.48 to the credit of the club. A leaflet giving a record of the use of the traveling library purchased by the club, was shown by Miss Keyes, and Mrs. Whittemore reported that several books in this library had been rebound at the expense of the club.

The following officers were elected: President, Emily Haynes; first vice-president, Edith M. Gates; second vice-president, Albert Hinds; secretary, Mabel E. Knowlton; treasurer, Grace M. Whittemore.

The afternoon session opened with a short discussion as to the advisability of continuing the box lunch plan, after which Miss Grace Barr of the educational department of M. Steiner & Sons, Boston, gave a most entertaining talk on "How history has influenced the music of this country," illustrated by victrola records.

Following, Miss Wheeler conducted book reviews, arranged on the community plan, by which each member present was asked to give a short review of some book or books read.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Sept. 27-29. At Eagles Mere.

Twenty-first meeting of the Keystone State Library Association.

Oct.—At Ames.

Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association.

Oct. 10-12. At Milwaukee.

Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.

Oct. 11-13. At the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

Oct. 13-14. At Keene, N. H.

Meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association.

Oct. 20-21. At Litchfield, Conn. Headquarters at the Phelps Tavern.

Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.

Oct. 26-28. At Muncie.

Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.

Dec. 29-30. At Chicago.

Mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

C. California State Library School.

C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BACON, Virginia C., R 1915, formerly librarian of the Humboldt State Normal School, Arcata, Calif., recently librarian and service secretary to the Junior Division of the U. S. Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, appointed librarian of Park College, Parkville, Mo.

COOK, Grace L., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., catalog librarian, Columbia University Engineering Library, is to go to the Library of Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, and is replaced by Juliet A. Handerson, 1908 W. R.; 1915 N. Y. P. L., on leave from the Cleveland Public Library.

KIMBALL, Florence B., 1907 N. Y. S., appointed acting librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, pending the selection of a librarian to succeed Charles R. Green, resigned.

PATTERSON, Lilla, 1910 W. R., for the last four years assistant in the Municipal Reference Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has accepted the position of reference librarian of Mount Union College Library.

ROSS, Cecil A., has resigned the librarianship of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration to enter the senior year of the N. Y. S.

SOHN, Howard B., 1920 I., leaves the Youngstown, (Ohio) Public Library to become librarian of the high school at Canton, Ohio.

TRIMBLE, Katherine M., appointed supervising librarian of the Virgin Islands libraries, organized by Adeline B. Zachert, and not assistant to Miss Zachert at Harrisburg as announced in our August number.

WING, Alice L., 1904 I., has resigned from her position as organizer with the Michigan State Library Commission, to become assistant in the Library of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware.

Among appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the University of Illinois Library School are: James B. Childs, a member of the staff of the University of Illinois Library for three years, has accepted a position in the John Crerar Library; Ethel Blum, formerly an assistant in the Illinois State Historical Library, to be librarian of the State Normal School at Bowling Green, O.; Ruth Sankee, formerly librarian of the East Texas State Normal School, to be librarian of the new high school of the University of Illinois.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MAINE

Portland. The Portland Public Library, with a book stock of 79,161 and a staff of eleven, circulated 105,386 books during the year 1920, a gain of about three thousand over the circulation of the previous year. The Children's Room circulated 24,871 books. Receipts from general sources and library funds were \$17,375, of which \$7,000 was received from the City of Portland and \$500 from the State of Maine. An increase in the use of government documents was noted, especially on the part of one of Portland's largest business houses. The reference and delivery rooms had special exhibits at the time of the Maine Centennial celebration.

MASSACHUSETTS

Woburn. The Woburn Public Library with no branches or stations circulated 86,647 books in 1920, representing a per capita circulation of five, and an increase over the previous year of 4702 books. Books were also loaned to the citizens of North Woburn thru the Eunice Thompson Memorial Library in that town. The Woburn library contains 51,592 volumes. About 23 per cent of the population of 16,574 are borrowers.

Effective publicity has taken the form of a weekly column conducted by the Librarian, William N. Seaver, in the Woburn *Daily Times*, entitled "Your Public Library." The library's file of Woburn newspapers and the index to them are now complete from the year 1840, with the exception of a few of the early years.

Salem. In 1920 the Salem Public Library loaned 161,075 books, the largest circulation in its history. The population of Salem is 42,529. The increase in circulation also increased the difficulties of the library in making replacements and serving its public with a book appropriation of about \$4,000 and in cramped quarters at the East and North branches. The library contained in all 70,483 volumes at the end of the year. Total receipts were \$30,129, and \$16,304 was paid out in salaries.

Newton. On a basis of the 1920 population figure for Newton of 46,054 the total circulation of books from the Newton Free Library for the year was 8.2 volumes per capita. At Chestnut Hill and Newton Lower Falls, served mainly by book wagon, the per capita circulation was 12 and 18 volumes respectively. House to house delivery continued all year without interruption, the library substituting a sleigh for its automobile during the three weeks of the worst

winter weather. Almost ten per cent of the total circulation of 378,393 volumes were delivered in this way directly at the homes of the patrons of the library.

At the end of the year there were 108,528 volumes in the library; the total registration 16,636 borrowers. Receipts from endowment funds and the city appropriation were \$59,599, and \$13,116 was spent for books, periodicals, and binding, with \$28,083 for salaries. In 1915 the City Treasury expended 8.6 cents for each book circulated, and in 1920 it expended 12.2 cents per book, representing the relatively moderate increase of 42 per cent in the cost of each book circulated.

RHODE ISLAND

Elmwood. By the will of Edith Wright, the Elmwood Public Library Association receives a bequest of \$125,000.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. The fortieth annual report of the Bridgeport Public Library, for the year ending May 31, 1921, shows a circulation of 741,516 volumes, a per capita circulation of 5.1 volumes. In the three years since reorganization was begun, the circulation has increased 376 per cent, from 197,196 to 741,516 volumes. In spite of increased costs of service, books and supplies, the cost of maintenance has been reduced from 18 cents to 12 cents for each volume circulated. The Library has now 133,660 volumes. 26,015 volumes were added by purchase in the year. The library tax netted \$107,640, and the expenditures from this fund were \$92,689.12. \$46,724.87 was spent for salaries and \$26,010.38 for books.

The Library has now four branch buildings opened in the last three years, and is erecting two more at a combined cost of \$90,000.

NEW YORK

New York City. A review of the year ending June 30, 1920, by the Acting Librarian of Columbia University, William H. Carpenter, shows a relatively normal use of the resources of the library after the unusual demands made upon it in various directions by the war and the conditions that immediately followed it. The total recorded use of books, including volumes supplied from the loan desk for outside use and for use in the building and from the reading rooms for the same purposes, amounted to 1,066,387. The loan desk in the General Li-

brary in particular supplied 25,500 more volumes to readers than in the previous year. The General Library and Departments added 22,694 volumes; the School of Law, 4,184; the School of Medicine, 2,079; Barnard College, 895; Teachers' College, 3,470; and the College of Pharmacy, 82, making a total of 33,404 volumes and a grand total for the Library of 794,852 volumes. The estimated number of unbound pamphlets was 50,000.

The acute lack of room in the main library has made obligatory the development of departmental libraries in spite of the large administrative expense and the duplication of equipment and material involved by that policy. At the time of the report there were five departmental libraries of varying sizes on the various floors of Schermerhorn Hall and five more in Philosophy Hall. The suggested remedy is a policy of "local centralization." One large room in each building would decentralize sufficiently for convenience of use and centralize sufficiently for effective administration. Rooms that connect or alcoves that separate could readily preserve the distinction of subjects with a unity of supervision. The single reading room of the building would be provided with encyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases and general reference books in a much smaller number than is necessary under a system of many rooms.

The facilities of the College Study have grown yearly less adequate to meet the increasing demands for service. In 1914-15, in most respects a normal year, the total use of books there was 69,651; in 1919-20, the total was 106,122. The condition has been materially relieved by the assignment of 301 Hamilton Hall as additional quarters for the Study. Another pressing need is for greater reading facilities for Extension students, numbering that year 12,873, who use the General Reading Room in ever increasing numbers. Two of the three openings of this room into the surrounding corridor were closed in a successful effort to check the heavy loss of books from the open shelves, only a single exit and entrance being retained.

A card known as a "Library card" was issued every student using the library upon presentation of the proper credentials, which provides for his signature, address, and the School of the University where he is in attendance. The card is accepted in all departments of the University Library as evidence of the holder's privilege to borrow books during the period it specifies.

Expenditures for salaries totaled \$68,862; for books and serials, \$22,448, and for binding, \$7,799. Total expenditures amounted to \$172,817.

Chautauqua. The twenty-first session of the Chautauqua School for Librarians was attended by 58 students from 15 states as follows: Ohio, 11; Indiana, 1; Utah, 8; New York, 6; Pennsylvania, 5; Missouri, 5; Michigan, 3; Maryland, 2; West Virginia, 2; and one each from Connecticut, Florida, Nebraska, New Jersey, Texas and Wyoming. The libraries represented by the students are: Public, 30; county, 9; high school, 6; college, 6; university, 2; special, 2; township, 1; agricultural college, 1; state library, 1. Eleven students completed this year the fourth year of the course and are therefore graduates of the second class.

Norwich. The Guernsey Memorial Library reported a steady volume of work for the library year ending June 30, 1920, in spite of the handicap of an inadequate and even unsafe library building, which was closed for ten days early in 1920, while repairs were made to safeguard the lives of library users. Cost of construction has prohibited the erection of a new library building, for which the Board of Education was authorized in 1919 to raise funds.

Out of a population of 8,345 there were 5,477 registered borrowers, who took out 44,867 books during the year. To the twenty-four schools in Chenango County 446 volumes were loaned thru teacher-librarians.

OHIO

Toledo. The report of the Toledo Public Library for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1920, covers the forty-sixth year of the library and the sixth year of the administration of Librarian Herbert S. Hirshberg. The main library and its branches, Birmingham, Jermain, Kent, Locke, Mott and South, circulated 973,922 books, a gain of 97,202 over 1919, or four books for every inhabitant of Toledo, "regardless of age and literacy." The main library circulated 280,059 books, the branches 592,791, and deposits 101,072. A branch was opened in January in a second-floor room of the East Side Community House operated by the National Catholic War Council, but open to all without respect to creed. The branch was immediately taxed to its capacity and was moved in the spring into more spacious quarters in front. The Schools Division placed books in 157 rooms in 51 schools. Approval by the voters of the \$11,000,000 school bond issue will expedite the construction of new school buildings, and if the library program is carried out in connection with the new school buildings rapid expansion of the library is also expected. The branch libraries in these buildings will to a great extent take care of neighborhoods not now provided for.

The Polish Educational Association offered the Library Board the use of the balance in their treasury amounting to more than \$2,000 for the purchase of Polish books for the library. The books will be placed in Mott Branch and in the Main Library until such time as a library branch is opened in the Polish district along Lagrange street.

The expenditure for the year from city funds was \$118,352, slightly less than the appropriation of \$118,650. The total receipts from taxes, fines, etc., amounted to \$108,545. The original appropriation for the year at first included no appropriation for new books, the intention being to provide the book money thru a bond issue after the balance of about \$5,000 from the bond issue fund of 1919 had been spent. Financial conditions made it impossible to sell bonds, and an ordinance was passed in May voting an additional appropriation for new books of \$14,000. \$15,874 was spent in all for this purpose, and \$71,512 for salaries. Beginning with 1921 the bonus of 10 per cent on all library salaries instituted the previous April was removed, but the old salary schedule of July, 1919, was raised, making the initial salary for training class graduates \$80. The first class to graduate from the training course conducted by the Board of Education under the new plan numbered twelve, all of whom are employed as assistants in the library. Marie A. Newberry's instruction was supplemented by courses in children's work and cataloging conducted by Miss Wright and Miss Riggs of the library staff and by lectures by other members of the staff.

Akron. A report of the Acting Librarian of the Akron Public Library, Maude Herndon, covers the use, facilities, and special and routine activities of the library during 1920, more particularly since the resignation of the former librarian, Mary P. Edgerton, on June 1, 1920.

In July, at the request of the Library Board, the Akron Bureau of Municipal Research made a survey and reported on the work and facilities of the library. Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, was asked to assist the Library Board in making up the budget for 1921, which he recommended should be estimated at \$131,000 to provide branch libraries in the four compass sections of the city. The budget, however, was cut to \$35,000, making branch development in 1921 out of the question. In the course of the library publicity campaign inaugurated by the Akron Library Club in the fall, Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library spoke before the Akron Chamber of Commerce and the College Club, commenting on the fact that Akron was spending millions of dollars for public improvements while setting

aside only a small amount for improvements in the library.

The assessed valuation of the city in 1920 was estimated at \$350,000,000, and the population was 208,435. 20,866 borrowers were registered at the end of the year. The net circulation increased from 108,698 in 1919, the largest previous year, to 139,579 in 1920, or 20.4 per cent. The main library circulated 113,475 volumes; the Firestone Park Station, with a book stock of 807 volumes, 2,894; the Mason School Station, with 1,025 books, 4,496; and the three classroom deposits, 18,714.

Both the Firestone Park and the Mason School Station were opened for the first time late in the year. Other sections of the city have asked for book service. Three different groups of citizens, representing the business men, the schools and residents of East Akron; the citizens club from North Hill; and ten schools thru the superintendent and principals and representatives from the Home and School League have all applied for service which could not be given. The library added 5,756 books during the year by purchase, bringing the total number of volumes to 40,365. \$33,439 was spent in library service. The rate of tax levy for library purposes was .158.

The Acting Librarian recommends an increase in the book supply and the discarding of much of the present shabby and out-of-date stock; the establishing of branches, additional stations, and classroom collections; the placing of additional stacks in the mezzanine floor of the main library; separation of the general reading room from the reference room, and more extensive advertising of library opportunities.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. On June 30, 1920, there were 599,492 volumes in the University of Chicago libraries, with unaccessioned volumes estimated at 85,000 and about 200,000 pamphlets.

Readers to the number of 1,137,123 were registered, and there was a total recorded use of books of 520,013. At the beginning of the year covered by the report a new Card Department was organized with a staff of nine persons. This step seemed warranted by the importance of the work of producing and procuring cards for the various catalogs of the library, including as it does typewriting, multigraphing, printing, proof-reading, ordering from other libraries, receiving and distributing cards, and sending out copies of the library's own cards to twenty-one other institutions, to which only complete sets are furnished.

Large additions were made to the loan libraries within the year. Books are lent for special

fees in three different ways: (a) A set of books including all those required for the course is lent for the quarter. (b) A number of the most important books, or even single volumes, are lent for the quarter. (c) Single volumes are lent by the day. Sets vary in number from three to twenty-five titles. The fee is low, but is sufficient to cover the cost of the books, the not of the service.

WISCONSIN

The thirteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission rehearses the varied services which the Commission is prepared to render to any individual, group of individuals, or institution in the state. Any citizen who desires a book which he does not own or cannot obtain can usually get it by writing to Madison, and any five citizens can secure a traveling library of fifty volumes by applying to the Commission, which also makes a special effort to provide teachers in the rural schools with books. During 1919-1920 nearly eleven thousand requests were filled by twice as many volumes thru the parcel post. The state traveling libraries reach 1,893 communities, while sixteen county libraries supply 553 more. A total of 22,309 volumes are sent out from the county headquarters to library stations. The Commission in 1919-1920 sent out in all 81,835 volumes in traveling library boxes and by parcel post from the traveling libraries and thru study clubs. The annual appropriation for its work was \$32,000 in 1919 and \$41,500 in 1920, with \$21,800 each year for the legislative reference department. In the last legislative session 132 out of the 133 assemblymen and senators called upon this department for drafting services, and filed 1984 requests for drafts of bills, resolutions, and other legislative documents.

The Commission has made special efforts to place books at the disposal of ex-service men in the various hospitals of the state, and books used in occupational therapeutics have been furnished for the psychiatric institute at Mendota where large numbers of shell shocked men are receiving treatment. Twenty traveling libraries are also set aside for the sole use of tuberculosis sanitariums, with the state sanitarium at Statesan as the center of the system.

The Commission recommends that a law applicable to Milwaukee only be made applicable to the other counties in the state. Under this law the city library serves the entire county thru branches and deposit stations, with the expense paid in the first instance by the county but subsequently charged back against the various towns, cities, and villages, each paying in proportion to the amount of library service actually

rendered. The Commission also recommends that further provision be made permitting a direct contract between the county and the public library for county library service, to be paid for out of general county funds, and suggests that a law permitting the establishment of an entirely new county library system should be enacted to be used in those counties where no adequate library facilities are within reach.

MINNESOTA

The first report of the State Board of Education and the twenty-first biennial report of the Department of Education of the State of Minnesota is also the first to describe the work of the Library Division. The Division was added to the Department of Education August 1, 1919, succeeding the Public Library Commission, whose existence as a separate board terminated, and whose functions, powers and duties were vested in the newly created State Board of Education.

The total number of public libraries in the state is 150, of which 109 are organized under state law and supported wholly or in part by taxation, and 41 maintained by library associations, civic leagues, community clubs or study clubs. With a few exceptions every municipality in the state of over 2,000 people has established a public library, but more than one-half are in villages of less than 2,000 people. There are 12 counties in the state which have no public library, and only 40 of the 86 counties have libraries of 5,000 volumes. No county libraries have been organized as yet under the county library law passed in 1919.

In all the public libraries of the state there are 1,263,732 volumes. School libraries own 2,306,481 volumes, and traveling libraries 31,950. \$82,525 was spent for books and periodicals in public libraries, as against \$143,595 for the schools. Total salaries amounted to \$313,171; total expenditure \$762,930. From public libraries 4,728,398 volumes were drawn, and 561,773 from those in the schools.

The new Division has continued the work of the old Commission in encouraging the organization and development of public libraries in communities. During the biennial period a total of 131 visits were made by members of the library staff to 85 towns and two rural schools in 51 counties. Addresses were made at 49 library and educational meetings, 8 county school institutes and 31 meetings of county officers, students, and other groups. *Library Notes and News* was sent quarterly to all public and institution libraries, to county superintendents, and to high, graded, and consolidated schools. and library exhibits were held at the State Fair. at the State Conference of Charities and Correc-

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The Traveling Library department loaned 6,973 books and 25,718 pamphlets during the biennial period. The assistance of the St. Paul Public Library has increased the effectiveness of these package libraries, which are sent to any responsible person in the state on payment of postage. Foreign books were sent to individuals or to small libraries serving a foreign-born population, the languages including Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. The 4,000 War Service books received as

Minnesota's share were sorted and distributed to the smaller libraries of the state, added to the collection of the Library Division, or given to special technical libraries where they would be of use. Thirty collections numbering 3,671 volumes were sent out.

The Summer School for Library Training, omitted in 1919 during the period of reorganization, was held in 1920 at the University Farm, and 38 students completed the course, equally divided between school and public libraries. The course totaled 97 hours, with special emphasis on book selection.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted, position by librarian experienced in publicity, organizing and school work. Address F. I. K., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Cataloger with experience in Canada and the United States desires position in Canadian library, doing cataloging and general library work. Residence and naturalization intended. Address A. C. 15, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate with nine years' varied library experience, chiefly administrative, wishes interesting executive position by October 1st. Would go to any section of the country and prefers hard work. Lowest salary \$2100. Address H. M. 15, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young man, college graduate, with library school training and seven years' college and library experience, wants to find position as librarian of public, college or normal school library, or would like to hear of interesting temporary position. Address N. P. L. 16, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College and library school graduate with six years' experience in cataloging, having knowledge of Latin, French, German, and Italian, wants position as cataloger or assistant cataloger in a Rocky Mountain, Pacific Coast, or southwestern state. Address E. C. 16, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young man, born in Russia. Jewish Theological Seminary in Russia; came to this country 1913; in Texas and Louisiana, writing and teaching, 1913-20; Tulane University, two

courses; University of Buffalo 1920—date (including summer 1921) A.B., reading, speaking and literary knowledge of Russian, Hebrew, Yiddish, English. Reading and writing knowledge of Polish, German, Ukrainian, Aramaic, and acquaintance with other Slavonic languages and Greek. At University of Buffalo he took the three-hour course (one year) in Library Science, so has a general knowledge of library work. References supplied. Address, M. Y., care of Dr. Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, assistant to take charge of serials and binding department in a college library in the Middle West. College degree, library school and some experience required. Address C. S. I. 16, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, stating salary required.

Wanted, assistant reference librarian in Middle West state university library. Salary \$1400-\$1600 according to training and experience. Address A. Z. 15, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The first of September finds the American Library Association employment service unable to meet all the requests for recommendations for library positions. Librarians are needed in almost every field of library endeavor. Librarians who desire change of position will greatly facilitate the work of the Association by registering very promptly should they desire to avail themselves of the opportunities now open. Children's librarians are particularly in demand.

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Agricultural conditions and labour agreements in Denmark and Sweden. *Bibl. International Labour Review*. April, 1921. p. 97-118.

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Denver, Colorado. Public Library. Children's Department. A ladder of good reading. [Third and fourth grades; fifth and sixth grades; seventh and eighth grades. 4 p. each] (Vacation reading list for pupils of the Denver public schools).

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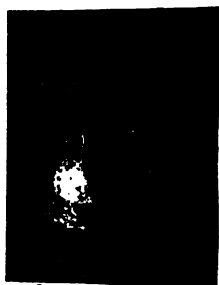
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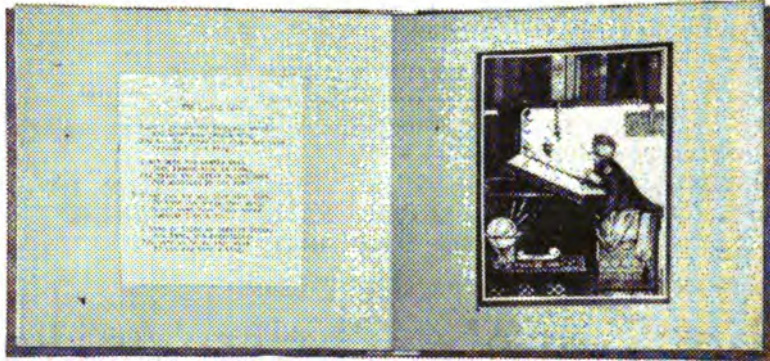
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1921



Some Children's Librarians

By R. R. BOWKER

WHAT would Mother Sanders think if, within half a century after the beginning of her work with and for children, she could re-visit in spirit an A. L. A. conference of these later years? Here she would witness the Children's Library section in full vigor of operation, with more to talk about than there was time to talk in and larger than the A. L. A. conferences of her time. She would see hundreds in attendance, a large proportion of them graduates of library schools, which did not even exist in her day! Happily, Miss Hewins is still with us to rejoice in the progress that has been made since her own pioneer work helped to set the pace. From the early work of these two, as has already been recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has arisen the remarkable development thru the American library system of work with the children, work emphasized as even more important than that with adults, because it looks forward toward the future instead of reminiscing of the past or limiting effort to the present. A full generation indeed has passed since the early work, so that, as in the experience of Mrs. Root at Providence, some of those who enjoyed the benefit of library facilities in their childhood days are now "grown ups." Indeed fathers and mothers rejoice in the help and stimulus which they had and therefore are the more anxious that their own children should have the full benefit of the newer facilities which have come with the new times.

There are now-a-days few libraries in our cities which have not children's rooms and many of the rural libraries are not far behind in their work for children. Pittsburgh developed years ago a library school for children's librarians, Cleveland has the honor of the first branch devoted especially to children, in the charmingly remodeled house with its grotesquerie furnishings and reminders of fairy tales so pleasant to children, and Brooklyn boasts the initial Carnegie building built exclusively for children's use in the Brownsville Branch

which duplicates the branch library in the same Yiddish district which the children have now left to the adults.

The New York Public Library has in its Central Building, its forty-three branches and six substations forty-eight children's rooms each under charge of a children's librarian, so that Miss Annie Carroll Moore as supervisor of children's work represents in a single person over a hundred children's library workers. Incidentally it may be said that she has taken over some of Miss Plummer's relations in the continuing intimacy with the "fairy godmother" Miss Shedlock whom Miss Plummer induced to come to this country from England to tell fairy stories to American children in our libraries and for whom Miss Moore has in turn stood as godmother. When Miss Shedlock departed for the home country last year it was Miss Moore who freighted with tokens of good wishes the fairy ship which was presented to Miss Shedlock as testimony of the esteem in which children's librarians and children themselves remembered her and her work. Miss Moore graduated from the Pratt Library School in 1896 and with the exception of her work for children in the Pratt Institute Library from 1896 until 1906 all of her 25 years of library work have been spent in the work with children of the New York Public Library. Incident to that work she has done many good things of a special nature in addition to her co-operation with Miss Shedlock, as her organization of the lectures on children's literature given in the N. Y. P. L., her promotion of the library development in Miss Anne Morgan's work for the devastated regions of France when she made it possible for Miss Greene and Miss O'Connor to undertake pioneer work there, and in the book which gives the results of her experiences, "Roads to Childhood," published last year by G. H. Doran.

Brooklyn comes second only to Manhattan, in Greater New York and thruout the country in having in its thirty-four branches and sta-

tions thirty-two children's rooms all under the supervision of Miss Clara Whitehill Hunt as superintendent of the Children's Department. Miss Hunt had no sooner graduated from the New York State Library School in 1898 than she began to devote herself to this specialty of children's work in the Apprentices' Library in Philadelphia. Dr. Hill, however, immediately commandeered her in October, 1898, for like work in the Newark Public Library and in 1903 Brooklyn having robbed Newark of its head, he in turn brought Miss Hunt to the Brooklyn Public Library where in the 18 years she has developed the children's work from a start at zero into one of the foremost features of this library system, culminating in the opening of the Brownsville Children's Branch in 1914. Miss Hunt has been recognized as one of the foremost authorities of the A. L. A. in the Children's Library section and in 1913 gave to librarians, teachers and parents the benefit of her experience in the little manual "What Shall We Read to the Children" published by Houghton Mifflin Company in that year. Miss Hunt has also, besides contributing on library and educational topics to the professional journals, done not a little literary work directly for and about children as in "About Harriet" and "The Little House in the Woods."



CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT



EFFIE LOUISE POWER

The work with children in the Boston Public library was started by Herbert Putnam immediately after the opening of the present building in 1895. Hence, the children's room there is one of the oldest in the country and celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last year. Miss Alice M. Jordan has been identified with the room since 1902 when, because of previous teaching experience and work as a reference assistant, she was asked to undertake this special form of library service. She admits entering upon it with reluctance, feeling that the reference department offered greater interest and opportunity, a feeling early abandoned. First as chief of the Children's Department, and later as supervisor of the work with children thru out the library system, Miss Jordan has built up this side of the activities of the Boston Public Library, aiming to connect it with the other educational forces in the city and make it a strong factor in the lives of boys and girls. To-day there are thirty-one centers making provision for the youth of the community and these with the schools having class-room libraries and certain other institutions, make a total of two hundred and thirty-six points of contact between the Public Library and children. With the enlargement of school work thru class in-



ALICE M. JORDAN

struction and thru direct association with parents and teachers have come the removal of the age limit and the establishment of story telling as a library function. Miss Jordan has long been on the Literature Committee of the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations and prepared for it a list of "One Thousand Books" which is published as a document of the Bureau of Education. Beside training assistants needed by the Boston Public Library for children's work, Miss Jordan has for a number of years given the course at Simmons College in work with children and has lectured at the Library Schools in Pittsburgh and New York.

Providence has had the good fortune of enjoying the services of Mrs. Mary E. S. Root ever since the beginning of its children's work more than twenty years ago. She studied art before her marriage but devoted herself to the study of children's literature after the birth of her two children, one of whom is now a graduate of the New York State Library School. She organized the Children's Room in 1900 when children's libraries were few and aids to book selection fewer so that she had to try out things for herself. In her service for the Playground Association she picked up two important facts:

one that the library was near a ward in which juvenile delinquency was greatest; the other that there were so many bookless homes in the city. This led her to emphasize the importance of class-room visits to the library and it can now be said that each child in school in Providence is brought to the library by the teacher at least once in every year. She has had the felicity of finding what this library work has meant in practical outcome. One little chap who began with fairy tales, turning thence to the Iliad and Odyssey and Greek myths, found his vocation when Mrs. Root acquainted him with Norse folk-tales and brought out from the stack William Morris' "Sigurd the Volsung." Since he graduated from Brown and refused an offer as instructor he has made his way to Norway on the urgency of the Scandinavian Foundation and is devoting himself to the study of Scandinavian literature. Another early reader who was much interested in books on electricity is now at the head of an educational film company and recently suggested the desirability of a film showing "What a Library Meant to Mr. Man," starting with the first experiences in the children's room. Mrs. Root has done her bit in most of the welfare associations in Providence but is most proud of her service as chairman of the Recreation Committee in the Child Welfare exhibits organized after the war. She started the summer courses on children's work in the Simmons College Library School, delivered last year at Yale



MARY E. S. ROOT

an instructive lecture on the subject and has been especially useful in giving practical illustrations when she visited other libraries of her method of training children in the use of a book, by catechising them as to what are table of contents, index, etc., and how to find this or that in the library. She has always worked out lines of her own which her colleagues have found a most useful pattern and inspiration.

Cleveland and its public library have a loyal daughter in Miss Effie Louise Power who has returned from flights afield to her home for increasing opportunities of usefulness. She began her library career in 1895 as apprentice in the Cleveland Public Library and of course owes her inspiration to that chief of beloved memory William Howard Brett, the best of men in endowing all his associates with loving affection for their calling. After a brief period as school librarian of the Central High School of Cleveland she returned to take charge of the so-called "Juvenile Alcove" under Mr. Breet's supervision and encouragement, opening the first children's room and thus becoming the first children's librarian in the Cleveland system. In pursuing her development in this special field she became a member of the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh and after attendance at its library school for a year was given its diploma in 1904. For a while she was the head of the children's department in the St. Louis Public Library, a position which she has also occupied at Pittsburgh where in later years she has been a member of the faculty of the library school. She performed a further service for her adopted place in acting five years as instructor in children's literature in the Cleveland City Normal School. Relinquishing her Pittsburgh relationship she is now Director of children's work in the Cleveland Public Library where she initiated the work in the old days. She has had a wide experience in lecturing to library schools in every part of the country and has been especially successful in developing work with public schools. She has been President of the Library Department of the National Education Association and chairman of the Children's Section of the A. L. A. She is the author of "How the Children of a great City get Their Books" and a handbook on story-telling. Thus school and library are equally indebted to the inspiration which she received from Mr. Brett and has in turn kindled in the newer generation.

This article dealing with pioneers in the Eastern field is to be continued in a second paper on other children's librarians, chiefly in the West.

Children's Book Week Club Program

THE following suggestions for a Club Program to be used during Children's Book Week, November 13th to 19th, have been sent out by Mary Lemist Titcomb, chairman of the Division of Library Extension of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

1. Poems children love.

Coleridge. Kubla Khan.
Whittier. Barbara Frietchie.
Riley. The Name of Old Glory.
Scott. Lochinvar.
Browning. The Pied Piper of Hamelin.
Byron. Night Before Waterloo.

Note: The above are merely suggestive. If possible have this subject covered by a mother who can tell from personal experience her children's favorites.

2. Robert Louis Stevenson, born November 13th.

- (a) A short sketch of life.
- (b) Books which the children like:
Kidnapped.
Black Arrow.
Child's Garden of Verse.
Treasure Island (Illus. by Wyeth).
Prince Otto.

3. Children's books of an older generation.

- (a) Tuer—Pages and Pictures from Forgotten Children's Books.
- (b) The New Boy and the Old Book. (*Literary Digest*, vol. 67, Dec. 2, 1920.)

4. The Book Beautiful.

What has been done in the making of books for children. Examples from editions illustrated by Arthur Rackham, N. C. Wyeth, Charles Robinson, Maxfield Parrish, Howard Pyle, Jessie Willcox Smith and others.

5. Louisa May Alcott, the Alcott Home and the Alcott Books.

6. The books my children choose themselves:

- (a) Books the boys choose.
- (b) Books the girls choose.

7. How shall I choose my children's books?

Lowe, O. Literature for Children.
Moore, A. C. Roads to Childhood.
Olcott, F. J. Children's Reading.
Hunt, C. W. What Shall We Read to the Children.

8. The story hour, a pathway to the book.

Bryant, S. C. How to Tell Stories to Children.
Wiggin and Smith. The Fairy Ring.
Lyman. Story telling: What to Tell and How to Tell It.
Olcott, F. J. Books of Elves and Fairies.
Houghton, L. Telling Bible Stories.

It is not expected that an entire afternoon will be given to the discussion of children's reading, and consequently a variety of topics is presented for choice.

MARY L. TITCOMB, Chairman, Division of Library Extension, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

FREE ON REQUEST

The Birmingham Public Library has a run of the Birmingham News, January, 1919, to March, 1920, lacking September and November, bound by months, 13 volumes in all, which it will give to any library willing to pay transportation charges. Address: Reference Department, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

The Carnegie Library School—A Bit of History

By ELVA S. SMITH

Cataloger and Annotator of Children's Books, Carnegie Library, and Instructor in the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh

THE full importance of library work with children is just beginning to be realized; the opportunities for its development, at home and abroad, are greater in number and more varied in character than ever before; but the supply of trained workers has not kept pace with the increasing demand and the number of children's librarians available at the present time is quite inadequate for the needs. If these conditions continue to prevail, standards of service will be materially lowered and the quality of children's work must inevitably deteriorate. This disparity in supply and demand has naturally directed attention, not only to the necessity of attracting recruits to this form of social work, but also to the existing facilities for training.

The Carnegie Library School was the first to enter the field and for twenty years it has specialized in the training of children's librarians. For its origin one must go back to the early history of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In the eighteen-nineties work with children was a new phase of the public library movement and no special provision for young people was made in the original building; but in February, 1896, a few months after it had been opened to the people, one of the rooms designed for periodicals was transformed into a children's reading-room and in April, 1898, a separate department was created for the purpose of organizing and systematizing the children's work. Development was amazingly rapid. New children's rooms were opened, reading circles formed, and story-telling introduced as a library method. Collections of books were sent to the schools and playgrounds, and home libraries and clubs started in sections of the city not easily reached by the other agencies established.

To carry on these varied activities, trained workers with children were urgently needed, but they were not available. As an experiment, the library turned for its supply of children's librarians to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Kindergarten College. This innovation was an improvement over the employment of untrained assistants, for the kindergartners were original, resourceful, and accustomed to dealing with children; but they lacked a knowledge of technical library methods and of children's literature. It was evident that some other provision

must be made for the future needs of the rapidly expanding department and so, in October, 1900, a training class was organized, five students being selected from the twelve applicants. Other libraries were quick to recognize the value of special training for the new line of work and they began to apply for students to fill positions. Thus the Training School for Children's Librarians came to birth and began its first year as an organized school in September, 1901, with a class of thirteen.

The chief assets of the new school were the recognition of the immediate need, a vision of great and far-reaching possibilities, "library spirit" in fullest measure, and unlimited enthusiasm. It had no separate quarters of its own, no special funds except the small amount received for tuition fees, and only a very meager equipment. The library had outgrown its building within two years of its opening and the lecture hall was the only space available for the students. Individual desks and a small table transformed one end into a makeshift study and class room, at least for the hours when it was not in use for public lectures or entertainments. As the room served also for overflow exhibits from the Carnegie Museum, the earnest student might ponder upon the mysteries of the human frame, or study the intricacies of the muscular system, by way of diversion, when catalog problems were particularly perplexing. At the other end of the long room was the desk of the assistant director, ever ready to give needed information, reassure the timid as to the safety of the "incline" or direct the student, bewildered by the strange and unaccountable topography of Pittsburgh, to Mulberry Way or Negley Run. As a by-product of the training, one acquired a knowledge of the city scarcely equalled by that of the Oldest Inhabitant.

Being a pioneer in a specialized field, there was no well-trodden path to follow and the new school had, perforce, to blaze its own trail. In addition to a knowledge of library technique, it was obvious that a competent children's librarian needed sympathy with children, ability to deal with them individually and in groups, a knowledge of children's books, and an understanding of the educational and social agencies with which she must needs co-operate; but the best methods of approach, the comparative values of different studies, and the proper correlation of

separate courses could only be determined by experience. The first curriculum was, necessarily, experimental in character. The instruction in technical subjects and library methods was carried on by the heads of departments and branch librarians, who gave generously of their time and knowledge that the new undertaking might be a success. Other lectures were given by the faculty of the Kindergarten College and the course for the first few years had a strong tinge of Fröbelism. Every stray bit of philosophy that chanced to come one's way, any quaint morality encountered in one's reading was sure to find a place, sooner or later, in a "Mother Play" abstract. As for the intellectual joys of "The Education of Man," these were reserved for senior and special students.

According to early library school pedagogy, knowledge might be a treasure, but practice was the key to it; and the lectures were therefore supplemented by actual experience gained in the different library agencies, each student being required to give twenty-one hours of work weekly, a total of eight hundred and forty hours for the first year of training. This practical mode of teaching or "glorified apprentice course" was necessitated at first by financial conditions; the work serving as compensation to the library for the time given to the class by members of its staff, but great stress was laid upon its value for the student also. Perhaps the large amount of time was a hardship; but, if so, the pioneer classes were too much in earnest, too interested and enthusiastic to realize it, and the plan had certain definite merits. Students worked out their own salvation, as emergencies arose in home library, club, or deposit station, thus developing initiative and self-reliance. Moreover, they became a real part of a remarkably live institution, were brought into close contact with those who were formulating its policies and shaping its course, and acquired from the first a personal responsibility for their work and a professional attitude toward it.

In the intervals of lectures, problems and practice, there were "Games" and "Occupations" and an appalling list of books to be read. Incidentally, also, one must strive to master the much-to-be-desired "library hand"; but painful recollections of weekly copies to be written long after one's associates had acquired that useful accomplishment forbid more than a passing mention. Proficiency in the art of typewriting and in the making of picture bulletins was also considered highly desirable. For general culture and to counteract the influence of an immoderate number of children's books, there were University Extension lectures, not then an "elective;" and the proper community spirit

was inculcated by required attendance at various educational and civic gatherings. Certainly all reasonable precautions were taken to prevent the prospective librarians from getting the "cameelious hump" that comes "from having too little to do."

It is unnecessary to follow the history of the school in detail; but a few milestones, here and there, along its way of progress may well be noted.

In 1903, Mr. Carnegie, who had become interested in the work, asked to be permitted to contribute to its support. His generous gift enabled the school to provide needed books and supplies, to recompense its teaching staff, and to supplement its regular courses by additional lectures by prominent librarians, educators, and other social workers. This financial aid was continued until in 1916 it became a department of the Carnegie Institute, a separate but affiliated institution, endowed by Mr. Carnegie for educational purposes. At this time the name was officially changed to Carnegie Library School and an increased endowment was granted, but it remained under the direction of the Director of the Library as before.

During the period of rebuilding in 1905 and 1906 the school led an itinerant existence, at one time finding a temporary home in the basement of an apartment house, at another occupying the upper balcony of Carnegie Music Hall. Not until February, 1907, did it have suitably equipped rooms of its own. With the increasing number of students these quarters soon proved inadequate, and in 1917 a new study hall and class room were provided on the second floor of the library building. A student house was opened in 1907 and has been maintained ever since.

An interesting feature of 1907 was an exhibit prepared for the Social Economy section of the Jamestown Exposition. It consisted of photographs, placards, and other material illustrating library work with children in Pittsburgh and other cities, and won for the school a gold medal. The jury also awarded a bronze medal for its installation. The exhibit not only attracted attention to the library school and the opportunities for training which it offered, but it aroused interest in the children's library movement and gave to many people a new conception of its meaning and its educational value. Librarians, school superintendents, supervisors of education, directors of museums, and students interested in economic problems—people from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries—visited the booth and took away printed matter. Talks on children's work were given by the assistants in charge and free story

hours held for the children visiting the Exposition or attending schools in the neighboring towns. One international story hour included the little Greeks, Syrians, Egyptians, Hungarians, Filipinos, French, Japanese, Indians and Eskimos on the grounds. A similar exhibition of local work at the Western Pennsylvania Exposition held in Pittsburgh not only advertised the school, but gave the people of the city a better idea of what the library was doing thru its different branches and other agencies.

Space does not permit mention of the names of all those who at different times have been numbered among the faculty of the school and have thus contributed to its success; but among the prominent librarians who have been identified with it for a considerable period are E. H. Anderson and Frances Jenkins Olcott, to whose initiative and foresight the school owes its origin; Henrietta St. Barbe Brooks and Marion A. Knight, who first organized the technical courses in cataloging and classification; Jessie Welles, for many years instructor in the principles of lending systems; and Elisa May Willard, whose inspirational lectures on reference work will long be remembered by her students. A later group includes Harrison W. Craver, Sarah C. N. Bogle, Effie L. Power, Margaret Mann, and Bertha T. Randall.

As the years passed, the scope of the work was broadened. Students had always been trained for school positions as well as for assistants and heads of children's rooms or departments; but the increasing demands for librarians prepared for specialized work in high schools and normal schools led, in 1917, to the addition of a separate course for school library work. In 1918 a one-year course in general library work was added and the following year, by co-operation with the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the school was able to offer for the first time a four-year course leading to a degree. According to this plan, the instruction for the first three years is under the direction of the Institute of Technology, those subjects being presented which are considered to give the best general preparation for library work. For the fourth year, students may elect any one of the three courses given by the library school. In 1920 a similar arrangement was made with the University of Pittsburgh.

Tho the course in library work with children has also been altered and expanded from time to time, the present curriculum is based upon the inheritance of the past and the fundamental principles have remained unchanged. The child, the book, the library, and the community are still the foci about which instruction centers; but subjects which experience proved to be non-

essential have been eliminated, important courses correspondingly strengthened, and additional lectures included to keep pace with changing conditions in libraries and new developments of the work. Class instruction is still supplemented by required practice work in different departments of the library, but the financial independence of the school makes it possible to arrange assignments with special regard to the individual needs of students and the amount of time has been reduced to three hundred and forty-five hours.

Education does not insure infallibility, and no one will claim that it is possible in a one-year course to give all the training, general and special, theoretical and practical, that might be desirable; but, on account of the great demand for children's librarians who had completed one year of work, not many were left to take an advanced course. The expenditure of time was great in proportion to the size of the class, and in 1918 it seemed advisable to discontinue the senior work until conditions of library service were such as to warrant its reinstatement. Many of the lectures, however, were incorporated into the revised one-year course.

The number of students that could be accepted has sometimes in the past been limited by the lack of sufficient accommodation, entrance requirements have been raised from time to time, and personal fitness has always been considered an essential qualification. Registration has, therefore, never been large; but it continued to increase until 1917, the banner year of enrollment, when forty-three students were registered. The conditions brought about by the European war adversely affected library schools as well as other educational institutions and have resulted in a decreased enrollment for the last three years. The number of those actually receiving instruction has, however, always been much larger than the registration would indicate. Before the addition of the course in general library work, technical lectures were open to members of the library staff and special courses have in later years been arranged for their benefit. Visiting lecturers have also given fresh interest and inspiration, not only to the students and staff in Pittsburgh, but to the librarians and assistants in the libraries of adjoining towns, and an occasional "teachers' evening" has brought a large representation from schools and social organizations to listen to some prominent speaker.

But the influence of the school has been spread far beyond its immediate neighborhood by the children's librarians whom it has sent into the field. They have been an important factor in the development of children's work in

different sections of the United States and in Canada and have helped to introduce American library methods into Norway, Denmark, France, and other countries. Whether they have held important administrative positions, taught in training classes and library schools, organized high school and normal school libraries, or specialized in story-telling or in some other line, they have carried into their work high ideals of social service and fine professional standards. The total number of graduates is now three hundred and ninety, of whom two hundred and thirty-six are still engaged in library work. The school may well look with pride upon their achievements and rest its reputation upon what they have accomplished.

Foreign Periodicals of 1922

THE time to place subscriptions to foreign periodicals for 1922 is now near at hand. Librarians in the habit of using their budget money to the best advantage have but a very simple rule to remember. Any journal published abroad can be had delivered regularly at one's door for the price named thereon, converted into American money at the current rate of exchange, plus 10% commission.

At the moment this means (including commission):

For England	about	20	cents	a	shilling.
" France	"	8	"	"	franc
" Italy	"	5	"	"	lira
" Spain	"	14	"	"	peseta

In the case of Germany the same rule holds, tho it is to be remembered that the price to the United States is twice the domestic price (see the Committee's bulletin in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of June 1). With the mark hanging round a cent, German periodicals can thus be had for about 2 cents per mark of the domestic price. A handful of publishers charge more; two handfuls charge less. The great majority follow the rule above given.

Heretofore such terms could be had only in direct dealing with the several countries involved. Now, however, at least one firm in America announces its readiness to supply at the desired rate—a daring offer (see the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Sept. 1, p. 702). The last barrier falls.

In this connection, an error in the Committee's bulletin of June 1, repeated in its annual report, is to be recorded. It was stated that under the new regulations German "publishers may employ the domestic price if a bill totals more than M. 300." For "bill totals" read "volume costs."

A supplement to the Catholic Encyclopedia has been announced. Unfortunately two editions of this circular are in the field. They differ in a sentence, but it is an important difference. One says,

"It will also duplicate the original work in material, make-up and mechanical finish, in paper, press-work, maps, numerous fine illustrations, binding, and in form; but in size it will exceed the present volume by about 200 pages."

The other says,

"It will also duplicate the original volumes in material, make-up and mechanical finish, press-work, maps, numerous fine illustrations, binding and form; printed on bible paper it will bulk less in size, though it will number about 200 pages more."

The publishers state that these two paragraphs were meant to convey the same impression, since most of the sets sold were printed on thin paper. However, in view of our stressing the unsuitableness of bible paper for reference works, and because of the Britannica's agreement to an ordinary paper edition of its Supplements, the publishers write that "if the libraries in ordering the Supplement of the Catholic Encyclopedia insist on getting heavier paper, and if enough of them order it, no doubt this Company would take into consideration an edition printed for them on heavier paper."

Libraries should make known their wishes promptly to the Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 119 E. 57th St., New York City.

M. L. RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

"THE ONLY REAL READERS"

"As a writer of books it is my opinion that children, or at least young persons, are the best readers; indeed, the only real readers. Grown-up adults are badly damaged. They read in an inattentive way, with no real effort of mental power to fuse the picture before them into the white heat of imagination. They read and forget. They would pass by Weller and never see him. They would forget Huck Finn's name overnight. Their judgments are the standard of education and their admiration lies dead in the grave of their childhood. For real literary success let me tell a fairy story to the listening ears and the wondering face of my little son of four."—STEPHEN LEACOCK

The Third Annual Children's Book Week

November 13-19, 1921

“**M**ORE books in the home” means better reading by children in the library. The children's librarian who studies the problem of selling children's books to grown-ups understands more intelligently some phases of her work in the library. It is worth while to take part in this movement which should grow every year.” Thus wrote a prominent librarian in his report to the Committee of Children's Book Week, 1920. His prophecy was true, for the circle of organizations and individuals taking part in this national concentrated attention upon boys' and girls' reading has widened amazingly and even now a greater expansion in 1922 can be foreseen. Canadian librarians and booksellers, perhaps inspired by the Toronto Children's Book Week of many years' success, are having a Dominion-wide Children's Book Week this year, simultaneous with the Week in this country.

One of the most notable features of the 1921 Week is the gift to the Committee of the design of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's book case, which is mentioned in “The Story of a Bad Boy” and now hangs in the Aldrich memorial, the Nutter house at Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Aldrich has graciously allowed the design to be duplicated so that librarians and booksellers can use it to encourage boys to build bookcases for their own personal libraries. A “home” bookcase hung in the children's or open shelf department filled with “A Library for a Boy's Room” or “A Library for a Girl's Room” will attract attention, invite comparisons, and inspire personal libraries. Book case making contests can be arranged with the co-operation of manual training classes.

Last year many librarians spoke before local women's club meetings on the subject of children's books. In some communities, a special “Club Day” in the library was a feature of the Week. This year further co-operation will be possible because of a club program outline for Children's Book Week prepared and sent out to clubs by Miss Mary L. Titcomb, Chairman of the Division of Library Extension, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and printed elsewhere in this number. Librarians will be able to collect reference material on the subjects suggested, and on other allied subjects, and make them easily accessible to local clubs. Exhibits of children's books recommended as gifts are often effective if placed at a club meeting, in charge of the children's librarian.

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, has prepared

for the use of those working for the Week a list of “Films well made, drawn from books for boys and girls.” Undoubtedly the interest of children in motion picture versions of books can be drawn to the books themselves and to other books on like subjects. Librarians can co-operate with exhibitors in getting and advertising these films, and in advertising Children's Book Week. The Newark Public Library last year prepared a colored slide announcing Children's Book Week, using a reproduction of the Jessie Willcox Smith poster, which was shown by exhibitors all thru the Week.

The first day of the Week this year falls on the birthday of one beloved by children—Robert Louis Stevenson. Exhibits of his books and talks about his life will have a special interest.

The best means of getting co-operation of local organizations is thru definite suggestions of how they may take part in calling attention to children's reading. The schools are realizing more and more that closer connection must be established between instruction in reading and stimulation to the reading habit. Talks in the schools by authors, story hours and book talks by children's librarians, plays and tableaux based on book characters (like the “Friends in Bookland” prepared by the New Jersey Library Commission, “The Magic Gift” used in the Louisville, Kentucky, Library, and “A Night in Bookland” given in the Endicott, N. Y., library), contests in book case making and in poster and book-plate designing—these things dramatize the subject of reading, and in the hands of wise teachers can be used to turn children's interests to books themselves. A Philadelphia school principal wrote about the Week a letter which might well be used as a text for other schools.

“A taste for good books is being formed as the result of the reading of prose literature for appreciation in our new course of study in English. All during the fall we have been urging our pupils to spend the long evenings reading good stories from the Public Libraries. On the first day of Book Week I again presented the subject and asked how many had a book borrowed from the library, how many read one story book a week and two stories a week. I asked how many owned a good book and I was not surprised to find that very few did. Then I told them of the joy to be gotten from the possession of good books and I spoke enthusiastically of my own library. The English teacher in the Departmental classes hung the poster in her room and did splendid ‘follow up’ work with her classes as did also the Sixth Grade teachers. The teachers gave good advice as to the selection of the books and urged their pupils to bring the books they purchased to school so that all might see them. They not only brought in

their books, but they told where they had purchased them and how much they had paid for them.

"We have kept the subject so alive that at least eighty-five per cent of our sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils are now collecting a library. The individual libraries number anywhere from one to seven books.

'Dreams, books, are each a world, and books, we know
Are a substantial world, both pure and good,
Round thee, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastimes and our happiness will grow.'

One of the boys had five books for his shelf and the other had seven.

"If you knew the homes from which our children come and the absence of reading habits among this group of people, you would understand why we are so happy over our success and you would rejoice because you had sent us the little poster which inspired the drive."

The Children's Book Week Committee, at 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has the following material ready to help those who take part:

A handbook of suggestions.

The Jessie Willcox Smith poster, four colors, 14x22 inches.

"Stickers," poster design, two colors.

Cards, 3x5 inches, poster design, four colors, reverse side blank for local printing of invitations, lists, etc. At cost, \$1.00 per hundred, plus postage.

Drawings of Thomas Bailey Aldrich Bookcase. At cost, 25 cents per hundred.

Outline for club program, prepared by Mary L. Titcomb, Chairman, Division of Library Extension, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

List of book films for boys and girls, prepared by National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

All plans for the Week might well be talked over with representatives of local newspapers, and their interest enlisted. A committee with representatives from library, bookstores, schools, churches, clubs, press, motion picture theaters, etc., is often the most effective means of making plans.

Here is an Oklahoma plan:

"We are organizing a Book Week contest through the school system of Oklahoma. In this the boy or girl from each county writing the best essay is to receive first award in the county. These prize essays from the counties are sent to the State contest in which the Library Commission will give three prizes: first, \$25; second, \$15; and third, \$10-worth of Better Books.

"We will use the Children's Book Week stickers on our letters to teachers. About 16,000 teachers will be reached with announcements of the contest."—Mrs. J. R. Dale, *Oklahoma Library Commission*.

Many interesting accounts of the libraries' work during the Week in 1920 have been re-

ceived. A few are quoted here as suggestive of plans for this year.

"We feel that thru Children's Book Week the Library has had more advertisement than thru any other method that has been put in operation. Its observance embraced a very wide field of community activities.

"Signs on front and rear of the street cars, outside, read

Children's Book Week

Read a Book a Week

Get it at your public library

"A very large share of the city's population heard talks given by the librarians before women's clubs, at Parent-Teachers Association meetings, at the branch libraries, and in every school in the city. The luncheon clubs, a feature of Portland's business life, also gave space on their programs for library speakers.



THE THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH BOOKCASE

"At the schools the children were especially urged to 'Read a book *this week*.' Statistics kept for the Week show that out of 28,000 children in the grades above the second, 16,977 responded to the suggestion.

"Book review contests in the high schools, a special evening program in the library with tableaux illustrating book characters, exhibits of books in store windows, and talks in the book stores by children's librarians, were additional features.

"Two special lists of books were issued, one general 'Children's Books—Old and New,' of which five thousand were distributed during the Week, and a special one on 'Moral and Religious Education.' The latter was sent to all ministers and laymen in the Federation of Churches, as a basis of suggestions for talks at

the Sunday services. This Federation had endorsed Children's Book Week as forming part of their regular program of religious education."—*Library Association, Portland, Ore.*

"The Supervisor of Children's Work presented the subject of 'More Books in the Home' at the Chapel exercises of the Community Training School for Church Workers on Monday evening, November 15. Several hundred Sunday School Workers are enrolled in this school which holds its sessions one night a week and which offers a large number of well-organized courses in the study of the Bible and in the science of teaching.

At the request of the Book department of the Stix, Baer and Fuller store, a list of about one hundred titles of children's books for sale in the department were chosen as approved by the Children's department of the Public Library. This list was published in one morning and one evening newspaper as part of the store advertisement and was used as a purchase list by some customers during the week. It was also advertised that a children's librarian would be present in the department book shop from ten o'clock until half past four the last four days of the week to advise and assist in the selection of books for children."—*St. Louis Public Library.*

"Much was done to advertise the Week beforehand. A short invitation was sent by all the school children in the City to their parents inviting them to visit the Library. The ministers of all the largest churches announced the Week in their churches the Sunday previous. The two largest bookstores in the City allowed the Library to make selections from their books and these were used in table displays in their stores and marked 'Recommended by the Public Library.' Both newspapers in the City wrote up the program of the Week in papers earlier in November and a reporter was sent to visit the Children's Department while the Children's Week program was being carried out. Jessie Willcox Smith's beautiful posters and other signs were scattered thruout the City. Mention of the Week was also made at Mothers' Clubs. Further to advertise the Week, bookmarks were used as place cards at the Rotary and Kiwanis Luncheons.

"Each day had its special program. One day was 'Fairy Tale Day,' another 'Boy Scout Day,' 'Girl Scout Day,' 'Twin Day,' and Saturday had its special Story Hour. The bulletin boards and tables were arranged with books and posters suggestive of the day.

"With the closing of Book Week at the Library, the exhibit and material were taken out

to the State Fair where as great a success was achieved."—*Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.*

"Under the direction of the art instructor of the public schools the children made many attractive posters which they, themselves, hung in the children's room. We also had an exhibit of books. The posters especially brought the children. Notices were typed for the Boy Scouts to read in the various churches; a notice was read at the meeting of the Woman's club; and lists of desirable books were published in the city paper each evening of the Week. A prize was offered by the Library to the boy making the best bookshelf under the direction of the manual training department, the contest to begin the Week of November 15, and the prize to be given the week of Christmas."—*Public Library, Freeport, Ill.*

"We started the Week by asking the drawing classes in the local schools to co-operate by making posters. In the majority of cases the children came to the Library for pictures to put on their posters. The posters when finished proved to be most effective and original and were placed by us in the stores thruout the town.

"On Sunday, members of our staff spoke in all the Sunday Schools of Endicott and Union (twin villages). The ministers also co-operated with us by making announcements in their churches.

"On Monday, we formally opened Children's Book Week with the play, 'Little Women,' adapted by us from Louisa M. Alcott's book and given by the staff. Our audience was so large that we were unable to accommodate all at one performance and rather than turn them away we repeated it the same evening.

"On Wednesday evening we gave an original musical entertainment entitled 'A Night in Bookland,' in which we advertised such books as *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils*, *Treasure Island*, *the Prince and the Pauper*, *Mother Goose*, *Italian Twins*, *Huckleberry Finn*, *Andersen's Fairy Tales*, *Alice in Wonderland*, etc. A Night in Bookland was done by our folk-dancing classes. In this way we utilized all the various branches of our library work.

"One evening our local moving picture manager gave a matinee and evening performance of *Treasure Island*, at which movie one of our children's librarians made a successful speech regarding Children's Book Week."—*Free Library, Endicott, N. Y.*

MARION HUMBLE,

Children's Book Week Committee.

Executive Secretary,

334 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Films Based on Books for Boys and Girls

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW OF MOTION PICTURES

THE following list of well made films drawn from books for boys and girls is issued by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

- TREASURE ISLAND. Famous Players Lasky. 6 reels. R. L. Stevenson.
- HUCKLEBERRY FINN. Famous Players Lasky. 7 reels. Mark Twain.
- HUCK AND TOM. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Mark Twain.
- TOM SAWYER. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Mark Twain.
- MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Alice Hegan Rice.
- UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- LITTLE WOMEN. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Louisa May Alcott.
- DADDY LONG LEGS. Famous Players Lasky. 8 reels. Jean Webster.
- REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM. Famous Players Lasky. 6 reels. Kate Douglas Wiggin.
- SEVEN SWANS, THE. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Fairy Story.
- SNOW WHITE. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Fairy Story.
- PRINCE AND THE PAUPER. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Mark Twain.
- BLUE BIRD. Famous Players Lasky. 5 reels. Maurice Maeterlinck.
- COPPERHEAD, THE. Famous Players Lasky. 7 reels. Incident of Lincoln and Civil War.
- CONQUEST OF CANAAN. Famous Players Lasky. 7 reels. Booth Tarkington.
- SENTIMENTAL TOMMY. Famous Players Lasky. 8 reels. J. M. Barrie.
- LAMPLIGHTER, THE. Fox. 6 reels. Maria F. Cummins.
- CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT. Fox. 8 reels. Mark Twain.
- TALE OF TWO CITIES. Fox. 7 reels. Charles Dickens.
- EVANGELINE. Fox. 5 reels. Henry W. Longfellow.
- OVER THE HILL. Fox. 11 reels. Will Carleton.
- JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Fox. 5 reels. English Fairy Tale.
- ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES. Fox. 5 reels. Arabian Nights.
- VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, THE. Pathe. 5 reels. Oliver Goldsmith.
- LITTLE ORPHANT ANNIE. Pioneer. 6 reels. James Whitcomb Riley.
- BLACK BEAUTY. Vitagraph. 7 reels. Anna Sewell.
- POLLYANNA. United Artists. 6 reels. Eleanor Porter.
- THREE MUSKETEERS, THE. United Artists. 10 reels. Alexander Dumas.
- MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY, THE. Universal. 6 reels. Edward Everett Hale.
- SINBAD THE SAILOR. Universal. 8 reels. Arabian Nights.
- LAST OF THE MOHICANS. Associated. 6 reels. James Fenimore Cooper.
- LION'S DEN, THE. Metro. 5 reels. Orrin Bartlett.
- SERVANT IN THE HOUSE. Film Booking. 8 reels. Charles Rann Kennedy.
- ANNE OF GREEN GABLES. Realart. 6 reels. Lucy M. Montgomery.
- BEFORE THE WHITE MAN CAME. Atow. 6 reels. Historical.

- COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. Argonaut. 5 reels. Henry W. Longfellow.
- ALICE IN WONDERLAND. Es-kay Harris. Lewis Carroll.
- WIZARD OF OZ, THE. Es-kay Harris. L. Frank Baum.
- JULIUS CAESAR. New Era. 6 reels. Historical.
- KNIGHTS OF THE SQUARE TABLE. New Era. 4 reels. Boy Scouts.
- RICHARD III. Lea Bol. 5 reels. Shakespeare.
- MASTER SHAKESPEARE. University of Wisconsin. 5 reels. Shakespeare.
- LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE. Univ. of Wis. 6 reels. Shakespeare.
- DAVID COPPERFIELD. Univ. of Wis. 7 reels. Charles Dickens.
- SILAS MARNER. Univ. of Wis. 7 reels. George Eliot.
- RIP VAN WINKLE. Univ. of Wis. 5 reels. Washington Irving.
- RIP VAN WINKLE. Hodkinson. 7 reels. Washington Irving.
- ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES. Atlas. 2 reels. Classical.
- LADY OF THE LAKE. Atlas. 3 reels. Walter Scott.
- TAMING OF THE SHREW, THE. Atlas. 3 reels. Shakespeare.
- TEMPEST, THE. Atlas. 2 reels. Shakespeare.
- PETER POINTS THE WAY. Industrial Com., Y. M. C. A. 5 reels.

The Bray Pictographs. One reel each (Goldwyn Distributing Corporation). Every one contains informative material, well put together for boys and girls.

Bill and Bob Series. One reel each (Pathe Exchange, Inc.). Trapping the raccoon; the timber wolf; the badger; the cougar; the skunk; the lynx; the fox; the civet cat.

Pathe Review. One reel each. Any one of the series from No. 1 to No. 130 contains interesting scenic, scientific and informative material for boys and girls.

Wanted: Information on Library Training

SOME recent investigations in the historical development of the idea of library training have convinced me that organized attempts at library training have not always been given the credit they deserve. There is a dearth of accessible material except for a few well-known schools on training and apprentice classes. Even in these cases there is a lack of much beyond the bare facts dealing with the content of the courses. I shall be grateful for any personal reminiscences or written or printed data relating to this subject. Any references to proposals for library training previous to 1887 or to any interesting or unusual experiments in it, successful or otherwise, at any period or in any place, will be much appreciated.

If the study I propose to make is completed, due credit will, as far as practicable, be given to all contributors.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Librarian.*
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Hans Andersen Festival of Los Angeles

IN Los Angeles a spring-fête known as the Hans Andersen Festival is given each year for the children. Its simple, wholesome characteristics savor of the folk-spirit of other lands where for generations the youths and maidens have danced and frolicked on the village green. In new America, where there has not been time for customs to be handed on nor for atmosphere to be created in the complicated modern life of a large city, the community play spirit of children is seldom allowed expression.

The fundamental plans underlying the fairy festival are very simple and the colorful spectacular results out of all proportion to the energy expended. Some half dozen city departments share the responsibility and each working in its own field bring to pass a magic day for the children. For the past eight years this democratic and co-operative affair, increasing in proportion with each presentation, has represented the combined efforts of the schools, the library, the playground and park commissions working with the Drama League.

Thruout the year the committee for the Hans Andersen Festival obtains reports on dramatic activities here and there thruout the schools. The schools which have given especially successful plays suited for outdoor performance, are invited to repeat them at the Festival. The school orchestra which is considered the best, is asked to play, and the Boy Scouts are asked to help in directing the crowds. The Drawing Department makes posters advertising the day and altogether many have a share in making in their festival.

Early on Saturday morning, the last of April, the children gather and wander over the hills of beautiful Elysian Park, small brothers with sister guarding the lunch, teasing tormenting big boys richly endowed with freckles and endless energy, mother with her own little ones and the next door children, all bedecked in whatever fanciful costumes are available, some borrowed, some outgrown and some dilapidated, but all giving the magic glamor which children love. "pretending" to be someone else. There are Indians in the guise of Hiawatha and Pocahontas; fairies and brownies and elves; Mother Goose and Cinderella, King Arthur and Robin Hood with bluebirds and robins, sunflowers and Jack Frost hobnobbing with a pirate-chief; Uncle Sam and Miss Liberty, Alice in Wonderland, all gaily trooping over the hills for a holiday.

First there are the stories under the trees in some thirty or more places, directed by the Children's Department of the Library. Stories for the very little folks; stories about fairies,

animals, knights; boys' stories of Norse heroes; and funny stories are told in a variety sufficient to satisfy the most exacting appetite.

Later in the morning there are games directed by the playground leaders. After lunch all children in costume and those to take part in the folk dances and pantomimes form in line for the processional to the wooded canyon which is used as the amphitheatre. Led by the Pied Piper, they wind rhythmically around the brow of the hill, down the slope, in and out among the manzanita and finally with fluttering wings and twinkling toes, cross the stage beautifully outlined with tall eucalyptus trees.

Here it is we see Woodland Fairies waken and discover it is spring, then comes the crowning of the May Queen and later the sprightly dance about the Maypole. Sometimes we behold Robin Hood and his Merry Men,
"Rake away the gold leaves, rake away the red
And wake Will Scarlet from his leafy forest
bed.

Friar Tuck and Little John come riding down
together,

With quarter staff and drinking can and grey
goose feather."

Again the scene changes from Rumpelstilzen to Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs, or The Ugly Duckling, or Sleeping Beauty, or The Queen of Hearts Who Made Some Tarts, or The Princess Who Never Laughed.

It is a day of wholesome recreation into which the commercial spirit does not come. It is as free and natural as the sunshine and the blue sky. Not even an ice cream cone or a peanut vendor demanding money in exchange for his treasures, is permitted to enter the park and distinguish between those who have nickels and those who have none.

The Hans Andersen Festival is now a part of Los Angeles, encouraging artistic effort, stirring the imagination, and with it all cultivating a democratic community playtime among all kinds and conditions of children.

JASMINE BRITTON, *Librarian.*
Elementary School Library, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

About 100 copies of DeWitt Mackenzie's "Awakening of India" showing conditions there in 1917. Will not need binding. Will be sent to any library which will pay postage. Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

A pamphlet giving suggestions useful to those planning to have a Robert Louis Stevenson day during Children's Book Week. Ready shortly. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Hans Christian Andersen Statuette for Children's Rooms

THE following letter addressed to the Children's Librarians Sections at the Swampscott Conference tells the story of the statuette illustrated herewith. The statuette was not shown at Swampscott as poor Andersen lost his head on the way by decapitation of the express company and has yet to be re-headed by the sculptress.

To the Secretary of the Children's Librarians Section.

American Library Association Conference,
Swampscott, Mass.

Dear Madam:

I have had sent for inspection by the Children's Library Section an unfinished sketch in clay of Hans Andersen telling his tales to the children, which came about in this way. At a birth-day Andersen celebration in New York when the "fairy godmother" was reciting some of his tales, it occurred to me that a plastic sketch of the great story-teller, sitting on a bench with a little girl on one knee and a boy standing beside him, the bench ornamented with low reliefs from his stories, would be interesting and very fitting in connection with the children's library movement. The suggestion came to the knowledge of a New York sculptress, Miss Kimball, who volunteered to work out the idea. In looking up the pictures and studying the biography of the long, lank Dane, Miss Kimball found to her surprise that he was not fond of children but only of telling tales for them. Accordingly, she has placed the children at arms, or rather legs length from him and has seated him on an old Scandinavian chair of which she found a picture in a museum collection, on which are modelled in high relief some of the figures from his tales. She wishes it made clear that the group here exhibited is only a sketch in the rough yet to be worked into proper proportion and is only to be judged as such. My thought was that the group might be reproduced in the present size to be duplicated for Children's Library rooms at reasonable cost, somewhat in the fashion of the Rogers groups of Civil War days, almost forgotten by the present generation, or still better it might in larger size be made a memorial as a contribution from the children's librarians and library children of America to that really remarkable woman, "Mother Sanders," (Mrs. Minerva W. Sanders, whom we used to call "Mawtucket of Pawtucket") who I believe was the very first to let little feet patter into a real public library and invite dirty hands to be washed and look over the picture books. She was, I think, a real founder of the children's

library movement of the present day which is spreading from America the world over. If such a memorial could one day be placed within or on the grounds of the Pawtucket Public Library, which she lived to see replace the poor rooms in which she began her work for the children, it would seem a superb embodiment of appreciation and gratitude.

The appreciation of Andersen, both as a mere story-teller and as a deep satirist, has of late years had immense growth and on the Pacific Coast the library children of Los Angeles make a special feature of Andersen's birth-day. To link his name with the memorial to the woman



SKETCH OF THE HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN GROUP

who brought children into the public library and gave to so many the vision of Andersen, would indeed be an achievement.

If my suggestion commends itself to you and it should be your pleasure so to do, it might be well to appoint a committee of children's librarians who would take up the matter, consult with Miss Kimball and see in what shape this interesting embodiment of a casual thought might be made effective in your work.

Truly yours,

R. R. BOWKER.

Joseph Francis Daniels 1865-1921

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, librarian of the Riverside Library at Riverside, California, and founder of the Riverside Library Service School, passed away at his home on Friday, September 16, after a paralytic stroke. A poignant sorrow had come to him early in the year in the death from tuberculosis of his daughter, Dorothy, but this he met with surface cheerfulness and a stout heart. His married daughter, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton had shown signs of the dread disease but it was hoped that this might be avoided. On September 6th came her death and the double sorrow was more than the tender parent heart of the affectionate father could bear.

The son of a master mechanic of the Boston and Lowell railroad, Mr. Daniels learned from his father the habits of industry and of practical application which marked his successful career at Riverside. He graduated from the grammar school at Somerville in a class which still holds together, and his first venture in practical work was in architects' offices in Boston. He was interested in libraries and taught night school from the time of apprenticeship in architecture. Later he became a teacher and when he went to Colorado his library knowledge was called upon and for seventeen years he served as librarian, first in the Greeley Public Library, then in the Normal School which became the State Teachers' College, and later of the State College of Agriculture, being thus interested and versed equally in educational and library affairs. It was in 1910 that he succeeded Miss Kyle at Riverside where the Carnegie Library building has steadily advanced in usefulness under his administration. Last year the trustees were able to purchase the remainder of the block-face on the main avenue of Riverside including an old family mansion which is to be used for the Riverside Library Service School and another residence which he rented as his home.

Mr. Daniels had become one of the leading citizens of Riverside, interested in all its affairs. He established the Junior Chamber of Commerce for the young men and boys which has done remarkable service in training the younger folk to citizenship and business, and was this year elected president of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce. The library was by contract the county library for Riverside County and thus his influence permeated that county and was indeed felt thruout southern California as well as in the many places in which graduates of the school are filling positions of importance. It will be difficult indeed for Riverside to find for

its librarian any one who will so fit into its municipal life and his passing is mourned by every class in that city. The grief stricken wife and mother survives husband and children, with a son younger than the sisters as the sole remnant of the happy family of a year ago.

ONE of the outstanding figures of American librarianship passed when Joseph F. Daniels, died on September 16. Librarian, businessman, teacher, good citizen, caustic philosopher—Daniels impressed his unique personality on all with whom he came in contact. One could like him or dislike him; one could never ignore nor forget him.

In his Riverside Library Service School, impatient of standards and of received methods, he experimented in various directions, endeavoring to express in terms of library training the various strivings and longings of the modernists in pedagogy. The result was something unique, not comparable with other institutions, or of a kind to affiliate readily with them, but able to offer facilities and suggestions of its own to those fitted to make use of them. The Riverside Library School reminded one of a medieval university—the teachers, summoned by Daniels from thousands of miles for a season's service, were the brightest minds of the profession; the opportunity to profit by them was there; the horse had been at least led to water; if he did not choose to drink, that was his own fault. These methods, while they were a stumbling block to some, were those of the intellectual pioneer. Seed has been sown in them; Daniels saw the buds, perhaps the blossom; the fruitage is of years to come.

Yearly the graduates, new and old, of this school assembled at luncheon in the Mission Inn—that wonder and delight among hostleries—and it was then that Daniels stood forth in his right relationship to his city and to his sister institutions. It would have been a revelation to some of the old recluse librarians to see the affectionate regard in which he was held by the officers, the merchants and the educators of the region round about. Here at least a librarian was a civic force to be reckoned with; and it warmed the cockles of any alien librarian's heart to see it, to hear it spoken and to realize it.

Daniels died in harness. His active life was a struggle with many adverse influences, but he was one of those men who strive hardest when there is something to struggle against. His was the character that builds on idiosyncrasy and

rises above it. California will not forget him, for she will not be able.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

THE death of Joseph F. Daniels means a definite loss to the library profession. No one who has known him at all personally, not to say intimately, could fail to realize his sterling worth, his many endearing qualities and his love for his work, underlying the superficial oddities which were largely the result of his genius. For genius he had, tho he cloaked it and the best in his nature from the chance few, allowing only those he held dear occasional glimpses into the deeps.

It has been my privilege to call him friend and I feel personally bereft at his going. But I am but one among many. The people at Riverside all knew him and loved him and no one hesitated or feared to ask a service of him. "Service" was his watchword. His service to his community cannot be overestimated. Nothing was ever too much for him to undertake, usually at the expense of his own time and vitality.

The Library at Riverside served its public wholeheartedly and so far as I could see no one was ever turned away discontented, dissatisfied or unsatisfied. The Staff to a unit followed the example and the wishes of its Chief and turned the library, sometimes itself inside out to procure some desired book or information. While the members of the Staff have had to work hard, the lovable qualities of their librarian and his own never flagging industry and inspirational demeanor kept alive their interest and made labor a delight.

As a teacher in the Summer School, it was always my good fortune to find him open to suggestions, with a broad and practical conception of the work, even tho this was not laid down on professionally approved library school lines. The spirit of co-operation was strong in him. His theory, carried into effect, was to turn out well-rounded and self-reliant librarians, who not only received a practical training in the details of their chosen profession, but who, under his constant supervision, gave thought to the importance of their physical well-being besides, and were constantly prodded to dig up whatever their natures contained of initiative, reasoning power and the love of books, and develop them to the utmost.

His whole life in Riverside was devoted to this his work and to his friends and family. All of us are poorer for the part of him that died.

THERESA HITCHLER.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, an honest man, capable, efficient and trustworthy, who served the Riverside Library with zeal as librarian for eleven years, has gone to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

Mr. Daniels in his chosen field was an unqualified success, for his library and the service it rendered were known beyond the confines of his adopted state.

Locally he was as much an institution as is the Mission Inn of Riverside; both were assets of great advertising value. Because of the close relations between the Millers and Mrs. Richardson of that Inn and Mr. Daniels, I doubt if any librarian ever had such a wide acquaintance or so many friends.

As a librarian he was not always in accord with the customs prevailing in the library world, but he had the courage of his convictions and was not afraid to express them.

It was my privilege a few years ago to spend a month in Riverside as lecturer at the Library School. Before going there I had been told of the topsy-turvy manner in which the school was run, so I was prepared for anything.

After a study of the situation I became a supporter rather than a critic of the school, and when I left Riverside it was with the feeling that Mr. Daniels had established the right kind of school. He never tried to compete with library schools which required a college degree for entrance, nor did he give too much attention to bibliography or the technicalities of the profession; rather did he try to give such inspiration and practical instruction as would best fit the young men and women who came to his school for the duties which would be theirs as assistants holding minor positions.

He succeeded in a gratifying manner, and I can say, from my knowledge of him and his work, that I wish there were more like him.

FRANK P. HILL.

William A. Hillebrand, formerly librarian of the New York Historical Society, says Arnold Levitas in the *Mount Hope School Journal*, is the collector and custodian of a library on dramatic subjects of over fifteen thousand volumes and pamphlets, at 21 Montgomery Street, in Jersey City, N. J. Besides hundreds of scrap-books containing engravings of actors of another day and others filled with thousands of theatrical clippings from American periodicals, there is a collection of material relating to Jenny Lind and her work numbering more than one hundred items. Mr. Hillebrand is the founder of the Jenny Lind Memorial Association.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1921



"CHILDREN'S Book Week" for which effective preparations are making this year as last year has, we hope, come to stay, for it not only marks a new service to the children but forms a tie between the librarian and local bookseller as engaged in the common work of the distribution of better books. It should never be forgotten by librarians that "better than a book borrowed is a book owned." Public libraries should never take the place nor minimize the importance of private libraries and this is as true of the children's room and the children's bookshelf. The comic supplements of the Sunday papers are a constant menace to the artistic and literary taste of children and the powerful antidote for these should be the charming picture-books and really good juveniles which come abundantly from the press. Next to the comic supplement in harmfulness is the miscalled "boy scout book," reeking with impossible or foolish adventure which is really our old enemy the dime novel in camouflage. One of the best developments in recent education is the organization of Parent-Teachers' Associations thruout the land, and librarians and booksellers should complete a quadrilateral of effective effort in assuring that the children have the best books that can be had alike in the library, the schoolroom and, most of all, in the home.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE children's library movement had its beginnings nearly half a century ago but its effective development has been within the quarter century since 1895 when the library schools began to send out graduates who have made their mark in children's work and developed that to an unprophesied importance. This importance cannot be too much emphasized, especially for those who have the knack of dealing with children because they love children. The calling of children's librarian should not be entered upon excepting by those who really do love children, for otherwise it would not be love's labor lost but labor lost without love. Only those who love to nurse can be good nurses and the like is true in serving the children in our libraries. With the development of work in

children's rooms, as Mrs. Root's experience has shown, and as Miss Jordan has found in Boston, there are innumerable points of contact with children and parents as well which should give the most ambitiously altruistic their full opportunity of service. This thought perhaps diverted Miss Jordan from reference work to that of children's librarian for, tho work in the reference department seems more scholarly, a virtue which it shares with the cataloging department, no division of a great library compares in influence with that which should radiate from the children's room. It is to be hoped that the salaries of children's librarians may ultimately recognize this value so that the best of library personnel may not be switched off from children's work by the temptation of higher remuneration in less productive fields.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A GREAT advance in librarianship for children was of course made with the organization of the Carnegie Library School in Pittsburgh, of which an account is given in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. This is published in this number, somewhat out of its place, in a proposed series of papers on the several library schools which are in plan. For this one on the pioneer school, now that of the New York State Library, is already in hand, while Mr. Dewey has promised to contribute the story of how the thought of the library school was inspired in his mind as one of the necessities of the library profession. The series will not be confined to the schools which are in the Association but will include also a paper on the Riverside Library Service School as seen by the editor during a recent stay in California. This school is especially notable because it has adopted and adapted from the "new education" the "project" system of teaching and training which has come so much into vogue recently in our schools. It is unique for the simple and single reason that it came out of the unique personality of its founder and head.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE death of Joseph F. Daniels of Riverside removes from the sphere of earthly work one who was indeed a unique figure within the

profession. Only those who penetrated beneath the chestnut burr of his brusque oddities to the loving and aspiring heart of him really knew what his life meant and only those who have come to know Riverside and its community can really know what he did for that community and how thoroly he was backed by it. He was perhaps the most misunderstood man in the profession and unfortunately he never took pains to correct that misunderstanding. His death by paralytic shock on September 16 was the natural outcome of the two sorrows which had come to him within the year, the deaths a few months ago of a home daughter who also had made her

mark in Riverside and only a fortnight since of the married daughter who had also been combating the threat of tuberculosis. For some time he kept a bold front against his sorrow but at last it became too much for his loving and affectionate nature. We print in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL some tributes which may surprise many of the profession by their appreciation of the real character and value of this lost leader. Nowhere in the country is a community which is or could be more loyal to its librarian than was Riverside to Joseph F. Daniels.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEES, 1921-22

The following committees have been appointed since the publication of our number for September 15.

Editorial. Hiller C. Wellman, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., chairman; Matthew S. Dudgeon, Josephine A. Rathbone, Carl B. Roden, George B. Utley.

Membership. William J. Hamilton, Indiana Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Ind., chairman; Tommie Dora Barker, Zaidee Brown, Lila May Chapman, Isabella Cooper, H. T. Dougherty, Alice R. Eaton, Alice G. Evans, H. L. Hughes, Clara F. Hunt, Julia Ideson, Sabra L. Nason, Alice L. Rose, Mrs. J. A. Thompson.

**Reciprocal Relations with other National Organizations.* Marilla W. Freeman, Goodwyn Inst. Library, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; John H. Leete, Clarence W. Sumner.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. First week. At Salt Lake City.
Utah Library Association.
- Oct. 11-13. At the University of Illinois, Urbana.
Annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association.
- Oct. 13-14. At Keene, N. H.
Meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association.
- Oct. 12-14. At Ames.
Iowa Library Association.
- Oct. 5-7. At Detroit.
Michigan Library Association.

*The membership of this committee as here listed corrects that previously published.

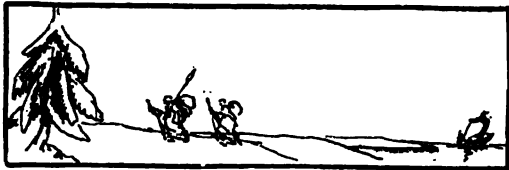
- Oct. 10-12. At Milwaukee.
Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- Oct. 19-20. At Ludlow.
Vermont Library Association.
- Oct. 13-14. At Mammoth Cave.
Kentucky Library Association.
- Oct. 17-20. At Yellow Springs. Headquarters at Antioch College.
Ohio Library Association.
- Oct. 18-21. At Hutchinson.
Kansas Library Association.
- Oct. 20. At Webster, Mass.
Bay Path Library Club.
- Oct. 20-21. At Litchfield, Conn. Headquarters at the Phelps Tavern.
Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.
- Oct. 26-28. At Muncie.
Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.
- Mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council.
- Oct. 28. At Portland.
Maine Library Association.
- Oct. 31-Nov. 2. At St. Paul.
Minnesota Library Association.
- Nov. 4. At Huntington.
West Virginia Library Association.
- Nov. 10-11. At Indianapolis.
Indiana Library Trustees Association.
- Nov. 10-11. At Greensboro.
North Carolina Library Association.
- Other meetings planned are the Florida Library Association's annual meeting at Tampa in April; that of the Idaho Library Association at Boise in April; Ontario Library Association on Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1922; New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, April 28, 1922.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. One hundred and twenty-two full time students have so far registered for the coming session of the Simmons College School of Library Science. Of these, thirty-six are freshmen, twenty-five sophomores, twenty-four juniors and sixteen seniors, six are students transferring from other colleges, with credit of from one to three years of academic work, fifteen are graduates of other colleges, and there are seven part-time students admitted to one technical course each, because they are members of library staffs in greater Boston. This brings the total registration to 129.

During the last fifteen years, registration has fluctuated between 100 and 125, except for the two war years when it dropped abruptly to between eighty-two and eighty-six. Many of the students registered, even those of freshman year, have had some library experience, especially the freshmen, who have come from high schools having libraries of their own.

New Bedford. Books taken out for home use from the New Bedford Free Public Library in 1920 approached the half-million mark, numbering 480,000 volumes, and 348 meetings were held by thirty-nine different organizations at the library building. The Art Room circulated 84,000 pictures, largely for use in the schools. The Pedagogical Room in the Reference Department was rejuvenated, and promptly showed results in a circulation in one month exceeding its circulation for the entire year of 1919. The Juvenile Department gathered several hundred books which were sent to Dr. Grenfell for use in Labrador. The library has 173,778 books; serves a population of 130,626 thru the Central Library and three branches; registers 42,918 borrowers; and paid out \$32,616 in salaries. \$3,175 was received from the Dog Fund.

NEW YORK

Albany. The New York State Library School opened on September 21 with thirty-four full time students and two specials registered for partial work. In addition to New York State, which leads with thirteen students, ten other states, China, Norway and the Philippine Islands are represented. An unusually wide range of colleges and universities is noted, thirty-two being represented by bachelor's degrees and six by graduate work, including the Universities of Christiania, Geneva and Grenoble. All but four students have had library experience, eleven

have devoted some time to teaching, five to secretarial work and three to social welfare service.

New York City. The total registration for the junior class of 1922 of the Library School of the New York Public Library is forty-one. Fifteen states are represented: New York, by eleven students; New Jersey, five; Ohio, four; Pennsylvania and Indiana, two each, and West Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Connecticut, Minnesota, Georgia, Kansas, Oregon, California and Wyoming, one each. There are seven students from foreign countries: three from Norway, and one each from Canada, Chile, Japan and France.

Twenty-three hold college degrees and three have foreign education, roughly the equivalent of college work here, six have had some college work and two normal school work. Only six of the total of forty-one have had no library experience.

Brooklyn. The Pratt Institute School of Library Science class of 1922 numbers at present 24 students. Geographically they stand: New Jersey five, Connecticut three, Pennsylvania three, New York two, Maine, Rhode Island, Alabama, Kentucky, Iowa and Kansas one each, two from Canada, one each from Belgium, from the West Indies and from Japan. Educationally there are representatives of Queen's University, Vassar, Wellesley, Randolph-Macon, Grinnell College, and the Alabama Technical Institute and College. All but one of the students have had some practical experience since leaving school, fifteen have been in library work in the public libraries of Bangor, Waterbury, Newport, New York, Newark, East Orange, Leavenworth, and in several college and high school libraries. Seven have taught, their experience ranging from a country school to Newnham and Girton colleges, Cambridge; four have had secretarial and four business experience, and seven have done special work.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. During the A. L. A. conference at Swampscott the Drexel Institute Library School Alumnae Association held a dinner at New Ocean House on June 24, with twenty-one persons present. Following dinner a special meeting was called by the President, Mary P. Farr, who stated that there is a possibility of the Drexel Library School's being revived and asked whether the association cared to take any action concerning it. A committee, consisting of Grace

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D. Rose, Sarah C. N. Bogle and Caroline F. Webster, was appointed to communicate with the committee of the A. L. A. on training and with the Carnegie Corporation on professional training to ascertain the need for more library schools. A motion, presented by Miss Snyder, recommending a change of the annual meeting from December to the time and place of the A. L. A. was passed. The matter was referred to the annual meeting to be held in Philadelphia for further consideration.

Pittsburgh. Thirty-three students have registered in the school this year. Eight states, British Columbia and Shansi, China, are represented. Students have come from the following colleges and universities: University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Elmira College, Pennsylvania College for Women, Wilson College, Goucher College, Grove City College, Simmons College, and the Woman's College, Tokyo, Japan. In addition several members of the class have had normal school training and summer courses in universities.

OHIO

Cleveland. The Western Reserve University Library School opens this year with the largest attendance in its history, taking into consideration the enrollment in the general course and in the special course in work with children. In the general course there are twenty-six students, including a few taking part time or special work. Of this number eight have college degrees. The range of experience varies as follows: Eighteen have had general public library work; one college library work; one children's department work; one commercial library experience, while five have had the minimum required preliminary practice. In the class in Work with Children seventeen students are enrolled. The majority of these have had either Summer Library School training or have finished Public Library Training Courses. Three have completed full year Library School Courses and one has the degree of B. L. E. In addition to having had special children's room experience, several have filled general library positions.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta opened on September 12th with a total registration of twelve regulars and one special student. The members of the class come from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. Four of the students have had experience in library work and three of them have A. B. degrees. Of the others, five have had some college work, two of the five being graduates of junior colleges of high standing.

S. L. C.

ILLINOIS

Urbana. For the third year, the University this summer conducted both eight weeks library school courses for college graduates, and six weeks elementary courses for high school graduates, the latter courses being similar to the courses commonly given for many years in summer library schools. Twenty-four students registered in the eight weeks course, and twenty-seven in the six weeks.

Of the fifty-one students enrolled this summer, twenty-four were from Illinois; eight from Indiana; three from Minnesota; two each from Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and South Dakota; and one each from Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington.

Five of the eight weeks students were attending their second or third summer session here; these have now completed half or more of the first year's work in the Library School.

The principal instructors, Mr. Cleavinger, Miss Bond and Miss Boyd, of the Library School faculty, were assisted by Miss Houchens of the University Library staff, Miss Price, of the Library Extension Division of the Illinois State Library, Miss Cloud, of the Ashland (Wisconsin) High School, and by Miss Anell and Miss Arie, students in the Library School.

The enrollment for the school for 1921-1922 is at present thirty-nine, fifteen being seniors and twenty-four juniors. At this time last year the enrollment was thirty-one.

P. L. W.

WISCONSIN

Madison. The enrollment of twenty-three students in the University of Wisconsin Library School class of 1922 covers a wide geographical distribution, representing ten states, the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries. Five are registered from Wisconsin, three from Michigan, two each from Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Montana, and one each from Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, New York, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Norway.

The educational qualifications are distinctly higher than for several years, indicating both a return to normal conditions since the war, and the advantage of admitting college graduates without the formal written examination. Speaking academically, seven are of graduate rank, one having a master's degree, seven are upper classmen, three being seniors in the College of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin, who will receive their bachelor's degree and the certificate of the Library School at the June

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commencement; four are juniors, two sophomores, and freshmen. The colleges represented are the Universities of Wisconsin, California, Iowa, Michigan, and Missouri, and Smith, Ripon, Coe, and Missouri State Teachers' College, and Baker University.

Professionally, the class brings a good basis of library experience or preliminary training upon which to build the year's course. Fifteen have had at least a year's experience, four having had apprentice or short courses in library methods. One has had ten years of library work, and another five years; two have had four years; three, three years; six, two years, and two, one year. The others have met the prerequisite requirement of a month's apprenticeship. Ten have had valuable experience as teachers and five had the advantage gained from business positions.

M. E. H.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The registration for the St. Louis Library School class of 1922 is twenty-one. Two are from Iowa, one each from Illinois, Indiana and Oklahoma, one from Kristiania, Norway, and the rest from Missouri. Ten have had experience ranging from eight months to three years. This practical work has been done in the following libraries: One year in the Burlington (Iowa) Free Public Library; two years, Greenville (Ill.) Public Library; one to three years (four students) in the St. Louis Public Library; one year in the Sioux City ((Iowa) Public Library; eight months in the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; one year in the High School Library, Sapulpa (Okla.); and three months in the Riksarkivet and one and one-half years in the Deichmanske Bibliotek, Kristiania, Norway.

A. E. B.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The first of September found the American Library Association employment service unable to meet all the requests for recommendations for library positions. Librarians are needed in almost every field of library endeavor. Librarians who desire change of position will greatly facilitate the work of the Association by registering very promptly should they desire to avail themselves of the opportunities now open. Children's librarians are particularly in demand.

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- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ARIE, Janet, 1920-21 I., appointed assistant librarian, Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BACKUS, Joyce, 1920 S., appointed head of the Circulation Department of the State College of Washington at Pullman, Wash.

BAILEY, Anne Bell, has been appointed head of the schools department, Fresno County (Calif.) Free Library.

BEMIS, Dorothy, 1916 P., appointed librarian of the Financial Reference Library, Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

BORNE, Marjorie A., 1918 W. R., appointed reference assistant in Library of Hawaii, Honolulu.

BOWMAN, Marion, 1917 S., appointed librarian of the Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

BOYER, Emma M., 1918, appointed director of the Cleveland School of Filing and Indexing.

BRACKETT, Thelma, 1920 C., assistant in the San Luis Obispo County Free Library, appointed librarian of the Siskiyou County (Calif.) Free Library.

BROWN, Ruth L., 1916 N. Y. S., has resigned the secretaryship of the Vermont Public Library Commission to join the reference staff of the Oregon State Library, Salem.

BURKET, Frances, formerly assistant in the Butte County (Calif.) Free Library, appointed librarian of the Amador County Free Library.

CAMPBELL, Donald K., 1915-17 N. Y. P. L., of the Readers Division of the New York Public Library, appointed to the librarianship of the Haverhill Public Library in succession to the late John G. Moulton.

CLARK, Gertrude E., 1919 W. R., appointed librarian of the High School of Commerce at Omaha, Neb.

CLAYTON, Herbert V., formerly of the Kansas State Library, has accepted a position in the Kern County Free Library and the Kern County Law Library. The latter is now under the supervision of the Kern County Free Library.

COWGILL, Ruth, 1911 P., has resigned the librarianship of the public library at Boise (Idaho) Public Library, to become Station Librarian, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

CURRIN, Althea, 1918 S., appointed librarian of the Waltham (Mass.) High School Library.

DEMING, Dorothy, 1920 U. C., appointed acting librarian at the University Farm, Davis, Calif., to succeed Agnes E. Brown, resigned.

DODGEN, Lily M., 1910 P., has been made librarian of the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J.

DOLD, Margaret E., librarian of the San Luis Obispo County Free Library, who has been on leave of absence for some time, resigned August 1 and was succeeded by Flo A. Gantz, 1920 C., who has been acting librarian.

DOUGHTY, Abbie H., 1920 C., is now librarian of the Bonita Union High School, La Verne, Calif.

DOWNEY, Mary E., organizer and secretary of the Library Division of the Utah Department of Public Instruction, has resigned to become librarian and director of the North Dakota Public Library Commission.

ENGLISH, Gladys, 1917 W. R., head of the Schools Department, Fresno (Calif.) County Free Library, resigned to join the staff of the Berkeley Public Library.

FAIRFAX, Virginia, has resigned the librarianship of the Carnation Milk Products Company, Chicago, to become director of the New Orleans Standard School of Filing and Indexing under the auspices of the Globe-Wernicke Company.

FAUCON, Elizabeth B., 1890 P., for thirty-one years a valued member of the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, and since 1893 custodian of its reading room, died on September 15, after a very brief illness.

GAWNE, Beatrice Y., 1917 C., appointed librarian of the Salinas High School to succeed Mrs. W. H. Hargis (Mildred Kellogg), 1918.

GEORGE, Lillian M., 1910 N. Y. S., head of the Continuations Department of the Oregon

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State Agricultural College, has resigned to become head cataloger at the Washington State Normal School, Bellingham.

GREEN, Henry S., for the past two years library supervisor of the First Corps Area (New England States), U. S. Army, has resigned and will succeed Charles R. Green as librarian at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

GREER, Agnes F., 1908 P., returns to the staff of the Kansas City Public Library as teachers' librarian.

HADLEY, Gladys, 1918 S., appointed librarian of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Penn.

HALL, Anna G., 1915 N. Y. S., organizer for the Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education, has joined the staff of the Henry R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass.

HEINS, Dorothea C., 1912 Wis., has joined the Iowa Library Commission staff at Des Moines and will have charge of the Iowa traveling libraries.

HUGHES, Ruth, 1915 C. P. cert., has resigned her position as high school librarian and children's librarian of the Public Library, Pocatello, Idaho, to become head of the Children's Department, Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

HULL, Carl W., formerly librarian of Camp Dix, N. J., appointed by the U. S. War Department as librarian of the First Corps Area (New England States) with headquarters in the Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass.

HUMPHREY, Mary Brown, 1918 P., appointed reference and periodical librarian of the University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.

JOHNSON, Mary A., 1917 P., appointed assistant librarian of the New Britain (Conn.) Public Library.

LIVINGSTON, Margaret E., 1917 L. A., librarian of the Colusa County Free Library, resigned to accept the librarianship of the Orange County Free Library, which is just starting.

MCCARTY, Harriet D., 1898 P., appointed librarian of the Homewood Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

MCMANIS, Rumana, 1915 Wis., formerly of the New York Public Library and recently librarian of the Fourth Army Corps, joins the staff of the Arthur R. Womrath Company, book-sellers, New York, on October 1.

MANCHESTER, Earl N. 1902-03 N. Y. S., since 1911 head of the Readers Department of the

University of Chicago Libraries, elected librarian of the University of Kansas.

MORSE, Marion, 1917 C., librarian of the Siskiyou County Free Library, resigned to go to the Hawaiian Islands as librarian of the Island of Maui under the new county library plan.

NETHERCUT, Mary B., 1913 Wis., librarian of Rockford College, appointed library of the Presbyterian College, Emporia, Kan.

NEWMAN, Margaret, 1917 L. A., appointed librarian of the Hawaii County Free Library, Hilo, T. H.

NORTHEY, Della Frances, the librarian at Mankato, Minn., a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School and a former county library worker in Oregon and California, joins the staff of the Indiana Public Library Commission on October 1st, to take charge of school library organization and the work with state institution libraries.

POPE, Mildred, librarian of the Broadway High School, Seattle, succeeds Anna G. Hall as organizer for the Library Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education.

PRITCHETT, Betty H., 1909-10 I, formerly librarian of the Sixth Corps Area, U. S. Army, appointed librarian of the Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PROUTY, Helen G., 1911 W. R., appointed assistant in the library of the Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, O.

RYAN, Katherine M., for thirty years librarian of the Bellingham (Wash.) Public Library, died in June after a short illness.

SALESKI, Mary A., branch librarian in the New York Public Library system since 1904, has resigned to become instructor in German and Spanish at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

SMITH, Jean Margaret, 1909 D., appointed to take charge of the travelling libraries of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

SMITH, Susan T., for thirteen years reference librarian in the California State Library, succeeded Lauren W. Ripley, as librarian of the Sacramento Public Library, July 1.

SQUIRE, Eva M., 1917 C. P. cert., who resigned from her position as head of the Children's Department in the Sioux City Public Library in June, has been appointed children's librarian, Mankato, Minnesota.

STEFFA, Julia, 1907 N. Y. S., librarian of the Ventura County Free Library of California, resigned to become acting librarian of the Madera County Free Library.

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THORNE, Elizabeth G., assistant librarian of the Syracuse University Library, appointed librarian and director of the Library School in succession to Dr. E. E. Sperry, who will henceforth devote all his time to the history department of the University.

TOPPING, Elizabeth R., 1920 N. Y. S., first assistant in the Monterey County Free Library, appointed librarian of the Ventura County Free Library, to succeed Julia Steffa.

TYLER, Alice S., director of the Western Reserve University Library School, has been granted a sabbatical leave and will be absent during the first semester, and possibly until the early spring. Thirza E. Grant, for several years associated with the School, will serve as acting director.

VAUGHAN, Nancy, 1920 L. A., appointed librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

WALKLEY, Anna M., 1919 W. R., is to be a member of the faculty of the Western Reserve Library School this year as assistant instructor and advisor.

WINTON, Grace, 1917 P., assistant librarian of the Cass Technical High School, appointed librarian of the North Western High School, Detroit.

WORDEN, Mrs. Dorothy Clarke, 1915 C., librarian of Amador County (Calif.) Free Library, appointed librarian of Colusa County Free Library.

Among appointments of members of the Class of 1921 of the University of Washington Library School are: Margaret S. Gill, assistant in the Reference Department of the Carnegie Public Library, Vancouver, B. C.; Jerusha G. Meigs, first assistant in the Whitman College Library, Walla Walla, Wash.; Latta Snider, Circulation Department of the Seattle Public Library; E. Fay Woolsey, first assistant in the Jackson County Library, Medford, Ore.

The following appointments of graduates of the class of 1921 of the New York State Library School have recently been made: F. Grace Walker, librarian of the Public Library, Kankakee, Ill.; Winnifred Wennerstrum, librarian of the Warren County Library, Monmouth, Ill.; Gudrun Moe, acting librarian of the Elmira Free Academy Library, Elmira, N. Y., for the school year; Lucile Kelling, assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Birgit Foss, 1919-'21, has resigned as first assistant in the branch service of the Cleveland Public Library to take up similar work with the New York Public

Library; and Mrs. Elsie A. Weaver, 1920-'21, is to be first assistant in the "Popular Library" of the Cleveland Public Library.

The following appointments have been made of graduates of the class of 1921, Los Angeles Library School: Ethelwyn Badger, librarian, Montavilla branch, Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Lila Dobell, librarian, Trinity County Free Library, Weaverville, Calif.; Doris Crump, assistant, Santa Clara County Free Library, San José; Annice Heaton, assistant, Pomona Public Library; Mary Marjorie Smith, librarian, elementary school, Detroit; Edna Stonebrook, assistant, University of Washington, Seattle; Rachel Thayer, assistant, Long Beach Public Library; Roberta Bowler, Helen Hamilton, Reba Richardson, assistants, Pasadena Public Library; Mary Alice Boyd, Rosemary Livsey, Mabel Lunn, Elsie McCormick, Harriet Mather, Gertrude Mendenhall, Alpha Perkins, Mabel Smith, assistants, Los Angeles Public Library.

Members of the class of 1921 of Simmons College School of Library Science have been appointed as follows: Rosanna C. Bagg, children's librarian, Oneonta Public Library, Oneonta, N. Y.; Eleanor M. Barker, librarian, Rogers High School, Newport, R. I.; Ruth A. Bean, branch librarian, West Side Library, Evansville, Ind.; Marian W. Brace, first assistant in branch of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Marie L. Brookes, assistant in the Reference Department of the Detroit Public Library; Gladys Brown, cataloger, Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library; Elinor Childs, assistant, Children's Department, New York Public Library; Mildred B. Cooper, general assistant, Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library; Ena Crain, assistant in charge of Legislative Reference Department, Wyoming State Library; Gertrude Davis, assistant cataloger, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; Madeleine A. Egge, children's department, Providence (R. I.) Public Library; Doris S. Fairbanks, assistant librarian, Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Anna J. Gay, branch librarian, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library; Helen Y. Hough, assistant in charge of reading room, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; M. Ruth Lloyd, assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.; Laura B. Mallett, loan desk assistant, Haverford College Library, Haverford, Penn.; Alta M. Osgood, assistant in children's work, New York Public Library; E. Lucille Palmer, assistant in charge of reference room, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Marian E. Reynolds, librarian, Portage Branch, Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library; Louise E. Sheldon, assistant librarian.

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(N. Y.) Public Library; Helen Weatherhead, assistant in reference department, Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library; Hildegard Ziegler, cataloger, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS

Oregon. Department of Education. Course of study for safety education in Oregon schools. Salem: Oregon State Library. Bibl. (Furnished only on exchange accounts).

ACCOUNTING

American Institute of Accountants. Accountants' index; a bibliography of accounting literature to December, 1920. 135 Cedar Street, New York. 1578 p. \$15.

AESTHETICS. See ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Gray, L. C., and H. A. Turner. Buying farms with land bank loans: a study based on the experience of 2700 farmers who have borrowed money thru federal farm loan banks. Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bibl. July 29, 1921. (Bulletin no. 968).

ALASKA—MINERAL RESOURCES

Brooks, Alfred Hulse, and others. Mineral resources of Alaska; report on progress of investigations in 1919. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 15 p. bibl. O. pap. 35 c. n. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior; Geological Survey; bull. 714).

ARCHITECTURE

Hamlin, Talbot Faulkner. The enjoyment of architecture. New York: Scribner. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

AUCTION BRIDGE. See BRIDGE

BIOCHEMISTRY

Moore, Benjamin. Biochemistry; a study of the origin, reactions, and equilibria of living matter. New York: Longmans, Green. 1 p. bibl. O. \$7.50 n.

BRIDGE

Yarborough, pseud. Royal auction bridge, problems; with a bibliography of auction and royal auction bridge by James. New York: Dutton. 9 p. bibl. S. \$1.25 n. (Auction bridge manuals).

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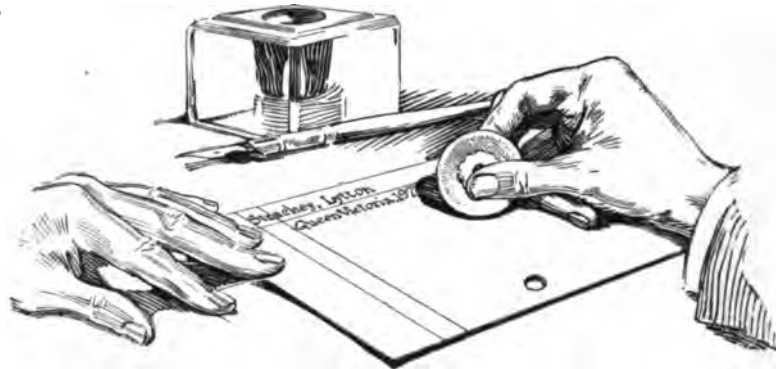
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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The American Library in Paris, Inc.

By WILLIAM N. C. CARLTON

Recently Director, American Library in Paris, Inc.

THE subject of the American Library in Paris is one in which many members of the American Library Association are keenly interested in view of the intimate relationship existing between the American Library and our Association which created it in Paris during the war service period, and last year deeded it as a free gift to the patriotic and far sighted men and women there who were loath to see such a valuable collection dismantled when its original reason for being had ceased.

The principal facts regarding the Library as it is to-day may be briefly summarized. It is owned and controlled by a Society incorporated under the laws of Delaware under the name of the American Library in Paris, Incorporated. The membership of this Society is constituted as follows:

A. **PATRONS:** being all persons who have contributed 5000 francs or more to the funds of the Corporation.

B. **LIFE MEMBERS:** all persons who have contributed 2000 francs.

C. **ANNUAL MEMBERS:** all persons who pay an initial fee of 100 francs and annual dues of 100 francs.

D. The American Library Association.

The immediate direction of the Library is in the hands of a Board of fifteen Trustees, ten of whom are elected by the members of the Society, and five appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. Nine members must be American citizens. The Librarian is nominated by the A. L. A., but the nomination must be approved by the Board of Trustees.

The Library may be freely used by all who come to it, but a nominal charge is made for the privilege of borrowing books. The present charges are: 20 francs per annum for the use of one borrower's card, 40 francs for two cards, 50 francs for three cards, 60 francs for four cards, and 70 francs for five cards, which is the

maximum number allowed a subscriber. There are now about 4,000 persons who are card holders and the circulation averages from 10,000 to 11,000 volumes per month.

It is estimated that the annual cost of maintaining the Library on its present scale will be from 250,000 to 300,000 francs a year, and the Trustees and members are making every effort to secure an endowment sufficient to produce this income. The indications are that the greater part of the sum required must be raised in the United States and the Trustees are planning the formation of an American Committee with headquarters in New York City to aid them in this endeavor.

There is a widespread interest in the institution thruout Paris, especially in French official, literary and educational circles, as is evidenced by the fact that a most distinguished group of Frenchmen gladly consented to become members of an Advisory Council and sponsor it before the French public. Among these were: Ex-President Raymond Poincaré, Marshals Joffre, Foch and Lyautey, M. René Viviani and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant; Henri Bergson, Paul Bourget, Emile Boutroux, M. Brieux, Gabriel Hanotaux, and Marcel Prévost, all members of the French Academy; Alfred Croiset Levy-Bruhl and Camille Saint Saëns, members of the Institute of France, and André Tardieu, the well-known member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Whether or not a sufficient endowment fund can be raised is a question that must be left for the future to decide. Here I wish only to discuss the general questions: Is there a public for an American Library in Paris? Are the needs and character of this public of a kind to justify the effort to secure a permanent endowment sufficient to maintain and increase such a Library? What should be the fundamental aims and purposes of such a Library?

There is a curious divergence of opinion as to the number of British and Americans who are more or less permanent residents of Paris. No satisfactory official statistics exist covering this

*Abridged from a paper read before the Atlantic City meeting of the American Library Institute, April 29, 1921.

point. After careful comparison of the data available I am of opinion that a conservative estimate would place the number between 20,000 and 25,000 persons. Broadly speaking the library needs of these persons run parallel to those of an American community of the same size. Among the clearly defined groups now making active use of the collection are (1) officers and employees of the British and American Embassies and the governmental commissions engaged in clearing up and liquidating war-time activities; (2) the personnel of welfare organizations like the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc.; (3) the employees of the American and English banks, commercial houses, and industrial corporations which have large branch establishments in or near Paris; (4) English speaking students in the university and other educational institutions; (5) newspaper correspondents, translators and writers resident in Paris; (6) tourists who have sufficient time to do some reading or studying; and (7) the wives and children of the officials and business men residents here.

The French clientèle comprises: (1) students and teachers of English in the lycées and normal schools; (2) university professors and students whose courses are concerned with English and American History, Literature, Language, etc.; (3) journalists, translators, and men of letters; and (4) an increasing number of French men and women who read English and are desirous of informing themselves on current events and tendencies in the English-speaking world.

During 1920 the character of the books circulated followed much the same lines as those of the average public library at home. As usual fiction and juveniles were in the lead, their numbers representing some 70 per cent of the total circulated. History and literature were next in rank, with philosophy, travel, biography, sociology and useful arts following in substantial proportions.

No statistics are kept of the reference use of the collection. From the close personal observation I have made of this side of the library's activities, I am convinced that the services it is rendering are extremely valuable, that they reach a very appreciative and important audience, and that it is in this direction that the French students, teachers, literary workers and readers are making the most constant and effective use of the Library. It is here also that the differences between American and European methods of service are very clearly marked and receive the warmest praise from those to whom our practices are a revelation.

It may then be confidently stated that there is a definite public in Paris which needs the

service an efficient American public library can render, which is already using the present collection actively and seriously and whose demands and requirements are increasing in number and variety every day. French, British, and Americans of all classes, vocations, and interests form naturally the bulk of this public, but it also includes a not insignificant number of students of many other European nationalities. Probably never before in history has European interest in America, American ideals and tendencies, and American current events, been so keen and searching as it is to-day, and the American Library in Paris, Inc., is at this moment perhaps the most effective means of responding to this interest that the Continent affords. But its collections and administrative facilities represent only the nucleus or the beginnings of what they ought to be if a really adequate response is to be made to this clearly evident European need and desire for an authoritative, and disinterested source of information regarding the English-speaking world.

Just as a fundamental rule of rhetoric prescribes that a discourse should be adapted to the time, place and audience for which it is intended, so the primary purposes and objects of a library should be dictated and conditioned by the character and needs of its known and potential users. In the case of the American Library in Paris its audience divides easily into certain well-defined categories: (1) our old friend the so-called "general public"; (2) journalists, men of letters, publicists, and public officials; (3) teachers and students of all ranks from the elementary school to the University; (4) trained specialists and investigators working independently or as graduate students and professors in the University and other higher institutions of learning.

Under these circumstances and assuming a steady growth and development of the library during the next fifty years, I should recommend that the Trustees of the Paris Library take as its working models such institutions as the present New York and Boston Public Libraries. Its program then would be: (1) The gathering of a carefully selected, well-balanced circulating collection representing all subjects of legitimate human interest; (2) The concurrent development of a fine Reference or Reading Room collection similar to those in Bates Hall, the New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress; (3) The securing thru gift, bequest, or separate endowment of special collections on subjects within its defined scope, collections so complete or representative that they would provide adequately for advanced investigation and original research.

Further, save for necessary reference books and the customary tools of research, I would, for a long time to come, restrict the acquisitions of the library to *printed books in the English language*, illustrating, recording, documenting, relating to and treating of the origin, progress, institutions, history, arts, sciences, characteristics, and ideals of the English-speaking peoples and their contribution to what we call modern civilization.

The governing purpose of the directorate and of all benefactors should be to make an *addition* to the intellectual resources of Paris and France, and *not a duplication* of any institution or book collection large or small already existing on the Continent. The libraries of Paris are magnificently equipped with books and manuscripts in ancient and modern languages on a wide variety of subjects, but their resources in books in English are notably weak and insufficient. I have made earnest inquiry to assure myself of the truth of this last statement and French scholars and librarians of the highest authority assure me that it is so. The funds of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Library of the Sorbonne are utterly insufficient to provide an adequate representation of even the current book production of Great Britain and the United States and there is not the slightest prospect that this condition will improve within a generation or two.

The existence in Paris of a fine general and special library of works in English on the subjects above referred to would fill a want now acutely felt and increase the educational resources of this great center of learning. Its mere presence here would stimulate the study of our history and institutions as no other single thing could do, and students would be attracted to it from all parts of Europe and the Near East. The results of their studies, disseminated thru books, reviews, newspaper articles, lectures and teaching could not fail to result in a far greater and better understanding of the English-speaking races than exists to-day. Such a gift to France would be both practical and idealistic. It would be as unique of its kind as the Statue of Liberty given us by France was, and as symbolic within its own sphere. I am fully aware of the fact that such a plan as I have sketched would be very costly, but I am unwilling to believe that the cost factor alone would cause its failure or be the reason for disapproving it.

As a member of the American Library Association I should hope that the methods of administration, technical processes and spirit of un-

selfish public service that characterize our libraries at home would always be represented and exemplified by the Paris Library both for its own success and welfare and for the library world of Europe to visit and study as a model. Its Director and principal Heads of Departments should be products of American library training and experience. To represent properly A. L. A. standards, its professional staff even now should comprise (1) Director, (2) Head of Circulation Department, (3) Reference Librarian, (4) Chief Cataloger and Classifier, (5) Children's Librarian. The best qualified one of these four chiefs might well perform the duties of Assistant Librarian if that position should be necessary. But each one of them ought to be a real expert in his special work and together they should be able to train thoroly all other assistants the Library might require. Collectively also, this expert group could be organized into a little teaching staff conducting a training class for candidates for the library service, and for a limited number of others, English, American, or foreign who might desire a brief course of systematic instruction in library work and practice. I wish that in some way an arrangement might be worked out whereby under the sponsorship of the A. L. A. a highly trained personnel and adequate salaries for these five pivotal positions might be guaranteed to the Trustees of the American Library in Paris. Such a connection would seem to me to be the most logical and fitting way in which the constitutional relationship of the A. L. A. to the Paris Library might be maintained and our professional interest conserved.

With such a staff acting as intermediaries numerous reciprocal services could be rendered American and European libraries and other institutions of learning. Arrangements could be made for the photographing of books and manuscripts, for international loans, the establishment of closer relations between libraries and dealers and publishers, inspection of collections offered for sale, etc. The experience of the past year shows that there is ample opportunity here to supply to European inquirers varied and important information regarding American publications of every sort, and our American correspondence shows similar needs at home regarding European books and periodicals. Librarians and educational officials come to examine the catalogs, the system of classification, book cards, shelf marks, steel stacks, etc., to inquire how to obtain Government and State publications, the publications of American Universities, etc. The range of inquiry seems infinite. The opportunity for a bureau of information

is wide open and gaping. All these things could be fulfilled and accomplished if only the requisite personnel in number and quality and adequate financial means were at hand.

Altho to some the idea may seem to have a too commercial tinge, I should also much like to see one or two rooms of the Library building fitted up for the systematic and attractive display of typical American Library furniture and equipment, and representative exhibits of the standard sets, series, and chief publications of the leading American publishers. If they will pardon my using their names in this public way I should like, for example, to see installed in these rooms sample sections of the Art Metal, Borden, Library Bureau, and Snead stacks; exhibition cases containing samples of Gaylord Brothers' many and valuable library aids, labor saving devices, pamphlet holders, etc. And, on the shelves of the sample stacks I should like to see displayed exhibition sets of the standard educational series published by Scribners, the Century Co., Appleton, Houghton Mifflin, Ginn and Co., Heath and Co., the American Book Company; a set of all the editions of Webster's Dictionary from the twenty-five cent issue up to the Unabridged; the same for the Standard Dictionary; sets of our leading American encyclopedias; the Atlases of the Rand-McNally and Hammond Companies; the scientific books of Wiley, McGraw-Hill, and others; the H. W. Wilson publications, the Ronald Press books, etc. The *ensemble* thus constituted would be an informing exhibit of standard or typical American productions intimately connected with library activities. All necessary information regarding them could be given by the library staff, the devices explained and their uses demonstrated to all visitors or inquirers interested in such matters.

Such are some of the aims, purposes and definite activities that an American library in Paris could pursue and carry out to the fullest extent of the means provided. They are purposes and activities which would surely have far reaching effects for good not merely in the library world, but in far wider national and international circles.

A Joint Health Library

AN interesting experiment in library co-operation is being made in New York (370 Seventh Avenue) where the separate libraries of the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the American Social Hygiene Association, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing have been brought together in one collection under the administration of the Common Service

Committee, which consists of the executive officers of these four organizations and the acting executive officer of the National Health Council.

For the present, the component parts of the Common Service Committee library are to be treated as unit departments so far as cataloging and classification are concerned, but if the experiment proves successful, it is planned to adopt a common classification and a joint catalog. A marked economy is already apparent in doing away with duplication in book-buying and with overlapping of work by the library force. Many major and minor subjects are covered in the collections. The tuberculosis section merely touches on the pathological side of the problem, but is very complete on the sociological side—care and treatment, sanatoria, statistics, surveys, etc. In the mental hygiene section, psychology, psychiatry, nervous and mental diseases, with causes, prevention and care are the chief subjects. The American Social Hygiene Association collection covers sex education, marriage, the family, reproduction, prostitution, public health, and the venereal diseases in their social aspect. Specific problems of community nursing and child welfare, as well as other obvious subjects are included in the Public Health Nursing department.

Much of the material in the joint collection is in clipping and pamphlet form and for this reason, while all the divisions are available for reference purposes, lending privileges in some subjects are somewhat restricted. Special concessions are made to nurses, students, physicians, social workers, and teachers, however, and the American Social Hygiene Association maintains a special lending service for lay readers. Material on the legal aspects of included subjects forms a valuable part of each department, and the joint reading room is supplied with the most important American, Canadian and British, medical, psychological and general health periodicals with certain selected Continental magazines. Bibliographies on subjects connected in any way with the joint collection will be supplied on request. A weekly index to health literature found in these periodicals is being issued by the Library. At present, this is distributed only to the staffs of the co-operating organizations.

ISABEL F. TOWNER, *Reference Librarian.*
National Health Council.

FOR COUNTY LIBRARY CAMPAIGNERS

In the November *Good Housekeeping* (ready about October 20) Anne Shannon Moore tells under the title "When Women Will" of the fight made for a county library for Pendleton, Oregon.

The County Library System of California

By R. R. BOWKER

THE county library system of California has been indeed a triumph of that state. From the small beginnings at Hagerstown under the Maryland law of 1898, where in 1901 Miss Titcomb made a county service notable thru her book wagon and other devices, and the less known experiment at Van Wert, Ohio, about the same time, the idea of a rural library system, of which the county should be the unit, has developed in more than half of the states, which now have some kind of county law. But California has carried forward the plan farther than any other under its county library law of 1911 and subsequent legislation. The ingenious post card, sown broadcast by the California State Library to awaken public opinion thruout the unorganized counties, illustrates graphically the great achievement that more than two-thirds of the counties of California have already county library systems—a splendid record of progress within a single decade.

Indiana was, in one sense, the pioneer state in this regard, for its initial constitution of 1816 included a requirement that the General Assembly in organized new counties should set aside 10 per cent of the proceeds from town lots in the county seat for a public library, and should also provide for associations to conduct such libraries. Four counties, Pike, Davies, Jennings and Sullivan, made what proved to be false starts under the allotments and organizations which the General Assembly did provide for immediately after the adoption of the constitution, and in Scott County a fund from the sale of town lots accumulated until a county public library was organized a century later. The provisions were really for privately managed libraries for public use. The constitutional provision was dropped in the revision of 1857, but a general law took its place, and under this law, there survives a small library at Marion County court house, as a relic of the past. Thus, Indiana is entitled to historical rather than practical credit until the passage of its modern county library law of 1917.

James L. Gillis was appointed State librarian of California in 1899, and being without professional experience, he decided in 1903 on a journey to the East, whence he returned with the traveling library system in mind. This did not prove adequate as a solution of California problems and a first county library law was passed in 1909. In another visit east Mr. Gillis

discussed with library friends at the Mackinac Island Conference in 1910 the development of the county system with the result that the original act was superseded by that of 1911 which with slight modification has remained the basic law, and this he put into practical and successful execution before his lamented death in 1917. Milton J. Ferguson, his assistant and successor, took up his work with equal enthusiasm and effectiveness, and under their continuing administration, the county library system has grown in California to its present proportions.

The California county library law is permissive, not mandatory, authorizing county boards of supervisors to establish a library at the county seat with branches in such parts of the counties as may desire library service but excepting localities which furnish separate library facilities. These may, however, join the county library system and become branches. The supervisors, who have the taxing power for the county, may impose a library tax within a maximum of one mill on the dollar. They may also levy a special library tax to provide for library buildings. They appoint the county librarian and make other appointments on the recommendation of the county librarian, who has a salary originally placed at not less than \$500 nor more than \$2400 per annum, but since substantially increased under amendments to the law, the maximum under the amendment of 1921 being \$4000.

The county librarian has direct charge of the selection and purchase of books and of the establishment and administration of branch libraries. The county librarian must pass an examination and receive a certificate from a board of library examiners consisting ex officio of the state librarian as chairman, and the librarians of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Librarians are required to attend an annual meeting called by the state librarian. The state library is charged with the general supervision of the entire system.

Of California's 58 counties, 42 have put the county library scheme into practical operation, the latest, Orange, so late as August 1, 1921; in San Francisco city and county are co-terminous, and 2 counties, Shasta and Sonoma, have adopted the county scheme, but have not yet put it into practical working. The other 13 counties are sparsely settled, but it is in such as these that the county system is specially needed. There are at last report 3584 branch

libraries, meaning libraries large or small associated in the county system, of which 1982 were for school districts out of a total of 2917 school districts in these counties. In the last reported year, ending June 30, 1920, \$718,984 appropriations were made for library service by the counties utilizing this system, and 1,519,331 books were in the collections.

Los Angeles County with its enormous area of nearly four thousand square miles, larger than Delaware and Rhode Island together, or almost as large as Connecticut, a million population, and over a billion and a quarter wealth, is the banner county with 313 branches, including 129 school district branches out of 193 school districts in the county, with \$101,000 annual income and with 256,581 books. This covers all libraries within the county, except the Los Angeles Public Library, with its many branches, and a few separate local libraries in small places. The distinction between the city and county library is illustrated by the fact that a branch of the city library is placed for local use, by understanding with the county library system, in the Hall of Records, where that system has its headquarters.

Los Angeles County, in fact, supplies the most interesting example of the workings of the county system in association, but not under contract, with a great city public library. The county librarian Miss Celia Gleason, had been assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library almost thru its entire existence from the administration of Miss Kelso into that of Mr. Perry. She is an executive of immense and intense energy and devotion, caring for every detail of the libraries under her charge, which have accordingly the less need and motive for self-development. Outside the city of Los Angeles, there are still several smaller public libraries which have not come under the county system, involving sometimes difficult details of territorial adjustment. Of the larger libraries which are branches of the county system, that at Venice has special interest because it is now housed in a sort of community house and there is likelihood of the gift of a separate library building from the estate of the projector of this Los Angeles suburb. The fact that local boards of trustees are advisory only and have no real administrative power, possibly acts to dampen private generosity and public support of a local library. At the other extreme, are the branches which are practically stations, as on the fruit ranches, where a collection of perhaps a hundred volumes, well assorted as between books of general or reference character, and books relating to local industries are placed

under charge of a competent person, perhaps the foreman of the ranch, who is paid a small monthly sum for care of the books and report upon their circulation. These books are for the general public use of the community, but practically are utilized chiefly by the people on the ranch. No other system would meet so well the needs of the rural communities in the counties, and the spirit in which the service is conducted and appreciated leaves nothing to be desired.

Section 16 of the law authorizes contract by county authorities with a city library within the county but does not provide in that case for representation of the county on the city board, or for separate accounting for city and county books, as is the case in some states. Twelve counties made contracts with city libraries, but eight of them later adopted the separate county system leaving Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and San Joaquin as the remaining contract counties. Riverside County reports sixty-four branches, including thirty-two school districts out of a total of eighty-three, receives \$9000 from the County, as against \$18,000 from the City, and makes no specific collection of county books. Santa Barbara reports one hundred and twenty-five branches, including sixty school districts out of seventy-two, and \$15,260 county income, and makes no separate report of county books, which are together on the shelves, altho separately purchased and marked. Santa Cruz reports eighty-four branches, including forty-five school districts out of fifty-six, \$3000 county income, and makes no separate report of county books. San Joaquin reports sixty-eight branches, including twenty-two school districts out of ninety-five, and \$14,756 county income, but makes no report of county books. This average of \$10,500 county support on the contract system does not compare favorably with the average of \$17,800, or, omitting Los Angeles county, \$15,500 on the straight county system. One criticism against the contract system is that where books are not required to be separately purchased and segregated accordingly, the county owns no books in case it desires to divorce itself from the city contract, but where the county appropriation, as in Riverside County, is so small in proportion to the service, the Riverside answer that only service is paid for seems to be a fair reply.

In the words of State Librarian Ferguson: "Library service on the part of the State is not hydraheaded; it is centered in the State Library which therefore carries on all the work sometimes divided in other states among several commissions or institutions," which "acts as a clearing house and finishing school for library assistants" and "is a sort of guide, philosopher and

friend to all the libraries of the state. It lends its 300,000 volumes—not fiction or juvenile books—thru libraries, in order that the individual may not lack for expensive, serious, infrequently demanded, etc., publications, and in order that by such co-operation injudicious buying may be eliminated.”

It is the paternal nature of this supervision and control by the State library, coupled with the enthusiastic belief of the past and present State librarians, that the county system, pure and simple, is the right method for California that forms the chief basis of criticism of the system in its practical workings. There seems, in fact, danger that local responsibility will be discouraged and the organization of city or town libraries under local boards of trustees checked, and the development of individuality in local librarians retarded under the system. While the multiplicity of local boards unsupported by public sentiment and uninterested in their task is an evident evil, yet there is definite value in the community spirit which comes with “owning your own library” rather than being a “branch” of a larger organization.

There has been some criticism of the California library law because it is only permissive and county boards of supervisors are not required to act either by the law, or by petition of citizens, or by mandate at an election. Possibly such mandatory provision might strengthen the law, altho the missionary activity of the State library organization in developing the county system has perhaps been more effective in California than a mandatory law would have been. One good feature of the law is its flexibility, permitting almost any relation between local libraries and the county system, from absolute independence all the way to practical absorption, a form of local option which has probably avoided many difficulties that would otherwise have arisen. The Oregon law is quoted as having one additional feature of flexibility, which permits state or county authorities to assist existing local libraries which are independent of the county system. The limitation of the maximum tax of a mill on the dollar also meets with criticism as involving in some cases inadequate support, but this is mitigated by the authority to levy a special tax for library buildings.

There have been two endeavors to modify the present county library legislation, both of them defeated by vigorous opposition from the advocates of local autonomy. One of these was the repeal of Section 16, which repeal would have prevented contractual relations, except in the case of existing contracts. The other was the proposal that municipal librarians should be

required by the state to hold certificates from the Board of Library Examiners, which was opposed partly on the ground that the ex-officio nature of that Board, including librarians whose libraries had library schools or training classes, might tend to prevent the development of other library schools not orthodox in character. As a result of this defeat, the California State Library Association has proposed another scheme of certification, of unofficial character, which involves the appointment of a committee of five by the State Association.

On the whole, the triumph of the California library system has been one of the great elements of library progress in this country, as setting the pace for other states, while the minor criticisms upon it in its practical workings are most useful in throwing light upon proposed legislation in other states.

Files of German Periodicals for the War Period

THE Committee on completing files of German periodicals for the war period has, with the help of the Institute for International Education, sent to the Notgemeinschaft deutscher Wissenschaft a list of desiderata in files of German periodicals for the war period in certain American libraries. It is hoped that, thru the Notgemeinschaft, German libraries with duplicate issues of these periodicals will be able to help in filling the gaps.

The Committee expects to receive, about the middle of November, a similar list of desiderata in American periodicals on file in German libraries and hopes to be able to fill many of these gaps from the duplicate stock owned by American libraries.

The Committee has started on a round of American libraries a list of duplicates of German periodicals held by American libraries, and available for exchange. The eighteen libraries furnishing lists of duplicates are as follows:

Amherst College
University of Chicago
Cornell University
University of Idaho
State University of Iowa
John Crerar Library
Massachusetts Agricultural College
Michigan University Library
New York Public Library
New York State Library
University of North Carolina
University of North Dakota
Princeton University

Stanford University
University of Texas
Vassar College Library
Williams College Library
Yale University

The Committee has received from G. E. Stechert a list of German periodicals that have ceased publication. This list is as follows:

- Alemannia. vol. 44, no. 3.
Arbeiterfreund. 1914, no. 4.
Architectur-Welt, Berliner. vol. 20.
Judsche Archiv. no. 9.
Archiv fuer Kunstgeschichte. vol. 2, no. 4.
Archiv fuer slav. Philologie. vol. 37, no. 4.
Archiv fuer Schriftkunde. vol. 2.
Archiv Internat. fuer Schulhygiene. vol. 9, nos. 3-4.
Archiv fuer Sexualforschung. vol. 1, no. 2.
Asien. end of 1919.
Balkan-Revue. 1920, vol. 6.
Bauzeitung, Allgemeine. vol. 83, no. 4.
Berichte ü. Handel and Industrie. vol. 23, no. 5.
Bibliographie Allg. d. Staats and Rechts-wissenschaften Puttkammer and M. 1914, nos. 11-12.
Bibliotheca Mathematica. vol. 15.
Bühne und Welt. end of 1918 issue.
Centralblatt fuer Röntgenstrahlen. end of 1920.
Zentralblatt fuer Volksbildungswesen. vol. 14, no. 13.
Concordia. end of 1920.
Das Groessere Deutschland. end of 1917.
Eisenbahn Zeitung, Oester. 1919, no. 12.
Erde, Deutsche. vol. 13, no. 8.
Frauenbewegung. 1919, no. 24.
Fremdenblatt Illustrated War Chronicle in English. 1917, no. 27.
Gartenstadt, Mitteilungen d. Dt. Gartenstad. etc. vol. 8, no. 11.
Hegel Archiv. vol. 3, no. 2.
Himmel u. Erde. Jrg. 27., no. 12.
Interieur. vol. 15, no. 12.
Jahresbericht, Theologisher. vol. 33.
Katholik, Der. 1918 no. 10.
Deutsche Konkurrenzen. no. 393 (vol. 33).
Marine-Rundschau. 1914 August (1920).
Marine-Zeitung, Deutsche. June 30, 1919.
Memnon. vol. 7.
Miscellanea musicae bio-bibliographica. vol. 3, no. 4.
Mitteilungen ueber Gegenstaende Artill. u. Geniewesen. vol. 48, no. 12.
Mitteilungen u. Jahrbuch d.k.k. Centralloomm. etc. vol. 16, no. 1-2.
Mitteilungen, Mineralogische. vol. 34, no. 6.
Mitteilungen a.d. Gebiete d. dt. Seewesens. 1914, no. 12.
Volkswirtschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Ungarn. 1916, no. 12.
Monatsschrift f. deutsche Beamte. end of 1919.
Monatsschrift f. Handelsrecht u. Bankwesen. end of 1919.
Monatsschrift, Oesterr, f.d. Orient. 1918 (Oct.)
Die Musik. vol. 14, no. 24.
Nachrichten K. K. Minist. d. Innern Berr. Unfall Versicherung. end of 1919.
Rundschau, Deutsche f. Geographie u. Statistik. Jrg. 37, no. 12.
Rundschau, Theologische. Dec. 1917.
Wiener Schachzeitung. 1916, no. 8.
Sitzungsprotokolle des Ständigen Arbeitsbeirathes. 1920.
Zeit. f. Gymnasialwesen. end of 1921.
Die Sozial-Versicherung. Sept. 1915.
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Libraries and Museums

By JOHN COTTON DANA

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IV. The Literature of Museum Management

MUSEUMS are much like libraries. The latter have far outstripped the former in the pursuit of public utility. Libraries began, as did museums, under a demand from scholars and a desire on the part of the rich and powerful for acquisition and preservation.

A few founders of libraries and a few librarians, several centuries ago, asked that their collections be open for general use; but not until the early years of the American Library Association, 1876 to 1895, did the wish to secure public utility lead to definite efforts to enlarge the circle of library users and to that open-access atmosphere in which the idea of service now vigorously flourishes.

The development of museum management will probably take the same course as has that of library management. The former is even now taking on quite rapidly many of the features of the latter. The librarian who examines, even slightly, the literature of museum history and museum management will almost surely find the facts to be as just stated, and will conclude that the best library method of to-day is a method which is astonishingly well fitted to become the museum method of tomorrow.

The literature of museums is meager. The American Association of Museums published the proceedings of its annual meetings in pamphlet form from 1907 to 1917, and since the latter date in a journal called *Museum Work*. These proceedings and this journal should be in every library of moderate size, and in small libraries whose towns have the question of a local museum under consideration. They can be purchased for about twelve dollars complete to date, of Harold L. Madison, editor, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Paul M. Rea, to whom all museum workers owe a large debt for his volunteer work in compiling these proceedings, prepared in 1913, 1914 and 1915, and the U. S. Commissioner of Education published, studies of the growth of a closer contact between museums and the public, under the title, "Educational Work of American Museums." Tho now seven years old they set forth admirably the present status of museum management.

A brief report on the same subject was compiled in 1914 for the Newark Museum Association by Louise Connolly and is sold for fifty cents.

Four small volumes on museum method have been written by me, and published at my own expense. I venture to mention them here because they are quite unprofitable, to me; and because in No. 1 is a list of Books and Articles on the Elements of Museum Management, and in No. 2, another list in which references to museum print are arranged under the subjects with which they deal; and because in No. 1 is a list of "Museums that can Help you"; and because they contain the observations and conclusions and forecasts of one who seems quite keenly to feel that progress in all things, and therefore in museum management, is possible only thru changes, and finds that changes in museum method are unnecessarily slow. The four books, sold by the Elm Tree Press, 14 Mt. Prospect Place, Newark, N. J., cost a dollar and a half each, or five dollars for the four. Their titles are:

No. 1. "The Gloom of the Museum. How to Remove the Gloom." With a digest of the best of the literature of museum management. No. 2. "The New Museum." On the museum as a definitely educational enterprise, with references to recent literature on this subject. No. 3. "Installation of a Speaker." One who addresses an audience should be given an appropriate setting and all the apparatus for handling manuscript or displaying objects or pictures; that is, should be as carefully "installed" as is a highly prized object in a well-conducted museum. Illustrated and with full directions for preparing needed material. No. 4. "A Plan for a Museum." A plain statement of the kind of museum that it will profit any town or city to possess.

The Final Report of the Committee (appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science) on Museums in Relation to Education, 1920, can be purchased for a few cents. It is a thin pamphlet of sixteen pages only, but is a most enlightening bit of print on museum method. Of the work of a "local museum," which these notes have chiefly in mind, it says: "The general public should look to the local museum for information on all the various activities going on around them. If they are sure of that, their powers of observation will be stimulated. They will go to the museum to learn what ought to be seen, its why and its wherefore. If they see anything new, they will

go to the museum for information. Both museum and public will thus be mutually benefited."

Of museums and schools it says: "System and purpose must govern the use of the museum by schools. The aimless wanderings of groups of children about the galleries is sheer dissipation, a nuisance to the staff and to the public A keen teacher will find something helpful even in a dead museum, and a living museum will lay itself out to seek the advice and help of teachers in the attempt to play its part in the educational service of the locality." "We may especially note the possibilities, which have so far been only slightly developed, in the provision of circulating sets of illustrative objects designed for school use. It is essential, however, that such sets should avoid the error of over-systematization, especially for use in primary schools."

I made a brief report, in 1919, on the first ten years of what I call a "group of experimental museums," under my charge as director of the Newark Museum Association. It was printed in pamphlet form under the title "The New Relations of Museums and Industries," and is sent free on request to the Association. In it is described briefly, as part of an apologia for the museum methods we have adopted in Newark, the origin and purpose of the "British Institute of Industrial Art." This organization was established during the war thru the co-operating activities of the British Royal Society of Arts, the (National) Board of Trade and the (National) Board of Education. It is now at work, holding exhibitions, bringing together artists, designers, craftsmen, manufacturers, dealers and the products of factories and of individual workers. Also it is establishing a museum, not finding in existing museums the objects and methods it needs, of the type which it finds most essential to its main purpose, which is, "To raise and maintain the standard of design and workmanship of works of industrial art produced by British designers, craftsmen and manufacturers, and for stimulating the demand for such works as reach a high standard of excellence." The existence of this organization is a powerful argument in favor of the promotion in this country of local museums of the type these notes of mine are advocating.

This quotation, from the pamphlet called "New Relations of Museums and Industries," tells of the attitude of our museum toward the schools.

"The best of museums, no matter how diligently it try to be attractive and useful, is quite minor in its influence compared with the schools. We have tried to adjust ourselves to

this fact. We have known that what we can do in the teaching line with young people should be looked on as experimental. If we are successful in discovering a few boys and girls who are born to become students, collectors and organizers in any field whatever of science, art, society or industry—and we have been remarkably successful herein, in view of our limits of income, space, equipment and staff—then we can do little more. The schools, we have a right to assume, will take advantage of our modest discoveries, and pursue them. This assumption applies also to such success as we have had in meeting the calls of teachers for objects that they can use in their classrooms to make more attractive, more easily understood and more impressive the topics their text-books expound. We lend, of objects gathered for this purpose, several thousand each year. . . . A school museum can be far more effectively and far more economically maintained as a part of a general museum of art, science and industry, than as an independent institution."

Professor William Rothenstein, principal of the English Royal College of Art, and himself an artist, recently gave an address before the Royal Society of Arts, published in its *Journal*, March 18, 1921. (Price one shilling.) The address is on "Possibilities for the Improvement of Industrial Art in England," and is of value to any student of the museum problem. In speaking of museums, Professor Rothenstein says:

"We (industrial art promoters) feel that the whole attitude of the museum has been becoming more and more of an acquisitive attitude, and less and less of a creative attitude, and one of the ways in which I believe a beginning has got to be made some day, when we have thrashed the subject out, is a complete reconsideration of the place the museum has in the community. The museum of recent years has tended more and more in the direction of the wealth collector. It has become a place whose directors try to acquire more objects than the museums of neighboring countries possess; they feel that because a thing is very rare they must find a home in their own particular museum for that most expensive of all objects, and they require ever larger sums of money for acquiring rare objects, forgetting one of the principal reasons for the existence of museums in our midst, i. e., to help creative people and the manufacturers thruout the country to solve their own difficult problems. . . .

"When we try to discover what particular purpose those museums in big cities really serve to-day, I think we shall find that my profession (the painter's) has got hold of them with a good deal of success, and that the limit of the

ideals of most of our great municipal authorities is to provide heterogeneous collections of pictures which people may look at and discuss, and in which they may possibly find some pleasure. The main object of the museum, which is really to set the old with the new, to compare the possibilities of to-day with the possibilities of the past, and the powers of contemporary craftsmen with the powers of those of the past, has not been attained—that active side of the museum has scarcely yet come into being. . . . That is the first suggestion I would put before you, the serious consideration of how the past is going to help the present.”

Lord Sudeley has published several articles in recent years advocating an increase of educational work in British museums. His last appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, and was printed in pamphlet form by Constable, London. Lord Sudeley will, I am sure, send to any inquirer a complimentary copy on request. It is an excellent statement of the shortcomings of museums, yet makes due acknowledgement of their achievements.

The Commercial Museum of Philadelphia is in many respects our most advanced institution in the museum field. It has for its “sole object the development of the international commerce of the United States. . . . It does this by encouraging individual manufacturers who are equipped to handle the business, to extend the market for their wares to foreign countries, and then by assisting them in a very practical manner in inaugurating and developing that trade. The assistance given is in the nature of live and practical information on every phase of export trade, its elementary features as well as its technicalities. . . . Its library of commerce and travel. . . is one of the most complete of its kind in the world, of great assistance to the manufacturer and business man, the general reader and investigator, and invaluable to the staff of the institution. . . The exhibits installed in the main buildings of the institution cover the commercial materials of the world, the imports and exports, and illustrate the manners and customs of foreign countries. The main purpose of these exhibits is to portray in a vivid fashion the products and peoples of foreign lands.

“There have been distributed among the schools of the state more than three thousand miniature museums, comprising commercial products, photographs, maps, etc.

“There has also been developed a system of daily illustrated lectures to the schools, delivered in the Lecture Hall of the institution by members of the staff. Free illustrated lectures on topics connected with geographical description

and travel are offered weekly during a large part of the year.”

This museum has a long list of publications, sold at low prices, many of which should be found in public libraries.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, says of itself that it is “Devoted to natural history, exploration, and the development of public education thru the museum.” Were it by any one said that “the museum of public utility” is a thing to be desired yet nowhere to be found, a sufficient answer to the statement lies in the existence and activities of this museum. Those who may be planning the humblest of museums in the smallest of communities will find in the methods of this institution, as set forth in their many publications, much information and suggestion of the greatest value; and were our largest museums, especially those of art, to adopt in a general way its methods they would vastly increase their “public utility.” Its monthly journal, *Natural History*, is attractive, popular in a good sense of the word, scientific and instructive. Its long list of publications includes much material that should be in every library and much that one beginning a study of museum method will find helpful.

“Educational Work of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia,” is the title of a pamphlet which well describes, with text and pictures, all that its title claims for it. It is Bulletin, 1920, No. 13 of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and can be bought of the Superintendent of Documents for 15c.

Bulletins or monthly publications of our art museums are attractive and in many cases of no small value to those who are interested in the fine arts. The model on which nearly all of them are based is that of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. This, like most of its followers, is chiefly concerned with acquisitions and says little of museum method. An appendix, issued at stated intervals, reports on the museum educational work with children.

The Children’s Museum of Boston publishes a bulletin on its special field. All libraries of moderate size should get for their readers at least a few of these bulletins, say, the two already mentioned, and those of the museums of Cleveland, Minneapolis, Detroit and of the Art Institute of Chicago.

The annual reports of the leading museums of the country should be found in all large libraries, and, like their bulletins, should be studied with care by those who are planning to enter on museum work.

“Institutes of Visual Instruction” is the name which, as some suggest, should be given to what

we now call museums; and with the new name goes the further suggestion that museums should live up to its demands. The suggestion has at least the value of calling attention to an important part of the work that all museums will inevitably pursue when they strive for greater "public utility." A "Course in Visual Instruction," was given, June 20 to July 29, 1921, in the summer session of the Cleveland School of Education. It was well attended by teachers and museum workers, and gave to its pupils much pleasure and profit. A report on its methods and accomplishments can probably be obtained from Harold L. Madison, Park Museum, Providence, R. I.

I hope I have made it plain that the suggestions found in these papers are not to be thought of as new. Nearly all of them were definitely

made or broadly suggested long ago. They are here repeated partly because they seem to have been heeded by the managers of a few museums only. Of the rather early pleaders for the public utility of museums, two at least should be noted:

"Essays on Museums," by Sir William Flower. Macmillan, 1898 (12s. net) contains seven essays on Museum subjects.

"Memorial of George Browne Goode," with a selection of his papers on museums, etc., being Part 2 of the Annual Report of the U. S. National Museum for 1897 (\$1.25). Dr. Goode exerted a profound influence on museum development in this country and abroad. This volume contains his "Principles of Museum Management," and his "Museums of the Future."

Where Shall the Burden Rest?

By WILLIAM E. HENRY

Librarian, Washington State University

WHATEVER the faults or failings of a democracy, it must always be held in mind that they exist in the people and that they must be cured there. Our most serious fault is indifference to individual duty—personal neglect of social welfare. These facts manifest themselves in our tendency to "let George do it," and to question, "Why does not 'someone' look after this matter?"

These thoughts come to me at this time because of the common tendency to make public attacks upon free public educational institutions, ostensibly to cut operating expense. This is clearly apparent in the public schools—in the grades, still more in the high schools, and reaching its height in state universities. It is also quite as marked in public libraries.

The attack is so specifically against all free educational institutions that it causes me to question whether there be not a concerted and well-directed, yet well-concealed, conscious opposition to free public education, because educated groups are a little difficult to manage. I can scarcely permit myself to believe what is implied in the preceding sentence yet many indications point in that direction.

Whatever the ultimate motive behind the overt acts it is clear that there is war against tax-supported educational institutions, one and all. If a well planned attack, the best time for its success has been chosen—a time of high taxes which serves as an admirable camouflage for the motive behind the movement.

If not a vicious and a concerted movement,

the period of high taxes has attracted attention to all public outlays, and the institutions here mentioned are most frequently and most readily attacked because these institutions are most apparent to all the people and the facts concerning them most readily obtained by "A Taxpayer." This individual always starts the disturbance and, when traced to his hiding, is either not a taxpayer, or is one who has legal possession of what he did not earn and who pays a considerable sum in taxes—the only social service he performs and that only by compulsion.

Our present interest is the cut being made in library budgets, whether it be a part of a general movement against education, or whether because it is a budget that is easily attacked and one that has few friends. There is much at stake in this activity, and its ramifications are in many directions. I can hope to point out but two or three of the more apparent ones.

The cutting of library budgets must lower the book supply; lower the staff members in number; or lower the individual efficiency of the staff members. It may do all these things, and probably will.

Usually any cut into a library budget strikes directly at the book fund. We must have some fairly definite number in the staff to keep the library open to its public. Certain operating expenses—heat, light, janitor service, staff—must be provided, or the institution closes its doors. Whether in the institutional library or the public library, the first cut is always on

books. Those persons who are either instinctively or traditionally library patrons will continue the use of the library with almost any cut in the book fund. These are the people who compose the bulk of library patrons—upon these the library lives.

The staff number can sometimes be cut to some degree but not much. Certain posts and positions must be *occupied*, whether *filled* or not, and the library cannot usually operate with smaller numbers. The cut, then, that remains to be made, so far as staff is concerned, is usually a cut in quality, in preparation, in efficiency. As strong members drop out for any reason their positions are filled by less well prepared, less efficient, less well paid persons. The staff deteriorates at once. The public scarcely distinguishes the difference, and the library goes on badly crippled, but not noticeably limping.

This is precisely what is happening just now in many of the larger libraries. The library is failing, but the public does not recognize the fact and it goes by slow degrees from bad to worse. Trained librarians drop out, apprentice help comes in, and the level of efficiency is lowered, professional knowledge and spirit decay. We take one more downward step, we fill once professional positions with "clerical assistants," and the profession of librarianship is dead and years of prayer and evangelization will be required to awaken the spirit that many of us have known—of a profession built upon learning and the love of learning with social welfare as its goal.

The kindly-souled, short-sighted, and missionarily inclined librarian says, in conduct, if not in words: "We librarians must keep the positions filled and the whole machine running whether we have adequate funds or not. The people have withdrawn the funds, but the people must be served as before." Thus we librarians carry the burden of public parsimony instead of throwing it back upon the people where it belongs. If the people were made to suffer for their sins, they would cease sinning. That is the theory of all punishment. But so long as librarians will act in that vicarious capacity the people move on wholly indifferent to what has happened. People are not to be censured for economizing, even if unwisely done. But if they do economize, they should not be surprised nor hurt if the results fall back upon themselves. The people have no legal nor moral right to a service that they are not willing to pay for.

I do not oppose clerical help in the larger libraries. I am quite in favor of it, and have so advocated on many occasions. There is much

work in the larger libraries, that trained and educated people cannot afford to do. However, when well prepared persons are permitted or encouraged to leave a position that it may be filled by a "clerical assistant," then the profession decays and the people will suffer—but unconsciously.

One consideration that must not be lost sight of is this very important fact. The "clerical assistant," having no preparation, no professional comprehension, or appreciation, takes no responsibility. The few real librarians remaining in the staff must assume all responsibility and not only carry their legitimate burdens, but they must assume those that belong to others. This is the load that kills.

Then what shall we do when funds are cut? The reply in brief is: Cut the service to the people just in proportion to the cut in the budget by the people. Then the burden will fall precisely where it belongs. If the funds have been cut one-sixth, for example, then cut the number of the staff accordingly, and close the library one-sixth of the time. Then shall we the people know where we are hit and how badly we are hurt. We shall find it out in no other way.

If a "clerical" can occupy (not fill) the place of a well-prepared person, it is only a question of time when most of the staff will be made up of clerical material. The cheaper will drive out the dearer here as elsewhere. This is already happening, and the devotion of years to preparation goes for naught. And yet we wonder why more people do not devote years and money to preparation, and why salaries are low.

Let us consider the following point for a moment. If our budget has been cut, say, twenty thousand dollars, and we continue to give the public, so far as it sees, just as good service as it had before, it is a tacit admission on the part of the board and the chief librarian that their administration has not been efficient. If they can give the good service for twenty thousand dollars less than before, why were they not honest enough to save the twenty thousand dollars without being driven to do so. If they might have done so and did not, then they are proved inefficient executives by their own testimony. We do not dare to give as good service for less money without the tacit admission that we are either inefficient, or dishonest. Which shall we admit? The public must see and feel that it is less well served before it can be made to believe it.

Let us consider these things carefully. The education of the public must be injured by every cut in budget else the funds have not been wisely and honestly expended. Not only

is the education of the public being injured, but the profession of librarianship, which has been built up with care and labor, devotion and sacrifice, is crumbling because the very foundations are being dug from under it, in the attempt to give to the public what it is unwilling to pay for and which it does not deserve.

We as librarians cannot carry the people's just burden—we can only deceive both ourselves and them to the injury of both, by even trying to do so.

Let us give them all they are willing to pay for. Let us not bear their burden to their injury.

Best Books of 1920 for Children

THE following table represents the vote of twelve of the leading children's librarians of the country as to the best books published in the year of 1920 for the children's shelves of a public library, the vote being based on a tentative list, selected and presented by the book selection section of the New York State Library. The titles are given in the order of number of favorable votes received by each. The sign ++ indicates books which in the voter's judgment should surely be included; + books which are good and deserving favorable consideration;— books which are judged not worthy of inclusion.

				++	+	--
11	Lofting, Hugh.	Story of Doctor Doolittle. (Stokes)	9	2	1	
11	Lamprey, L.	Masters of the guild. (Stokes)	9	2	0	
11	Nicolay, Helen.	Boy's Life of Lafayette. (Harper)	6	5	0	
11	Olcott, F. J.	Story-telling ballads. (Houghton)	5	6	0	
11	Tappan, E. M.	Hero stories of France. (Houghton)	4	7	0	
10	Colum, Pdraic.	Boy apprenticed to an enchanter. (Macmillan)	5	5	1	
10	Fabre, J. H. C.	Secret of everyday things. (Century)	3	7	0	
10	Rolt-Wheeler, F. W.	Boy with the U. S. inventors. (Lothrop)	3	7	1	
10	White, E. O.	The strange year. (Houghton)	6	4	2	
9	Lindsay, M. M.	Bobby and the big road. (Lothrop)	1	8	0	
9	Longfellow, H. W.	Courtship of Miles Standish. il. by N. C. Wyeth. (Houghton)	2	7	0	
9	MacDonald, George.	Princess and the goblin. il. by Jessie Willcox Smith. (McKay)	2	7	0	
9	Patch, E. M.	Little gateway to science. (Atlantic Monthly Press)	6	3	2	
9	Smith, E. B.	Story of our country. (Putnam)	1	8	0	
9	Yates, R. F.	Boys' book of model boats. (Century)	4	5	0	

8	Burgess, T. W.	Burgess animal book for children. (Little, Brown)	5	3	1
8	Burke, Kathleen.	Little heroes of France. (Doubleday)	3	5	0
8	Kingsley, Charles.	Westward ho! pictures by N. C. Wyeth. (Scribner)	5	3	0
8	Meador, S. W.	Black buccaneer. (Harcourt)	6	2	1
8	Phillips, E. C.	Little friend Lydia. (Houghton)	3	5	1
8	Schultz, J. W.	In the great Apache forest. (Houghton)	3	5	1
8	Thatcher, Edward.	Making tin can toys. (Lippincott)	3	5	1
8	Wallace, Dillon.	Troop one of the Labrador. (Revell)	3	5	0
7	Davies, E. C.	Boy in Serbia. (Crowell)	3	4	0
7	Knipe, E. B. and A. A. Knipe.	A Mayflower maid. (Century)	2	5	2
7	Lisle, Clifton.	Diamond Rock. (Harcourt)	3	4	0
7	Mathews, B. J.	The Argonauts of faith. (Doran)	5	2	0
7	Olcott, H. M.	The whirling king. (Holt)	4	3	1
7	Perkins, L. F.	The Italian twins. (Houghton)	4	3	2
7	Price, E. B.	Us and the bottle man. (Century)	1	6	2
7	Pyle, Katherine.	Tales of wonder and magic. (Little, Brown)	0	7	3
7	Schultz, J. W.	The dreadful river-cave. (Houghton)	1	6	0
7	Smith, N. A.	The Christmas child and other verses for children. (Houghton)	1	6	1
7	Wallace, Dillon.	The ragged inlet guards. (Revell)	2	5	0
6	Barbour, R. H. and Holt, H. P.	The mystery of the sea-lark. (Century)	2	4	2
6	Carrington, Hereward.	Boys' book of magic. (Dodd)	1	5	0
6	Dyer, W. A.	Sons of liberty. (Holt)	3	3	0
6	Eells, E. S.	Tales of enchantment from Spain. (Harcourt)	2	4	1
6	Lanier, H. W., ed.	The book of bravery. 3d ser. (Scribner)	1	5	3
6	Marshall, Archibald.	Peggy in toyland. (Dodd)	2	4	1
6	Mirza, Y. B.	When I was a boy in Persia. (Lothrop)	1	5	0
6	Payne, F. U.	Plays and pageants of citizenship. (Harper)	1	5	1
6	Polkinghorne, R. K. and Polkinghorne, M. I. R.	Toy-making in school and home. (Stokes)	2	4	0
6	Turpin, E. H. L.	Treasure mountain. (Century)	3	3	1

—New York Libraries for August.

The Decimal Classification

After some months of unavoidable delay the work of editing the Decimal Classification has been taken up by Jennie Dorcas Fellows, who will carry it on at the New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., and to whom correspondence regarding the subject matter of the work should be addressed. Orders for the volume should, however, still be sent to Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

State Appropriations for Library Purposes in 1921

THIS table is prepared as a supplement to the Review of Library Legislation in 1921, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1. The statistics in each case are furnished through the courtesy of the library agency of the state. In most states the legislature meets biennially and the amounts appropriated are for a period

department. The name in the last column also varies, as historical commission, historical department. It will be noticed that many states have liberal appropriations for this purpose, especially those which are actively engaged in collecting their war records.

The difficulty of making correct and fair com-

State	Years covered	State Lib.	Lib. Commission	State Law Lib.	Legis. Ref. Bur.	Hist. Soc.
California	2	\$304,900	—	—	—	—
Colorado	2	4,600	\$4,000	\$3,000	—	\$11,600
Connecticut	2	199,200	80,000	—	—	2,000
Delaware	2	—	5,200	2,850	—	800
Georgia	2	17,000	12,000	—	\$3,200	12,000
Idaho	1	—	11,520	—	—	—
Illinois	2	48,630	41,850	41,600	75,865	96,700
Indiana	—	80,000	42,500	22,400	64,300	30,000
Iowa	2	12,000	30,460	6,000	—	12,000
Kansas	2	28,200	13,600	2,400	12,500	34,800
Maine	2	21,500	15,965	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1	44,170	23,190	—	—	—
Michigan	2	104,440	—	—	—	31,260
Minnesota	2	—	60,000	14,750	—	80,000
Missouri	2	12,300	25,500	—	—	39,770
Nebraska	2	—	26,360	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2	35,300	6,900	—	—	1,000
New Jersey	1	20,020	45,650	—	—	—
New York	—	no report	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	2	25,000	35,000	16,060	—	53,000
North Dakota	2	—	19,100	7,750	—	17,000
Ohio	2	86,330	—	61,985	—	76,430
Oklahoma	2	22,834	38,668	—	—	19,650
Oregon	2	75,000	—	20,000	—	20,000
Pennsylvania	2	53,800	36,800	16,350	75,000	—
Rhode Island	1	6,750	16,500	8,500	5,350	2,500
South Dakota	1	8,730	9,425	4,500	—	—
Texas	2	51,463	—	19,365	—	—
Utah	—	no report	—	—	—	—
Vermont	2	36,000	19,000	—	3,600	5,000
Virginia	1	30,415	—	7,250	9,351	—
Washington	2	37,600	—	24,600	—	23,240
Wisconsin	1	16,000	51,500	—	31,000	—
Wyoming	2	15,000	—	—	—	—

of two years. In a few states the period covered by the appropriation is different, as appears in the second column. Six of the southern states had no legislative session.

In some states the state library and in others the library commission performs one or more of the functions included in the other columns. In some of the states represented under "Library Commission" the library agency has a different name, such as library division of the education

department. The name in the last column also varies, as historical commission, historical department. It will be noticed that many states have liberal appropriations for this purpose, especially those which are actively engaged in collecting their war records. The difficulty of making correct and fair comparisons by states is greatest in those states where the library agency is a division of the education department, as is the case in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Minnesota, and where the appropriations for library purposes are not definitely stated. For this reason New York and Utah state that they are unable to give their figures.

Where a column is left blank it does not necessarily mean that there is no activity of that

kind but that the work may be performed by some other department or that the person reporting did not have the information.

NOTES

Colorado. Commission, is for Traveling Library Commission; Law, is for librarian's salary. Fees from borrowers, approximating \$5,000 in two years, constitute the law book fund.

Connecticut. Commission. Of this amount \$30,000 is for school libraries and apparatus, \$35,000 for grants to public libraries and \$15,000 for the Public Library Committee of the State Board of Education.

Illinois. Also \$7200 for General Superintendent, \$11,700 for State Archives Department and \$40,750 for State Museum.

Indiana. Legislative Reference. Of this amount \$40,000 is for the preparation and publication of the Indiana Yearbook and \$4300 for agricultural statistics. The amounts for state library, law library and historical department are independent of salaries and general expenses.

Kansas. State Library. Also has \$5000 for new book stacks next year. The law library also has the exchange of the state supreme court reports amounting to \$5000 or more each year.

Maine. For other library purposes \$9300.

Minnesota. Amount given for Library Division (Commission) is an estimate. There is also an appropriation of \$6000 for traveling libraries, and \$64,000 for state library aid to schools.

North Carolina. Law Library. Includes estimate of \$2880 annually from law licenses. For rural school libraries the education department appropriates annually \$7500. Legislative reference is a department of the historical commission.

Oklahoma. Also \$10,000 for State Industrial Chemical Library.

Pennsylvania. Division of Public Records has \$23,040.

Rhode Island. Commission. \$10,500 for books for free public libraries, \$3000 toward salaries and \$3000 for traveling libraries and library visitor. The \$2500 is divided between two historical societies.

Virginia. About \$7250 spent last year on law library. \$5000 appropriated for War History Commission and \$5000 for state aid in establishing school libraries.

Washington. Of the \$37,600 the state library receives \$13,600 and traveling libraries \$24,000.

Wisconsin. The appropriations given are annual and continue until changed by the legislature, which may be for years. The Historical

Society has \$83,625 for the year ending next June and \$83,625 for the following year. It also has other sources of revenue.

Wyoming. Also has income from two land funds from which about \$10,000 was spent last year.

WILLIAM F. YUST, *Chairman,*
A. L. A. Committee on Legislation.

Children's Books and Children's Book Week

SOME ARTICLES IN CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES

Children's reading and the fall books, by Annie Carroll Moore. *Bookman*, November, 1920, p. 255-262.

High lights in children's books of 1921, by Annie Carroll Moore. *Bookman*, November, 1921. See also editorial.

A hundred books worth reading, by Heywood Broun, John Farrar, and Annie Carroll Moore. *Bookman*, December, 1921.

The charm of vacation reading, by Frances Jenkins Olcott. *Churchman*, July 9, 1921, p. 27-29.

Children's books for the vacation trunk, by Kathrine H. McAlerney. *Churchman*, July 2, 1921, p. 5 et seq.

What books I read with my children, by Howard J. Chidley. *Congregationalist*, November 11, 1920, p. 599.

Dickens, by G. Santayana. *Dial*, November, 1921. See also editorial.

Children's Book Week, November 13-19. Editorial, *Good Housekeeping*, November, 1921. Cover of this issue and of October, 1921 issue by Jessie Willcox Smith—very attractive for bulletin board or framing.

Happy is the child that is fed on books. Editorial. *Good Housekeeping*, October, 1920.

The joy of the story, by Montrose J. Moses. *Good Housekeeping*, December, 1920, p. 59. 141-142.

The child and the book. *House Beautiful*, November, 1920.

Recent books for children, by Alice Hazeltine. *Ladies' Home Journal*, September, 1920.

The new boy and the old book. *Literary Digest*, December 25, 1920, p. 30-31.

Boys and girls and their books. *St. Nicholas*, November, 1921.

LIBRARY JOURNAL, October, 15, 1920: October, 1921.

Public Libraries, November and December, 1919; January, 1920.

Publishers' Weekly, October 23, 1920; December 11, 1920 (p. 1797-1799); July 9, 1921 (p. 69-71); October 22, 1921.

New York State Library School

By JAMES I. WYER, Director

THE New York State Library School was the first institution ever established for the professional training of librarians. That it was started in 1887 at the Library of Columbia College does not mean that Columbia was deliberately a pioneer in this form of professional education nor that in any strict sense the new enterprise owed its real initiative to the college authorities. The truth is that any renown which may properly accrue to Columbia from the fact that the first library school in the world was started there, is rather thrust upon the college by the zeal and persistence of its then chief librarian, Melvil Dewey. The Library School was started at Columbia merely because Dr. Dewey happened at that time to be Columbia's librarian. It would have been started as surely wherever else he might have been. Indeed when in 1889 Dr. Dewey went to Albany as secretary of the University of the State of New York the Library School was taken over by the Regents and established at the New York State Library at Albany, with which it has ever since been closely affiliated, the Director of the State Library being also Director of the Library School.

Among those of the forty-four members of the first two classes held at Columbia College who are still active in library work are George Watson Cole, librarian for Henry E. Huntington, Annie Brown Jackson, for many years trustee of the Public Library at North Adams, Massachusetts, Ada Alice Jones and Florence Woodworth, members of the staff of the New York State Library and still connected with the faculty of the School, Frank C. Patten, for nearly twenty years librarian of Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Elizabeth G. Baldwin and Harriet B. Prescott, who have never moved from the Columbia campus and who are today respectively librarian of Teachers College and head of the catalog department in Columbia University Library, Nina E. Brown, for many years an officer of the American Library Association and now on the Harvard Library staff, Edith E. Clarke, whose pioneer work with government documents was a notable contribution to American library activity, Gardner M. Jones of the Salem, Massachusetts, Public Library and for many years treasurer of the A. L. A., Mary Medlicott, for many years with the Springfield, Massachusetts, City Library, Caroline M. Underhill, of the Utica Public Library, Dr. George E. Wire of Worcester and Ama H. Ward

of the Harris Institute, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

No mention of the early classes would be complete without a word as to Mary Wright Plummer, who, after a life devoted to library training and full of collateral activities and usefulness, too soon ended, was chosen president of the American Library Association for 1915-6.

Tho not of the first two classes there is no graduate of the school held in more affectionate regard, not alone by its alumni but by his many librarian friends, than its Grand Old Man, William R. Eastman. It is given to few to enter a new calling at fifty-five, to make a conspicuous success in it, to earn a solid reputation for authority in a special field and to give to it a generation of unbroken service. Mr. Eastman lectured on library buildings for twenty-six consecutive years at his library alma mater and for several years these lectures were given to four or five different schools each year. At eighty-five his interest in library matters is still keen.

A comfortable and attractive suite of six rooms in the New York State Education Building provides for the School of today a study room with desk space for about seventy persons, two class rooms, a seminar room, an office and a typewriting room. Besides the fully available half million volumes in the State Library, the School has extensive practice and seminar collections of its own.

It offers a two year course (of thirty-six weeks each) leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York to graduates of the School. Candidates for admission must be graduates of colleges registered with the New York State Education Department and must meet certain standards of character and fitness for the work.

The work of the first year gives a well-balanced general introduction to librarianship. The second year is devoted to further study of special subjects (in which there is a considerable range of electives offered) and to comparative study of library methods and administration. Details as to the courses of instruction appear in the School's annual Circular of Information.

Over nine hundred students have matriculated in the regular two year course, six hundred of whom are still in active service. Of these, seven hundred twenty-six have been

women and one hundred and seventy-eight men. Five hundred and thirty-six others have received training in the summer sessions which are held each year and which offer to those working in small New York libraries elementary but thorough instruction for a few weeks. For the last three or four years the summer sessions have been devoted to school library work with high school libraries especially in mind. The average annual enrollment in recent years in all courses has been between sixty and one hundred students.

Partly because it was a pioneer and partly because of its standards, it has been necessary to place special emphasis on training for administrative positions. At the same time, thorough training is given in the details and routine of the different phases of library work. Many of its former students are successfully serving as specialists in bibliography, cataloging, reference, business libraries, school libraries and other special lines. The scholarly or research side of library work is encouraged as well as the popular public library side and every effort is made to cultivate knowledge of books as well as to teach administrative methods.

The School has a national and even an international reputation and students have come to it from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. Over thirty students from Norway and Denmark have been trained here. Two or three from China have returned to enthusiastic out-post duty in that country. Its former students hold positions in an even greater range of territory and in all kinds of libraries. The outlines and published bulletins relating to the School's work are in constant request from other library schools and apprentice classes. Many of these trace their origin directly to the New York State Library School and are now or have been in charge of its graduates.

During its third of a century, the School has had but three directors and but four vice-directors, the latter having always served as its active executive officer. Its directors have been Melvil Dewey (1887-1905), Edwin H. Anderson (1906-8), James I. Wyer (since 1908) and its vice-directors Salome Cutler Fairchild (1889-1905), James I. Wyer (1906-8), Frank K. Walter (1908-1919), Edna M. Sanderson (since 1920). To Mrs. Fairchild especially, thru her long and devoted service, the School owes much in ideals, sound judgment and the development of its curriculum during peculiarly difficult formative years. Mr. Walter's years with the School were notable for abundant and inspiring teaching, for sound constructive work in keeping the School abreast of the changing

phases of library work and for a special interest and effort in business and school libraries.

Books Representing American Life Desirable for Translation into Foreign Languages

A TENTATIVE LIST COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGN BORN.

- Alcott, L. A. *Little Women*. Little.
 Antin, Mary. *Promised Land*. Houghton.
 Atherton, Gertrude. *Conqueror*. Macmillan.
 Baker and Ware. *Municipal Government of the City of New York*. Ginn.
 Bazalgette. *Life of Walt Whitman*. Doubleday.
 Beard, C. A. and W. C. *History of the American People*. Macmillan.
 Cather, Willa. *My Antonia*. Houghton.
 Churchill, Winston. *Crisis*. Macmillan.
 Clemens, S. L. *Huckleberry Finn*. *Life on the Mississippi*. Tom Sawyer. Harper.
 Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence.
 Cooper, J. F. *Last of the Mohicans*. Putnam.
 Dana, E. L., and J. F. Carr. *Makers of America*. Immigrant Pub. Soc.
 Emerson, R. W. *Essays*. Houghton.
 Fisher, D. C. *Bent Twig*. Holt.
 Fiske, J. *War of Independence*. Houghton.
 Ford, P. L. *Honorable Peter Stirling*. Holt.
 Franklin, B. *Autobiography*. Lippincott.
 Garland, Hamlin. *Son of the Middle Border*. Macmillan.
 Hagedorn, Hermann. *Boy's Life of Roosevelt*. Harper.
 Hale, E. E. *Man Without a Country*. Little.
 Harte, Bret. *Luck of Roaring Camp*. Houghton.
 Harte, Bret. *Outcasts of Poker Flat*. Ginn.
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel. *Scarlet Letter*. Stokes.
 Howells, W. D. *Rise of Silas Lapham*. Houghton.
 Hughes, R. O. *Community Civics*. Allyn and Bacon.
 Husband, Joseph. *Americans by Adoption*. Atlantic Monthly Press.
 Irving, Washington. *Sketch Book*. Putnam.
 Jackson, H. H. *Ramona*. Little.
 Jewett, S. O. *Country of Pointed Firs*. Houghton.
 London, Jack. *Call of the Wild*. *Martin Eden*. Macmillan.
 Muir, John. *Story of My Boyhood and Youth*. Houghton.
 Nicolay, Helen. *Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Century.
 Norris, Frank. *Pit*. Doubleday.
 Page, T. N. *Red Rock*. Scribner.
 Paine, A. B. *Boy's Life of Mark Twain*. Harper.
 Parker, C. S. *An American Idyll*. Atlantic Monthly Press.
 Parkman, F. *Oregon Trail*. Little.
 Poe, E. A. *Prose Tales*. Crowell.
 Poole, Ernest. *Harbor*. Macmillan.
 Porter, Sydney. *Four Million*. *Heart of the West*. Doubleday.
 Riis, Jacob. *Making of an American*. Macmillan.
 Roosevelt, Theodore. *Strenuous Life*. Century.
 Shaw, A. H. *Story of a Pioneer*. Harper.
 Stockton, F. *Lady or the Tiger*. Scribner.
 Stowe, H. B. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Houghton.
 Tarkington, Booth. *Penrod*. Harper.
 Washington, Booker T. *Up from Slavery*. Doubleday.
 Wharton, Edith. *Ethan Frome*. Scribner.
 Whitman, Walt. *Leaves of Grass*. Dutton.
 Wister, Owen. *Virginian*. Macmillan.
 Wister. *Seven Ages of Washington*. Macmillan.

Public Libraries in French Reconstruction*

BEFORE you see these pictures I should like to remind you that you are going to be shown villages which were invaded by the German army in 1914. Some of them, notably Anizy-le-Chateau, were occupied by them until the armistice. The other villages were recaptured by the French and in some cases houses were repaired, fields were cleared of the signs of battle and recultivated, and in 1918 the German army advanced again and destroyed all the work of reconstruction and left more horrible scars than had been made by the first invasion.

Several divisions of the American Army helped to recapture this section in July, 1918. The first and second divisions of the regular army and the thirty-second division of the National Guard from Michigan and Wisconsin were conspicuous in this attack, if one may judge from the numbers of graves of men of these divisions which are in the two cemeteries near Soissons.

When people so often ask me if the French express dislike of us I must answer that I have never seen the slightest sign of it, but many signs to the contrary. They are, of course, impatient with all the people who made money and lived in comfort during the war and are not now paying their share of taxation to repair its damages.

These people of the Aisne turned to the American Committee for Devastated France for help to rebuild and furnish their houses, to sterilize milk for their babies and to nurse their sick. And soon after they had a roof to cover their heads, beds to sleep in, a garden planted and a few rabbits sheltered they asked the Committee for books to read.

Miss Jessie M. Carson** was asked in June,

1920, to organize and direct libraries to serve the people in the one hundred and twenty-five towns and villages in the four cantons of the Aisne which the French government had assigned to the care of the Committee. Miss Carson had left her position in the New York Public Library early in the war to work for the National League for Women's Service, and in the Spring of 1918 went to Paris as assistant treasurer of the American Committee, which position she held until the library department was needed.

This film shows the result of only nine months work. Five libraries serve as centres for more than fifty traveling and station libraries. Three of these have been in charge of workers from the New York Public Library, Isabella M. Cooper at Blerancourt; Marian Greene at Anizy-le-Chateau, and I at Soissons. Lenore Greene, also from the New York Public Library, is in charge of the classification and cataloging of the books for all the libraries. The library buildings were built and furnished by plans and specifications made by Miss Carson who is director of the whole library system, the furniture being made from Library Bureau designs in the workshop of the American Committee at Blerancourt operated by Frenchmen, many of them badly wounded in the war. The French books were selected, bound, classified and cataloged and six French women trained to take charge of the work. One young French

*The substance of a talk explaining the film shown at the Ithaca meeting of the New York Library Association.

**Miss Carson, who is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Library School, has held positions in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the Tacoma Public Library and the New York Public Library.



THE CHILDREN'S END OF THE SOISSONS LIBRARY

woman, whose work at Soissons was brilliant, entered the New York Public Library School last month.

Altho American Library methods have never been practiced in French libraries our policies are strongly advocated by several leading libraries of France. M. Ernest Coyecgue, inspector of the libraries of Paris and of the Department of the Seine, has asked permission to include photographs of these libraries in his annual report of the work of the libraries under his direction. It is only lack of funds and trained personnel which prevent the French from furnishing as free use of books as we do in the United States.

Miss Carson showed this film and addressed the meeting of the British Library Association at Manchester on September 16th and has been asked to talk to the trustees of a fund for books for small villages in England.



all especially well qualified because of their intimate knowledge of French, acquired during their childhood in Switzerland.

ALICE KEATS O'CONNOR.

Seward Park Branch New York Public Library.

Books Popular in August

F ICTION titles most in demand in the public libraries in August, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list prepared for the October *Bookman*, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.
Joseph C. Lincoln. *Galusha the Magnificent*. Appleton.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup*. Harcourt.
Booth Tarkington. *Alice Adams*. Doubleday.
Knut Hamsun. *Growth of the Soil*. Knopf.
Floyd Dell. *Moon-Calf*. Knopf.

The titles in general literature most in demand were:

H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.
Edward Bok. *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. Scribner.
Margot Asquith. *Margot Asquith: An Autobiography*. Doran.
Frederick O'Brien. *White Shadows in the South Seas*. Century.
Lytton Strachey. *Queen Victoria*. Harcourt.
Anonymous. *The Mirrors of Washington*. Putnam.

Best sellers in fiction during the same month, according to reports prepared by seventy booksellers in fifty-seven cities for the October *Books of the Month*, were:

Sinclair Lewis. *Main Street*. Harcourt.
Dorothy Canfield. *The Brimming Cup*. Harcourt.
E. M. Hull. *The Sheik*. Small.
James Oliver Curwood. *The Flaming Forest*. Cosmopolitan.
Gene Stratton-Porter. *Her Father's Daughter*. Doubleday.

Joseph C. Lincoln. *Galusha, the Magnificent*. Appleton.

Best sellers in general literature were:
Anonymous. *The Mirrors of Washington*. Putnam.
Lytton Strachey. *Queen Victoria*. Harcourt.
H. G. Wells. *The Outline of History*. Macmillan.
Anonymous. *The Mirrors of Downing Street*. Putnam.
Frederick O'Brien. *Mystic Isles of the South Seas*. Century.

George Bernard Shaw. *Back to Methuselah*. Brentano's.



OFF TO THE STATION LIBRARIES

Assisting Miss Carson in this work are five Frenchwomen (as well as one who is spending the year in Library School). Miss Isabelle Cooper of the New York Public Library who returns to New York in November, and the Misses Marian and Lenore Greene, also formerly of the New York Public Library, and

Some Recent Reference Books

The Buffalo Foundation, *comp.* Social Service Directory of Erie County; first ed. January, 1921. Buffalo: The Buffalo Foundation, 1921. 206 p. 12°.

Includes all agencies, official and voluntary, state and federal, schools and churches, in the county containing the city of Buffalo, with addresses, officials and considerable information concerning their history, organization and function.

The Cleveland Foundation, *comp.* The Cleveland Year Book, 1921. Cleveland: The Cleveland Foundation, 1921. 311 p. 12°.

Projected as one of a series of annual summaries of events and progress in Cleveland. "As completely as possible in its condensed shape, it aims to serve all persons who need accurate and concise information about the city. This first volume includes much historical and explanatory data."

British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association. Directory of British Scientific Instruments. London: Constable & Co. 1921. 335 p. 8°.

Besides a comprehensive dictionary of terms used in the description of scientific instruments, contains a sketch of the British optical instruments industry, an account of navigating instruments, some facts about British optical glass, and notes on the work of the Royal Meteorological Society and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Illustrations of about 250 instruments.

Ratel, C. *Bibliographie Mondiale Moderne (1910-1920) de la plupart des ouvrages et documents parus durant cette époque concernant exclusivement la préparation mécanique des matériaux et minéraux et toutes branches s'y rattachant directement.* Paris: Chez L'Auteur, 1920. 344 p. 8°.

Closely classified bibliography of minerals and mining including material to be found in the books, documents and periodicals of France, America and England. Titles given in the original and in French translation. Periodical references include the approximate number of pages and illustrations. An attempt is made to give prices. Emphasis placed on the commercial side and much space given to labor conditions. The mechanical rather than the chemical aspect of mining is selected for inclusion. Indexed.

Recke, W. and A. M. Wagner. *Bücherkunde zur Geschichte und Literatur des Königreichs Polen.* Leipzig: Verlag der Deutschen Staatsdruckerei in Polen, Warschau. 1918. 242 p. 8°.

For German speaking and reading investigators of Polish history, literature, and spiritual life. Intended to supplement the work of Von Finkel and Estreicher. Preponderance of references are modern. Classified arrangement including headings on general works, political history, state development, finance, law, church, industries, and literature by periods. There is an index to authors.

Joannidès, A. *La Comédie-Française de 1680 à 1920; tableau des représentations par auteurs et par pièces.* Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie, 1921. 138 [5] p. 8°.

Lists authors whose plays have been presented at the Comédie-Française, the number of times each was produced, and the year. The second section of the work gives a table of presumed authors, collaborators, etc., and the third an alphabetical list of plays produced during this period. First edition extended only to 1900.

Wagner, Henry R. *The Plains and the Rockies; a*

bibliography of original narratives of travel and adventure, 1800-1865. San Francisco: John Howell, 1921. 4°. 193 p.

Particularly useful because of the long notes which are really a digest of the contents of the book described with an historical account of the author's mission. Attempts to be a complete bibliography of books containing personal experiences of authors between the dates given, with frequent reference to books printed after 1865. Titles are fully cataloged. Has a good index.

Thorpe, A. Winton, *ed.* *Burke's Handbook to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire*, containing biographies, a full list of persons appointed to the order, showing their relative precedence, and colored plates of the insignia. London: The Burke Publishing Company, Ltd. 1921. 704 p. 4°.

Biographies of a large proportion of the Knights, Commanders, Officers and members of the Order of the British Empire, a new order founded in 1917 primarily to reward the non-combatant war worker for distinguished service. Also includes a military branch. Since the membership of the order totals 25,419 and since it is democratic in inception, including women as well as men, the work forms a useful biographical supplement to *Who's Who*.

The Times of Ceylon Green Book; a directory of Ceylon, 1921. Colombo, Ceylon: The Times of Ceylon, Ltd., 1921. 800 p. 12°.

First issue of what is planned as an annual publication. More than a directory, since it also includes general information, institutions and clubs, and a necrology. Additional information is planned for succeeding numbers. The directory is classified to include the official and professional and mercantile classes, estates and companies, men's section, ladies' section and foreign section. Indexed.

The Times Diary and Index of the War, 1914-18. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1921. 324 p. 8°.

A good chronology and index to dates for the war period. Better for British events and participation than for the Allies. Includes peace conference and a few settlements of major importance in 1919 and 1920. Tabular appendices include casualties, British transport and troops, naval losses, airship losses, etc. Index references are to dates and consequently could be used with any newspaper or periodical.

A LIBRARY IMPOSTOR

IT has been reported to us that recently a woman presented herself at the Detroit Public Library as a Miss Kiefer saying that she was employed in the Popular Department of the Cleveland Public Library. She was described as a large woman about thirty-five years of age. She asked to be shown thru the building and the members of the staff who conducted her about decided, in the course of their conversation with her, that her claim to connection with the Cleveland Public Library was doubtful.

As no person answering to the description of her is, or has been, connected with the Cleveland Public Library, this statement is made to guard other libraries against this mysterious visitor.

LINDA A. EASTMAN.

*From Carl L. Cannon's List of Reference Books prepared for the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1921



HOW shall a librarian prove to the public and especially to the taxpayer that more rather than less money is needed from year to year by the library? It is a serious and very general problem, for which Dr. Bostwick has one answer and Mr. Henry another. The former urges that when revenue is cut under present conditions, the librarian and his staff do their best to give the same public service as before. The latter urges that the need of funds should be turned into an object lesson by diminishing library facilities proportionally when revenue is cut. The latter course is not without serious objection. To reduce quality of service would be unfortunate indeed. On the other hand, to require members of a staff, already worked to capacity, to nerve themselves to work beyond normal power, would automatically lower the quality of work and produce unfortunate permanent conditions. Perhaps the best way out is either to close one or more branches or to lessen the number of hours, or close the library one day in the week so that without diminishing the quality of service, the public is definitely notified that it cannot get more than its money's worth by overworking the library staff. To diminish the amount spent for books is by no means a wise course as in this way the library promptly deteriorates in quality. In every live library field, demand and the need of supply, tend to increase doubly, first with the growth of population and secondly with the amount of work per capita of population as an improving library service reaches a larger proportion of the community.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE endeavor to prevent waste in the government service by avoiding duplication of bureaus doing like work, of which there are scores scattered thru the different departments, is closely connected with the work of the Re-classification Commission and represents one of the best tendencies of the times. For instance, it is proposed to reshape the Interior Department into a Department of Public Works, centralizing all constructive divisions under a capable engineering head, and leaving such agencies as the Bureau of Education to go elsewhere, as in this case, in a proposed Department of Education. A current suggestion is that

all scientific work should be brought under the Smithsonian Institution, which is really a governmental service despite its name. At once the problem of cross lines in systematic classification which puzzles the catalogers confronts the reorganizers. The promoter of the last named plan proposes to include the Library of Congress, the Reclamation Service and many Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture into a scheme which would be as incongruous as the present lack of system. The Bureau of Standards is properly a scientific department, but the national library could not properly be subordinated in this wise. Librarians should keep themselves informed on the development of all these schemes for federal reorganization, since their calling makes them more or less experts in such matters.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IN connection with the proposed repeal of the manufacturing clause in the Copyright Code, the question of permitting importations of copyrighted books has come very much to the front. The American Publishers' Copyright League which now merges itself into the National Association of Book Publishers, passed as its last act a resolution calling for the repeal at the same time of the clause (Section 31 D of the current code) permitting incorporated institutions and individuals to import single copies of a copyrighted work without the assent of the copyright owner. This is on the ground that since copyright involves the exclusive right to sell for a specific territory, the right to import lodges with the copyright proprietor. Librarians have felt, to the contrary, that a library using public funds and serving the public ought to be able to import an English edition of a work copyrighted in this country, provided it is an authorized edition which recognizes the author's right to receive compensation for his book. It is probable that publishers will confine any effort to secure repeal of these exceptions to that giving individuals that privilege, but it is necessary that librarians should be on the alert to preserve their present rights, and doubtless the committees on Book-buying and on Federal Relations will show their usual vigor in combating this encroachment upon the present system.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Cataloger with twenty years of valuable experience in New England, desires position as librarian or assistant librarian. Address V. E. 17, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Cataloger, library school graduate with two years' college work and six years' experience in public college and special libraries, wants position in New York City. Address C. H. 18, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

College graduate with year's course in library science, one year's experience in Peabody College Library, also experience in Alabama State Normal School Library, desires position. Address Anne Dudley Gibbs, Grenada, Miss.

Library school graduate with six years experience in a responsible executive position desires to make a change. Work with children and schools preferred. Address C. C. 17, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, experienced in public, financial and corporation libraries and in research work, desires position in business or special library in New York City. Address W. 17, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with one year's training and fifteen years' experience—8 in public and 7 in industrial library work, would like to hear of an opening in public or special library. Address E. M. P. 18, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Experienced cataloger with library school training wishes responsible position as head cataloger or work with Government documents. Language equipment: Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian. College library preferred. Address X. Y. 18, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, position as librarian. College and library school, man with seventeen years' library experience. At present employed as assistant librarian in large library. Reason for change desirous of opportunity to assume full charge. Address P. R. 18, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library school graduate, for past three years in charge of college library in middle west, desires to change location to south or east. Prefers college, reference or museum position.

Is also graduate of Boston Art Museum School. Address I. F. S., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Part time educational or literary work solicited by young man. Seven years publishing, library, and bookstore experience, including book production and distribution, printing, editorial work and research, cataloging and indexing, compiling lists, etc. Especially familiar with educational systems and service. Address S. L. 18, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, by special librarian and filing expert with fifteen years experience, position as business librarian, or charge of extensive filing bureau. Public library work would be considered. Can give the highest references to any concern or institution desiring a live man with special adaptation for his work. Address C. A. C., Box 224, Great Kills, Richmond Borough, New York City.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, general assistant for six months work in Public Library, Tampa, Fla., beginning December 1st. Helen Virginia Stelle, librarian.

Wanted, library school graduate as assistant in technical library. Salary depending on experience. Address: Library, New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa.

Wanted, by the Vermont State Library, Montpelier, Vermont, an experienced cataloger. Salary satisfactory. Address State Librarian, Montpelier, Vermont.

Wanted, cataloger for college library. Both college and library school training required. with small minimum of practical experience. Salary \$1400—\$1600 to start, with annual increase to \$2400. Address, Library of the College of the City of New York, 139th St. and Convent Avenue, New York City.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for statistician at \$3600—\$5000 a year. Competitors will not be required to report for examination, but will be rated: Education, 30 weights; Experience, 40 weights; Publication, report or thesis, 30 weights. Applicants should apply at once for form 2118, stating the title of examination desired, to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Receipt of applications closes November 1st.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on November 17, 1921.

The entrance salary within the range stated (\$900 to \$1400) will depend upon the qualifications of the appointee. All citizens of the United States who meet the requirements, both men and women, may enter this examination. Competitors will be rated on the following subjects: 1. Library economy, 20 weights; 2. Cata-

logging, classification, and bibliography, 30 weights; 3. Modern languages, 15 weights; 4. Education and experience, 35 weights. Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired (Library Assistant) to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Atlanta School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BIEN, Corabel, reference and periodical librarian of the University of Oregon library resigned recently to spend a year in travel and study.

HEMPHILL, Helen E., librarian of the Engineering Department Library of the Western Electric Company, New York, is now making a comprehensive study of the Engineering Department files preparatory to correlating the central engineering index with the library service.

HERD, Mary I., formerly of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has joined the staff of the Cleveland Public Library as library statistician.

JENNINGS, Jennie Thornberg, assistant librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library has been appointed acting librarian.

JOHNSTON, W. Dawson, since 1914 librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library, has upon nomination of the Executive Board of the A. L. A., been appointed by the Trustees of the American Library in Paris, Inc., librarian of that library, and will take office early in November.

KATZ, Louise W., 1902-03 N. Y. S., has resigned as reviser in the catalog department of

the University of Minnesota Library. Miss Katz returns to California, and will join the catalog staff of the Leland Stanford University Library.

PORCHER, Anne Allston, 1910 D., formerly assistant librarian of the Clemson College Library and later in the library of Debarcation Hospital no. 52, at Richmond, Va., appointed librarian of the Charleston (S. C.) Museum, will have charge also of the Children's Room of the Museum.

POWLISON, Edris, 1916 R., appointed assistant librarian in the library of Price and Waterhouse Company, public accountants, New York City.

PROUTY, Gratia L., has been placed in charge of the Engineering Department Library of the Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West Street, New York City. Genevieve Pratt has recently joined the staff of the Library.

SISLER, Della J., is now giving her full time to instruction in cataloging and classification to the University of California library practice class.

STEEL, Evelyn, librarian of the Oakland Technical High School, is giving the courses in book selection to the University of California library practice class.

Members of the Class of 1921 of the University of California Courses in Library Practice have been appointed as follows: Marian F. Anderson and Rachel A. Look, California State Library; Bertha O. Biernath, Standard Oil Library, San Francisco; Dorothy Deming, acting librarian, University Farm, Davis; Helen Downs, Mina E. Keller, Anna P. Kennedy, Mary H. Sterrett, assistants Fresno County Library; Lois C. Howe, Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco; Nellie L. Stiles, Kern County Library; Evangeline W. Thurber, Department of Education Library, University of Chicago; Esther Hahn, Deborah King, Ivander MacIver and Katharine Wickson are all at the University of California Library and Florence A. Rhein at the Oakland Public Library.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Twenty-first annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Eagles Mere, September 27-29, 1921.

Isabel McC. Turner, president, in the opening address said that the Association had been founded by idealists—people who considered service above self. She urged that “service,” which has always been the keynote of the Association, should continue to be held above self and should not be commercialized.

Daniel Casey, director of Field Service Bureau, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, gave an able address on “Some New Aspects of Civic Co-operation,” emphasizing the possibilities of a close co-operation between chambers of commerce and libraries—two organizations which seek the greatest good for the community—emphasizing the point that “taxation properly applied is an investment, not an expenditure.”

The second day opened with an address by Adeline B. Zachert, on school libraries. Miss Zachert gave a resumé of the work that has been done by the Pennsylvania School Libraries Department, and outlined programs to be carried out, so as to meet the need of a “book laboratory” in every school.

Mary L. Titcomb, in an illustrated lecture on county libraries proved to us that the county library is the most economic and efficient form of book distribution and its possibilities are bounded only by appropriations and vision.

The afternoon was given over to round-tables conducted by Ada F. Liveright, Adeline B. Zachert and Edith Patterson. In the educational section Elizabeth Gendell spoke on “How to Teach the Use of School Libraries to Pupils in the Grades.” In the Philadelphia Normal School instruction in the use of the library begins in the kindergarten with a library game. Lessons with books begin in third grade and are continued thruout the grades so that the boys and girls will enter high school with a library habit already formed and some knowledge of the use of reference books. In the Normal school conference the teacher-librarian courses to be given at Millersville and Kutztown were outlined. In the children’s section Miss Patterson in a clever and amusing address pointed out that a children’s library without a children’s librarian is “neither practical nor possible.”

“The Living Poetry of the United States” was the subject of a lecture by Charles Wharton

Stork on Wednesday evening. Dr. Stork spoke first of the experiment in free verse which originated in the United States with Walt Whitman, and then discussed briefly new popular poetry, the imagists and religious poetry.

The meeting closed on Thursday morning with an address by William R. Watson on “Certification and What It Means.” Mr. Watson presented arguments both for and against certification and discussed the boards that would have it in charge showing that a national board would be more advantageous than state boards.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Anna A. MacDonald, Library Extension Division, Harrisburg; vice-president, Grace Steele, Bradford; secretary, Margaret Carnegie, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Alice Willegerod, Hazleton.

INEZ CRANDLE, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS’ ASSOCIATION

AT the teachers’ institute of Kane and Kendall counties, held at Elgin, Ill., a small group of High School Librarians formed themselves into an association to be known as the Northern Illinois High School Librarians Association.

Carrie Niliford, librarian of the Elgin High School, was elected president and Ethel F. Edes of the Lyons Township High School, secretary. For further particulars write to

ETHEL F. EDES, *Secretary.*

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IN place of the usual meeting in the State, the Montana Library Association held a short session on September 2nd in connection with the 1921 gathering of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in Spokane, Washington. Eleven librarians from Montana attended the meeting, which was held at the North Central High School, Mrs. Henry E. Garber, Jr., of Billings, presiding. Sabra Nason, of the Umatilla County library, Pendleton, Oregon, gave an informal talk on the county library system of Oregon.

Following a general discussion of library conditions in Montana, it was agreed to continue efforts to secure adequate support for a library school in the state. It was voted that the officers of the Association continue in office until the next meeting.

LUCIA HALEY, *Secretary.*

"LIBRARY WEEK" AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at Cornell University, Ithaca, during the week of September 12th, Prudence Risley Hall, as in 1914 housing the guests. There was a registration of two hundred and fifty.

At the opening session, under the presidency of Willard Austin, librarian of the University, welcome was extended by Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey, who spoke briefly of the librarian's rôle as a book distributor, and by Dean Thomas Frederick Crane who told of some of the more notable treasures of the Dante collection in the Cornell Library and of some of the principal items in the exhibit, which was open during the entire week at the Library. Further welcome came from Professor George Lincoln Burr who on the following evening spoke entertainingly on some of the book treasures of the University Library, and pointed out how a careful librarian can often preserve for the world a book which has become valuable due to marginal and other notes therein. Dr. Burr was at home at the Library every afternoon to show to visitors the rarities mentioned and many others.

NATIONAL AND STATE CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Dr. C. C. Williamson in his presidential address on "Professional Standards" discussed certain aspects of the proposed national certification scheme for librarians, which is to be one of the principal topics for discussion at the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. He spoke particularly of the need for high standards if the national voluntary certification system is to fulfill its purpose and if library work is to take its rightful place with other so-called learned professions.

Special attention was given to the relation of national certificates to library school credentials. "There is evidently a strong feeling on the part of many members of our Library Associations," said Dr. Williamson, "that the label of the library school gives to the individual who wears it too great an advantage over his untrained colleagues, an advantage which neither his ability nor the character of his work justifies." He pointed out that the plan presented by the A. L. A. committee on national certification has been specifically designed to give full professional recognition to capable and successful workers who lack library school training or formal training of any kind.

The Library Workers Association, it was asserted, would accomplish more in aiding its members to overcome their disadvantage in com-

petition with library school graduates by promoting certification and opportunities for training in service than by conducting an employment bureau.

Continuing the discussion of certification on Tuesday morning, Anna G. Hall said that the main point of difference between the New York State legislation for certification and that of other states is that in New York the grading is in the hands of the Regents. Terms of grading are still under discussion.

Regarding national certification Dr. Shearer suggested the postponement of the granting of the higher certificates, so as to give notice of the scheme of requirements, as is done in the medical and dental professions. The lowest certificate might be granted immediately to all who qualify, the class two certificate might then be awarded after five years, and no certificate of the highest class be given until ten years have elapsed. In this way opportunity would be given to all to qualify together and those unwilling or unable to qualify could drop out. President Williamson pointed out that ten years is a long time and that it would be difficult to arouse interest in a scheme to take effect so far off, and that furthermore, certification of the professions referred to by Dr. Shearer is obligatory, whereas this proposed for librarians is merely voluntary.

WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN

A morning's discussion of library work with the foreign-born, presided over by Esther Johnston of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, was pleasantly opened by a brief talk on "The Artistic Contribution of the Czechoslovaks to American Life" by Teresa Prochazka who wore the Czech national costume and sang several of the songs of the peoples living in the new Republic. Too often, Miss Prochazka said, these artists are classed as German due to the fact that German publishers first made their work known. Among the most important are:

Wood Engravers, Etchers, etc. Rud. Ruzicka, who is "without a peer in the United States as a wood engraver," and who will have an exhibit this autumn; J. C. Voudros, professor at Wentworth Institute, Boston—known for his war posters; Svoboda: Emanuel Nadberry, for twenty-five years illustrator for the *New York Herald*; Jan Matulka, who was awarded the Pulitzer prize at the Academy of Design; and Alfons Mucha, who held exhibits in New York and Chicago some months ago.

Writers. Alois Jirosek; Bozena Nemcova Machar; Vrchlicky.

Musicians. (It is thru music that the Czechoslovaks are mostly known in the United

States). Bedrich Smetana, whose symphonic works are given by good orchestras thruout the United States, and whose opera "The Bartered Bride" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House about nine years ago; Antonin Dvorák; Zelenko Fibich; Vitezslav Novak, who represents modern Czech music, and Emmy Destinn, of the Metropolitan Opera House, Otokar Sevcik of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Jan Kubelik and Erika Morini.

"To love, understandingly and genuinely, the soul of America," said in part Dr. Henry Newman of the Brooklyn ethical culture society, "one must know at first hand the ideals which it has seen fit to set forth in the beauty of song and story. The immigrant's attachment to his native land is a matter of spiritual associations; it is an affair of memories of folk-lore, legends, songs, poetry, traditions, of fun, of romance, of pride in a certain national or racial nobility. It is always about these ideal things that the warmest feelings center. . . . To make real the impulses by which typical Americans have been moved "the foreign-language press can perform a notable service by printing from day to day the best American literature in translation. Eventually of course the immigrant should learn to read and speak English. His children do this gladly. They go to the public library. It would be excellent for the parents to go also. In the meantime, why not make use of the newspapers which the foreign-born now read? Few instruments can be found so effective for winning them over to a genuine attachment to the ideals of our republic. No allegiance is so strong as that which is won on its own merits without being forced."

Alice O'Connor told interestingly of the cooperation between associations and individuals of the Czecho-Slovakian nationalities—speakers, artists, musicians—in building up the book, print and music collections of the Webster Branch of the New York Public Library (Zaidee Griffin, librarian) which serves a large Czecho-Slovak population on the upper east side of Manhattan. The book collection carefully conserved during the war and added to recently numbers now about nine thousand, giving service which is a happy link between the old world homes of these peoples and the new.

Following came discussion of a tentative list of books illustrating American life and suitable for translation into foreign languages. This list, selected by the Committee on Work with the Foreign-born (Esther Johnston, New York Public Library, Chairman) is given in full elsewhere in this number and the committee will welcome criticism and suggestions.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

"County Libraries" was the topic of the Wednesday afternoon session, presided over by Margery C. Quigley of the Endicott Public Library. The chairman read abstracts from the county library law recently passed by the New York Legislature (see LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1, p. 693-694) and drew attention to material useful to those interested in county library work: posters and illustrated folders to be obtained from the A. L. A. and an article by Julia Wright Merrill in the July *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* on what to read on county libraries; and asked that clippings, telling of work done in establishing county libraries, be sent to A. L. A. headquarters for the use of other workers in this field. A short paper by Milton J. Ferguson contrasted the well-to-do small city library relying entirely on its own resources with a town library with limited funds functioning efficiently as part of a county system.

Mary L. Sutliff of the New York Public Library School then outlined the requisites for the county librarian: a strong adaptable body capable of long endurance; considerable executive ability for the organization of what is often a complicated piece of work; knowledge of the country to be covered—the granges, the schools, the churches and other organizations; familiarity with library methods, so that technique takes its proper place as the servant and not the master; an intelligent love of books, especially children's literature, and a love and understanding of people.

Following, Mrs. Kate D. Andrews, librarian, and Mrs. George Diven, trustee, of the Elmira Public Library, told of "Campaigning for a County Library in Chemung County," in accordance with the new county library law (tho Ezra Cornell, as Irene Earll pointed out, endowed a county library in Ithaca for Tompkins County, so that the Tompkins County work antedates both that of Van Wert and of Hagerstown.) One-half mill is proposed as an issue for the next election of county supervisors.

The last contribution was a paper on "The County Library and Its Branches" by Anna G. Hall, showing how Minerva County, a "typical" county of 600 square miles with a population of 50,000 and an assessed valuation of about fifty million dollars and having in existence various independent libraries, established a county library system, and how the local libraries lost nothing in the way of initiative or local pride and interest but benefited greatly in administration thru freedom from much annoying detail.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN FRANCE

John Adams Lowe presided over the evening session, which opened with the running of a

two-reel film showing nine months work of the libraries established by the American Committee for Devastated France.

Mrs. Jennie B. Tracy of Highland Falls, who was directrix of personnel for the Committee, told something of the Committee's early work in this region during the period when shelter, utensils and farm stock were the greatest needs and of the welfare work following which the library service formed a part.

Alice Keats O'Connor of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, who had charge of the Soissons library, explained many of the details shown in the film, which is to be shown at several of the state library associations' meetings during the autumn. A resumé of Miss O'Connor's talk is given elsewhere in this number.

BOOK REVIEWING

Book Reviewing was then interestingly discussed by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review of the New York Evening Post*. Dr. Canby said in part:

"Without question a literary review of the first order can now be successfully edited in the United States, provided the necessary support is forthcoming. If it can be done only at a loss, the time is not ripe; but in my judgment the time is ripe. My experience so far has shown that we have an abundant supply of thoroly competent critics who are available; and in some respects an American review is better able to secure for its criticism the best books in all languages than is a European magazine.

"What should be the character of such a review? It should I think review all books not extremely technical or merely trivial. It should provide the accurate facts about books, coupled with definite opinions as to their value. If this is done in brief reviews, librarians apparently would be satisfied. But I believe that the facts about books are not in themselves sufficient without critical background. This background must be provided by essays, lengthy reviews, and articles which, so to speak, feel the pulse of contemporary literature and the intellectual movements of the time. Such criticism the American public needs as much as, and probably more than, facts. And librarians need it too. They, with teachers and booksellers, are the most direct mediation between the author and his public. They must know more about a book than what is in it.

"Such a critical review should be regarded as a liaison between the librarian and the public. It should be read and criticised by the first and its ideas, and whenever possible the paper itself, passed on. For vigorous reading depends upon a mind that is stimulated and made dis-

criminating, and in the infinitely extensive world of books, only a magazine can satisfactorily discharge the office of general critic and interpreter.

"In *The Literary Review of The New York Evening Post* it is our desire first of all to establish better standards of criticism and more reliable criticism; next, to cover the whole field of important books, giving the facts at least about each significant book. We believe that both objectives can be held in view at once, but full attainment of the latter must wait upon the proof of support. In the meantime, we can begin by supplying the needed criticism, and at least reviewing more books more accurately than any general American review has attempted in the past; and thus make an honest bid for the interest of librarians."

TRAINING FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The growing need of trained school librarians was pointed out by Martha C. Pritchard, librarian of Teachers College, Detroit. The N. E. A. Library Department advises two trained librarians for normal schools with more than three hundred students, and there are over three hundred normal schools thruout the country; in some states which have declared for trained high school librarians there are some hundreds of high schools; and certain cities, Detroit for example, aim at having a trained librarian for each elementary school. To meet this need some of the library schools have given courses in school work, but few students have specialized in this line; some normal schools have offered elective teacher-librarian courses, and a study of the subject has been made by a committee of the A. L. A. School Librarians Section as the result of a conference held in New York last year. The results of this study summarized by Marion Horton will shortly be given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. At the Swampscott Conference this Section recommended that a letter explaining a proposed plan of training be sent to the library schools and their neighbor-colleges, with a request for information as to how far cooperation is possible or advisable. The Section recommended also certain modifications in the school libraries courses.

LIBRARY WORK WITH INSTITUTIONS

The report of the Committee on Libraries in Institutions, presented by Florence Bradley of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, spoke of the need of broadening the scope of this work, of giving more attention to the institutional problems of public libraries, rather than merely to the problems of the institutional library. Until more institutional libraries can be organized and developed, public libraries must carry the burden of the local needs, and the public librarian must extend not

only material help but also moral support in the setting up of library standards for the institution.

Many libraries are extending definite forms of service to local institutions. Mary J. Thackeray told of how the Brooklyn Public Library is extending library service to prisoners. A paper by Miss Thackeray on this subject will be given in an early number. Miss Baumler told of work in Utica Hospital, where there is a library open all the time to nurses and once a week to patients. In this hospital an appropriation for a librarian's salary is asked for each year, but so far without success. The Syracuse Public Library, as reported by Miss Lane, distributes framed pictures to the city hospitals.

THE ENRICHMENT OF RURAL LIFE

The problem of the enrichment of the life of the rural population was presented by three speakers. Professor George A. Works outlined a unit for rural school administration, aiming at the provision of (1) elementary schools as fully equipped to meet the needs of the country child as are the city and village schools to meet those of the urban child, having well-qualified teachers, professional supervision and adequate buildings and equipment; (2) high school education for every child while living in his own home; and (3) adult education thru reading circles, lectures and library facilities. At present the three units of rural school administration are the district, the township and the county, but Dr. Works pointed out that it seemed as if in New York State there would be a distinct gain by developing a unit based on the communities already existent in the state and constituting the economic, social and religious centers for the rural population. "In addition, each of these units should be made large enough, so that there is something in the way of high school education available within its boundaries. In many cases this will undoubtedly be only a high school of junior grade. Within these primary units would be attendance districts, with such elementary school facilities as would meet the needs of the younger pupils. . . ." In order to arrange for adequate supervision, it would be necessary to group these primary units together, and in determining the boundaries of both the primary and secondary units, such political divisions as the township and the county would be ignored unless they coincided with the boundaries of the natural units.

Dean Arthur R. Mann outlined Some Bases of Agricultural Progress, showing how increased agricultural production upon which industry depends is in turn dependent on education.

Mrs. Albert Smith, state leader of the home

bureau organization, told of the methods of organization of the farm and home bureaus thruout the state and some of the results obtained, and pointed out that librarians could contribute not a little to the life of the farm worker, and especially of the farm woman, who, in her capacity as cook, marketer, laundress, seamstress, governess, cleaner, practical nurse, hotel keeper, poultry-garden-and-dairy-worker, and general manager, earns (but seldom gets) about \$83 a week. And the farm dwellers will welcome the librarian's contribution. "If you want," said Mrs. Smith, "the organized help of about one hundred thousand of New York's leading farmers and home makers, I dare to prophesy that the cause of more and better books more available, promised in the plans for county libraries, would appeal to the county farm and home bureaus as another avenue lending aid in public service."

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK STATE

At the Friday morning session, presided over by Paul M. Paine, William F. Yust enumerated the chief points of this year's library legislation in New York State. Mr. Yust's more extended summary of these points will be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 1, p. 687-690; 693-4; and in the present number 845-846.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Mary Aileen Ahern then opened the discussion of recruiting for librarianship. Miss Ahern said in part: "In recruiting for library service, librarians need to be careful that the pleasure and profit in library service promised are at least equal to the expectations aroused in the candidates." Attention should be paid to the physical and mental fitness of the recruit, and it should be remembered that "no amount of delight in reading, comely geniality, or even desire to please, will make up for lack of real scholarship." The war conditions are largely to blame for the scarcity of good workers, a good share of the blame must be laid upon head librarians, who expect their staffs to work for less than a living wage, and especially upon those "who are willing to accept advancements in their own salaries . . . while refusing a much smaller and much more necessary advance to members of their staffs. . . . There is no question that if the head librarians of the country took the same interest in the salary schedules of their libraries that the school principals and superintendents have taken in the salaries of their teaching staffs, the results would be more to the credit of all concerned. . . ."

Edward F. Stevens spoke briefly of the obligation of the library schools to select only the best people for the profession, quoting the report of the New York State School that libra-

rianship is too easy to get into and giving some pitiful lay conceptions of the profession. Florence Overton spoke of recruiting methods and results in the New York Public Library, which has found the high school a poor hunting-ground for assistants of permanent value but which has found college students interested in summer substitute work which will doubtless in many cases lead to a joining of the ranks. The Brooklyn library as reported by Mary Case-major has had similar experience.

What constitutes an attractive field vocationally considered, and how far these conditions are met in New York State was the topic dealt with in Anna G. Hall's paper. The essential points are: many and frequent openings, allowing for variety of experience and for increase in responsibility and remuneration, recognition of training and experience, opportunity for leadership and display of initiative and for pleasant social and intellectual life, and, finally, adequate salary.

Cities with a population of from 10,000 to 50,000 should afford the best field. In New York State there are forty-eight third class cities, and of these two have no library while one is just opening a library. One library has an income of \$1.30 per capita, two have 50 cents, seven have 40-48 cents, six have 30-36 cents, thirteen have 20-29 cents, nine from 10-19 cents, two have 5 cents, one has 4 cents and one has 2 cents per capita.

Of the chief librarians in these libraries, twenty-one are without college or library training, three have college, but no library training, while of the staffs, only six members have had library training and this includes summer courses.

There are twenty-eight librarians having salaries under \$1200, three of whom have had a year's training, six a summer course, and nineteen no training; seventeen have salaries over \$1200, four of these having a year's training, eight a summer course and five no training; three have salaries of over \$2000. Of the four hundred and twenty-five village librarians in the State, eighteen have attended summer school and fourteen have had regular library school training.

Better conditions will doubtless be brought about by a combination of school library and public library salary for one trained person, and by the establishment of county libraries.

"The Library Workers Association," wrote in part its executive secretary, Marian C. Manley, "thinks of the business of recruiting for library work and of the work of an employment bureau in much the same light. Both involve putting the people best fitted for certain kinds of work in

touch with the opportunities along those lines. The Association's idea is to present library work as a field offering many opportunities to the mentally alert, when that quality is combined with broad interests, a background of general culture, and some degree of forgetfulness of self in favor of devotion toward the common good. When we meet possessors of these qualities, regardless of their college or professional training, they are shown the opportunities in library work together with the means by which they may acquire additional formal training and education while engaged in the work. These people, when discovered, should be urged to go into the profession. The necessity for professional training should not be dwelt upon to the discouragement of good material. The library schools graduate only a limited number of people each year—not enough to fill the many thousand positions in the profession. In the meantime, they must be filled. Let us urge college students to take summer work in libraries; young people leaving college to consider the library field and others of like qualifications to come into the profession. When opportunities for professional training are more accessible the inducements for good people to enter the profession will be notably increased. Often in the past good material has been rejected because of a lack of formal equipment and others naturally less gifted have been accepted with the letter of professional training, but without the spirit. Librarians need to know whether the proposed assistants are fitted to do the particular jobs that they wish done. How many of them ask questions that will produce answers giving some insight into the applicant's capacity for clear thought and direct action? Are assistants asked what opportunities they see in the positions?

"After all, the number of degrees taken is not what makes for success in library work, but the individual's ability to see opportunities and take them, and to win friends for herself and the library. Additional education and professional training may be acquired, provided the qualities are the right kind. That is what we must remember when recruiting for library service."

SCHOLARSHIP DINNER

Paul M. Paine presided at the scholarship dinner on Wednesday evening when Azariah Smith Root made an address on the responsibilities of librarianship as a profession: the obligation to bring the right people into the profession, to educate them so as to fit them for seizing the opportunities for progress which the profession should increasingly offer, and to give expression to appreciation of good work done—an appreciation of which the Association's scholarship scheme is a happy example to be

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followed by other groups. In this connection Professor Root announced that the Ohio Library Association has in hand \$500 for a scholarship fund.

The following are the scholarship winners:

Class A. (Less than 500 Population). Mrs. Maud R. Squires, Livonia; Florence E. Hawley, Sherman; Esther Smith, Lisbon.

Class B. (Between 1,000 and 2,000 Population). Mrs. C. B. Rogers, Randolph; Christina McLennan, Fayetteville; Adelaide E. Harrington, Sherburne.

Class C. (Between 2,000 and 5,000 Population). Mrs. Alma D. Custead, Patchogue; Harriet B. Corson, Palmyra; Edna J. Dinwiddie, Bath.

Class D. (Between 5,000 and 10,000 Population). N. Louise Ruckteshler, Norwich; Mrs. Louise VanDuser, Newark; Marcia Dalphin, Rye.

At Large. Ella E. Pease, Norwood; Helen Marjorie Beale, Sherrill; Ruth B. Drake, Chazy.

THE LIBRARY TRUSTEE

The rôle of the library trustee in the development of the Oneonta Public Library was told on Thursday evening by Professor Arthur M. Curtis of the Normal School, Oneonta.

FOLK LORE IN HISTORY

A talk on folk-lore in history by Augustus H. Shearer opened the last evening session. Scientific history, the history written for the last fifty years, with its exhaustive investigation of sources has resulted in the writing of monographs on smaller fields, discrediting many of the stories which previously passed current as history and which, while not fact, help to interpret history. Among examples given were the stories of Charlemagne, of William Tell, of Jefferson, and the hatchet story from Weems' account.

MOTION STUDY IN LIBRARIES

The last paper was an introduction by Frank B. and Lillian M. Gilbreath* to motion study in libraries as a means of eliminating waste. To avoid repetition the authors referred the audience to their published works and proceeded to the explanation of the process charts: the functional chart which records the division of the work of the library into functions and the organization chart which records the members of the staff and their relation to each other. Process charts made in connection with a preliminary survey at the Engineering Societies Library were shown. Recommendations were made: To library associations, to undertake the promulgation of standards for measuring or testing activities and for providing for the universal use of the best standards available; to library schools, intensive preparation of special students to apply to libraries the science of management; to libraries, appropriations for such work; to librarians, the recording of work done and the finding out of the best practice known;

*Frank B. Gilbreath, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Montclair, N. J.

and to all associated with library work welcome to any who offer help. In this connection the authors offered, not only their own services, but felt free to "pledge the Management Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Industrial Engineers and perhaps the Committee on the Elimination of Unnecessary Fatigue as having already collected available data and the Taylor Society wherever their members are . . . as subject to call in library work."

RECREATION

The afternoons were left free for recreation, which was offered in great variety—a hike thru the Ithaca gorges, a boat ride on Lake Cayuga, a motor trip to Enfield Falls by invitation of the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce, and a drive thru Watkins Glen. The Dante sixcentenary exhibition at the Library attracted many visitors, as did also the White collection, many of the treasures in which were shown for an hour each afternoon by Prof. Burr. Food fit for the gods was "Eggs": A Play in Two Breaks, scrambled by William B. Gamble and served by a cast from the staff of the New York Public Library—a near tragedy with a happy ending—in which the youthful enthusiast who sacrifices comfort and a position on the staff of "Hammond's" (Succulent Scrapple makers) for that of page at the public library (and without library training, too) thru his article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, attracts the attention of Congress, occupies many pages of the *Congressional Record*, and eventually is offered the librarianship of Congress. Pleasure and business were most happily combined in Dr. Hill's auctioning of the books sent by the H. R. Huntting Co., which realized \$64 for the scholarship fund.

BUSINESS

Officers elected for 1921-1922 are: President, Joseph D. Ibbotson, librarian of Hamilton College, Clinton; vice-president, John A. Lowe, assistant librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, secretary, Margery Quigley, librarian of the Endicott Free Library; treasurer, Wharton Miller, librarian of Union College, Schenectady (re-elected).

Votes of thanks were passed for the many acts of hospitality which had so greatly contributed to the pleasure of the meeting: To the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce, to the management of the Cornell residential halls, and especially to Mrs. Greider, Miss Monroe and their assistants who had anticipated the needs of the conference; to Dr. Crane and Professor Burr and to Librarian Austin; to all who had made possible the scholarship awards, including anonymous individual donors and the business houses of Gaylord, Huntting and Wilson; and to the staff

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associations of the libraries which, at their expense, sent delegates to the meeting.

It was also voted that Whereas: The Library Extension Division was obliged to refuse more than five hundred requests for traveling Libraries last year, where they were urgently needed, because the supply of books was inadequate, owing to lack of funds; and Whereas: The staff of the Library Extension Division is being constantly weakened by resignations due to low salaries; and those who have remained in the service are doing so at a personal sacrifice; Therefore be it resolved: That these facts be brought to the attention of the Board of Regents and the members of the State Legislature with the urgent recommendation that a more adequate appropriation for books and salaries be made for the Library Extension Division.

It was moved and seconded that the following recommendation be called to the attention of the incoming officers of the Association; that It was the sense of those present that an amendment should be proposed at the next annual meeting to provide an annual institutional membership and an annual individual membership with larger dues than the present membership.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 17-20. At Yellow Springs. Headquarters at Antioch College.
Ohio Library Association.
Oct. 18. At the Wilbraham Library, North Wilbraham.
Western Massachusetts Library Club.

- Oct. 18-21. At Hutchinson.
Kansas Library Association.
Oct. 19-20. At Ludlow.
Vermont Library Association.
Oct. 20. At Webster, Mass.
Bay Path Library Club.
Oct. 20-21. At Litchfield, Conn. Headquarters at the Phelps Tavern.
Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.
Oct. 26-28. At Muncie.
Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.
Oct. 26-28. At Albany, Ga.
Georgia Library Association.
Oct. 28. At Portland.
Maine Library Association.
Oct. 31-Nov. 2. At St. Paul.
Minnesota Library Association.
Nov. 4. At Huntington.
West Virginia Library Association.
Nov. 10-11. At Indianapolis.
Indiana Library Trustees Association.
Nov. 10-11. At Greensboro.
North Carolina Library Association.
Dec. 29-31. At Chicago.
Mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council.
Other meetings planned are the Florida Library Association's annual meeting at Tampa in April; that of the Idaho Library Association at Boise in April; Ontario Library Association on Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1922; New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, April 28, 1922.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission became the Division of Public Libraries of the Department of Education by the Acts of 1919, chapter 350, consolidating the state departments. Its new quarters in the Department of Education are so cramped that work of all kinds has been hindered and delayed, particularly the handling of Library War Service books on foreign languages. E. Louise Jones was appointed agent on November 17 after serving as acting agent since the resignation of John A. Lowe in December, 1919, and made eighty-eight visits to libraries in the course of the year.

Collections of books were furnished to 123 libraries, and small libraries were furnished with collections on the Pilgrims for use during

the tercentenary. Other assistance rendered included yearly subscriptions to magazines to ninety-two libraries; the *Booklist* to eighty-one; Audubon bird charts, recataloging supplies, and mending kits. Frances S. Wiggin recataloged, reclassified, and installed new charging systems in the libraries at Hampden, Norwell, Southampton, and Hanover. Appropriations totaled \$22,700, of which \$8,111 was spent for books, pamphlets, and magazines.

Several useful appendices conclude the report, giving details of library progress in the several towns and cities, statistics of the free public libraries, a roll of honor of donors, a list of towns visited, and a list of the "Advisory Visitors" who report conditions and needs of the libraries in their bailiwick to the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

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CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The Hartford Public Library in the year ending June 14, 1921, circulated substantially 100,000 volumes. The Dwight Branch, overcrowded like all other departments of the library, nevertheless led the list with 24,596 volumes. The circulation for the year at the main library and the boys' and girls' room amounted to 259,313. Books, periodicals and binding consumed \$14,195 and salaries for a staff of thirteen \$27,350 of the total income of \$45,053. The unemployment situation was responsible for an increase in the number of readers of magazines and newspapers, but the quality of these readers seemed to be an improvement over that of the ordinary "lounger and sleeper" who frequents libraries. These victims of enforced idleness have manifestly been improving their leisure time by serious study of practical and vocational subjects.

NEW YORK

Syracuse. Outside of the main library, the North and South Branches and the sub-branch in Delaware School there are seventy-six other distributing points in Syracuse for the public library, ranging from the West Genesee sub-branch set up for the service of the public in the neighborhood of Porter School to the small traveling libraries in fire engine houses and hospitals. Nine new stations were opened during the year. The extension department of the library accounted for 331,630 volumes in a total circulation of 760,852, which is more than four books per capita of the population of the city and a gain of about ten per cent over the circulation of 1919.

The library had in all 156,012 volumes at the end of the year, adding 10,835 volumes and losing or withdrawing 5,286, the losses including all missing in a three-year period. A staff of 34 drew \$41,768 in salaries, and \$13,553 was spent for books and binding.

MISSOURI

St. Joseph. The book circulation of the St. Joseph Public Library, Jesse Cunningham, librarian, reached the three hundred thousand mark for the first time in the history of the library, in the year ending April 30, 1921. The circulation of children's books amounted to 153,664, or 48 per cent of the total. The population of the city, according to the 1920 census, was 77,743.

The system now includes, besides the main library and the Carnegie Branch, the first branch building erected west of the Mississippi river, the Washington Park Branch and thirteen school stations. The success of a station at

the Bartlett School for colored children indicates the possibility of enlarged service at this school to the colored population and the eventual development of a branch library. The extension of the library idea into the smaller communities was evident from the increase in inquiries for information and material from the districts within easy reach of St. Joseph. Club women, school officials, teachers and pupils of northern Missouri and the Kansas side of the river made liberal use of the library's facilities all year.

At the instigation of the Library Board an act was introduced and passed by the Missouri State legislature at the session at the beginning of January, 1921, and approved by the Governor, amending a provision of the city charter to provide for a minimum appropriation of eight-tenths of a mill instead of four-tenths. At the time of the passage of the amendment, the increase was estimated at about forty per cent, but with an increased valuation of property which has been made in Missouri, this percentage of increase has been raised and the actual annual appropriation will be about \$26,000 in excess of that granted during the last two years.

The Central Library, two branches, seven sub-stations in the schools and classroom libraries in six additional schools in the outlying districts were operated during the fiscal year by sixteen assistants, nine less than were employed in 1914-1915, and only one more assistant than was employed in 1909-1910, when only the Central Library and one branch were open. Over-due Book Day was observed Saturday, April 16, when persons who were retaining books on which fines had accumulated were permitted to return them and have the fines cancelled on this date.

Total volumes at the end of the year were 90,264, an increase of 4,554 volumes. For books, periodicals and binding \$12,127 was spent, and \$18,963 for salaries. Total receipts were \$38,121.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. From a very large number of applicants for the University of California courses in library practice the present class of thirty has been chosen, that being the number which can be trained with the present facilities. Twelve of these are university graduates, the remainder all seniors who have little to do to graduate but to complete the twenty-four units allowed them for the courses in Library Practice. To avoid creating a demand which could not be satisfied no effort has been made to interest undergraduates.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published Twice-a-month, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1921.

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:

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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 16th day of September, 1921.

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Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Library School opened September 26 with a class of twenty-four, seven of whom came from the middle west and New England and the others from California. Thirteen are college graduates and the others have had two years of college or library experience. All the students have had at least two weeks preliminary library practice, and fourteen have had from one to seven years experience in college, public, special or camp libraries.

Riverside. Nineteen students have registered for the long course 1921-22 of the Riverside Library Service School. Of these twelve are "regular" students (four college graduates) and seven "special" students. "Regular" students are those who have two years of college or its equivalent. "Special" students are those who have less than two years of college, but are graduates of high schools, and show adaptability and a fitness for the work.

The winter school or short course will begin January 9 and continue for ten weeks. Following is a list of the teachers and their subjects: Mary E. Hyde, cataloging and classification; Louise B. Krause, the business library; Lillian L. Dickson, reference and documents; Alice M. Butterfield, high school libraries, and periodicals and serials; W. Elmo Reavis, book bind-

ing and repair work; Zulema Kostomlatsky, book selection and loan work; library law, business management, lecturer to be announced.

ONTARIO

Ottawa. The circulation of books from the Carnegie Public Library of Ottawa showed a decided gain in 1920, relieved of the handicaps of influenza and early closing schedules of 1919. From 249,858 in 1919 it rose to over 260,000. At the end of 1920 there were 20,679 borrowers' cards in force. The gains were made largely in the branches, West End and Ottawa South, and the four deposit stations.

In 1919 the Mayor at the request of the Library Board made application to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for funds to erect two branch buildings, one in Ottawa South and the other in Lower Town. The request was refused at the time and later, so that, as no other source of funds for library buildings appears available, further development of branches is at a standstill. The Library has in all its departments about 73,000 volumes, ten thousand of these juveniles. The two branches have about five thousand and three thousand books respectively.

The library finished the year 1919 about \$2,800 in debt under the working of the old quarter-mill rate, but is now assured of a reasonable income with the new law providing for a tax on the municipality of fifty cents per capita, the population being now well above one hundred thousand. In that year \$14,873 was expended in staff salaries and \$5,455 for books and binding; in 1920 salaries took up \$20,326 and books and binding \$8,926. The staff numbers twenty-two, including assistants at branches and deposit stations and part-time assistants.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Salem, Massachusetts. Public Library. Special reading list on safety and first aid. *Bulletin*. September, 1921. p. 68.

AGRICULTURE. See PLANT GROWTH.

ALCOHOL

Farmer, R. C. Industrial and power alcohol; the sources, production, and denaturing of alcohol, its manifold chemical and physical applications in industries and manufactures, and its use as a fuel for internal combustion engines; technical, commercial, and excise aspects of the problem. New York: Pitman. 1 p. bibl. S. 85 c. (Pitman's technical primer ser.)

AMHERST COLLEGE

Young, Malcolm Oakman, *comp.* Amherstiana; a

bibliography of Amherst college. Amherst, Mass.: Amherst College. 40 p.

ARCHITECTURE. See SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

BANKING

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BERGSON, HENRI. See FRENCH LITERATURE.

BLIND, BOOKS FOR

National Library for the Blind. Catalog of books, 1919. 104 p. 1 s. Supplementary catalog of books, 1921. 20 p. 3 d. 18, Tufton Street, Westminster. S.W. 1, London: National Library for the Blind.

CELLULOSE. See ESTERS, CELLULOSE.

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CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC

Chamberlain, Joseph Scudder. A textbook of organic chemistry. Philadelphia: Blakiston. 2 p. bibl. D. \$4 n.

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NOVEMBER 1, 1921



Certification and Civil Service Control

By JOHN COTTON DANA,
Librarian, Newark Free Public Library

SEVERAL States have "Commissions" which examine, standardize and certify persons who wish to enter library work. These commissions have not given to libraries satisfactory service; indeed, librarians who have had direct experience with them seem to be almost unanimous in the opinion that they interfere with the wise and proper selection and employment of assistants, slow up library work and lower the quality of library staffs.

On first thought it is surprising to find librarians, individually and at their conferences, crying out for more of this very thing toward which they have long been hostile. They cry out now for another "Commission of Interference" which shall examine not only those persons who seek library employment, but also most of those already employed; which shall "standardize" all who are "examined," and shall "certificate" such as in their wisdom they find worthy to work in libraries. This is "Civil Service," is it not? If civil service is not approved of in its present form, why do we ask for the same thing in a new form?

The obvious and brief answer is too impolite for statement here. The involved and courteous answer is two-fold: 1, Librarians are of an ovilious habit; and, 2, Librarians have that ancient affection, governmentitis.

I am sure it is quite an idle task, and especially for one who has, with a few others, been frankly rejected by librarians at a national conference, to try to turn the stream of library appeal away from a call for more of government supervision, away from a call for more management of libraries by State and federal authorities, and toward more of management by those who care most that their libraries be managed effectively and know they can be so managed—that is, by librarians, trustees and the communities they serve. But it can do no harm to register the protest of at least one librarian against the inroads of the itch for supervision by uninformed outsiders which has

attacked my colleagues, and there is a remote possibility that a few others may wish to join in my protest.

Here are a few of the facts that give body to the charge that governmentitis now possesses librarians:

The law of a certain western State says that smaller public libraries shall buy, or make accessible to the public, only books recommended in booklists issued by the American Library Association.

The county library laws of nine States make a feature of "certification," this obviously meaning that in all these States workers in county libraries are to be selected, not by those for whom and under whom they are to work, but by a State commission with full civil service powers.

In one State the libraries which do not comply fully with the laws for "certifying," by and thru outside agencies, all who work in them, are penalized for their display of independence by being refused both State aid and the power to accept aid from local taxes.

For more than three years librarians have voted at meetings of their State and national associations, and almost unanimously, and on almost every occasion that offered therefor, in favor of the extension of civil service interference with their work. They seem keen to establish a national labor union of library workers, whose members shall be chosen by State commissions; and to make all libraries "closed shops" to all save members whose tickets bear the approval of a remote board of examiners. It seems not to disturb them to learn that the examining boards, who are to pass upon the qualifications of those who may wish to work in their libraries, will be in most cases quite ignorant of the special qualities that make good workers in libraries, and of local conditions; and will be keen to exalt their duties; and will in many cases be appointed

not because of fitness for their tasks but for purely "political" reasons.

We now have, as these few facts show, the stream of State civil service interference with library management in full spate, and the great body of librarians are rejoicing in its flow and in its steady rise.

New York State, long famous for the character of its governmental machinery, gives us a note which should be added to the facts which have been briefly stated. In the 34th annual report of its library school, published this year, are the following paragraphs, under the heading "Librarianship and State Certification." To the quotations I have added certain comments, printed in italics.

"Library work is too easy to get into." So are open shops; therefore, form Unions and issue cards to members.

"This entire absence of standards or requirements for practising librarianship (save such as a few libraries have voluntarily fixed for themselves) not only keeps at a hopelessly low level the educational and personal qualifications of librarians, but (as a logical result) keeps salaries small." It is not easy to get funds to pay for workers now; by what magic will funds appear to pay higher wages?

"And this condition operates in another way. It makes professional training seem unnecessary and thus reduces the number of those who are disposed to attend the few library schools." Who will prove these statements? So the new laws will at least fill our library schools! And are the schools therefore the eager advocates of those laws?

"Why spend time for library training when without it there is immediate employment on every hand?" Consider the advantages of owning a union card, and, thru it compelling librarians to have you whether they like you or not!

"Looking to the closely allied teaching profession for a convincing analogy, the point in library development would seem to be reached, perhaps passed, when a system of state certification shall give a wholesome stimulus to library personnel and thru it of course to all library development and usefulness." State certification gives jobs to many; but that it has given a wholesome stimulus to the personnel of any calling has yet to be shown.

"To the certification plan proposed the committee has coupled the proposal for a small state appropriation to be paid to libraries which employ certified librarians." It appears that the excellencies of state certification are not seen by all; therefore, those who are so blind as not to see them are to be penalized for their myopia!

Arguments against the general theory, on which is based the demand my associates make for more governmentalism, are easily found; but would not be heeded if here presented. The trend of public sentiment is toward a more and more penetrating and a wider and wider socialism. Thru it Germany rose to its high estate, under Prussian guidance. "Verboten" was its magic word, and in this country we accept each year more readily the command "Obey," "Obey," "Obey"; and honestly expect to find, in the power that gives us a command and in our ready and eager submission to it, the key that will open the door to that greater social effectiveness that, for a few short generations, we of this new land believed could be found only in individual responsibility coupled with individual reward for responsibility well borne.

As I have already said, protests are useless, as such. But let me add a few quotations which at least hint at the reasons for the faith that is in me.

J. A. Hobson, an English writer of good standing, in a review of a recent book by Graham Wallas says that Wallas discusses fully the claims of guild socialists, syndicalists, and others to fasten the supremacy of professionalism or vocational organization upon society and to endow it with much, if not most, of the constitutional power vested in territorial democracy. Wallas combats this tendency by means of a searching inquiry into the dangers and defects of professionalism as illustrated in law, medicine, and teaching. The professions tend to mechanical routine, excessive conservatism, and a tyrannous attitude toward the public. Especially in teaching (and I venture to add, in libraries, J. C. D.), it is essential that parents and representatives of the general public schools retain a real voice in choice of teachers, subjects to be taught, the allocation of public funds to various grades of education, and general administrative arrangements.

Mr. Wallas's appeal is made this very day. A like appeal was made nearly half a century ago by one who seems now to have had quite the prophet's vision. He wrote somewhat as follows:

Just as the system of voluntary co-operation by companies, associations, unions, to achieve business ends and other ends, spreads thruout a community; so does the antagonistic system of compulsory co-operation under State-agencies spread; and the larger becomes its extension the more power of spreading it gets. For example: Laws to check intemperance, not having done what was expected, there come demands for more thoro-going laws, locally preventing the sale altogether; and in America these will

doubtless be followed by demands that prevention shall be made universal! (Written 40 years ago, and time has proved it true! J. C. D.)

Every extension of the regulative policy involves an addition to the regulative agents—a further growth of officialism and an increasing power of the organization formed of officials (and it is now claimed that the organized body of Civil Service appointees of New Jersey is the most powerful political body in the State! J. C. D.) having common interests . . .

An organization of officials, once passing a certain stage of growth, becomes less and less resistible. . . . The more numerous public instrumentalities become, the more is there generated in citizens the notion that everything is to be done for them, and nothing by them. . . . The socialist speculation is vitiated by an assumption like that which vitiates the specula-

tions of the "practical" politician. It is assumed that officialism will work as it is intended to work, which it never does!

The belief of the socialists is that by due skill an ill-working humanity may be framed into well-working institutions. It is a delusion. The defective natures of citizens will show themselves in the bad acting of whatever social structure they are arranged into. There is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts.

And do we library people really believe that we, not having ourselves made, by our own zeal and ability, the calling of librarianship of the high standing we desire, can cause it to be made of the desired high standing by and thru the machinery of an unskilled civil service commission, which new laws will set up?

How to Import

THE smaller libraries want to know why and how to import. Let one of their number tell them. Here is a bill for twenty-five new English books recently purchased by a Western library of 50,000 volumes from a well-known London dealer. In parallel columns are set the prices asked by the American handlers of these stocks. Both columns are bona fide, the one based on an actual invoice, the other upon quotations given on request. Both include carriage. The list follows:

for \$76.07. Taken from stock in this country, they would have cost \$119.58, or nearly sixty per cent more.

That's why. An attractive menu, certainly. But how prepare it? It must take a smart cook, some may say. Not at all. There is no mystery about this business. It is just as easy to mail an order to Europe as to New York, and just as simple to draw a cheque for pounds or francs as for dollars and cents. And to the librarian there is no "concealed expense" in it,

	London List Price	Price to Library	American List Price	Price to Library
Amar. Human motor. 1920.....	Routledge 30/-	\$5.70	Dutton \$10.00	\$9.15
Angell. Fruits of victory. 1921.....	Collins 8/-	1.67	Century 3.00	2.78
Ashley. Modern tariff history. 1920.....	Murray 16/-	3.11	Dutton 5.00	4.65
Barker and Rees. Making of Europe. 1920...	Black 6/-	1.21	Macmillan 2.10	1.97
Benson. Our family affairs. 1920.....	Cassell 16/-	3.08	Doran 4.00	3.75
Benson. Life in a medieval city. 1920.....	S. P. C. K. 5/-	1.02	Macmillan 2.00	1.86
Black's Dictionary of pictures. 1921.....	Black 12/6	2.43	Macmillan 4.50	4.13
Black's Gardening dictionary. 1921.....	Black 15/-	2.93	Macmillan 6.00	5.52
Blücher. English wife in Berlin. 1921.....	Constable 19/-	3.64	Dutton 6.00	5.55
Brown. Principles of economic geography. 1920	Pitman 10/-	2.04	Pitman 3.50	2.74
Brown. Psychology and psychotherapy. 1921...	Arnold 8/6	1.69	Longmans 3.00	1.85
Cammaerts. Belgium. 1921.....	Unwin 12/6	2.43	Appleton 3.50	3.50
Carter. Jute. 1921.....	Bale 5/-	1.02	Macmillan 2.00	1.86
Cole. Perspective. 1921.....	Seeley 18/-	3.46	Lippincott 4.50	4.15
Cunnison. Economics. 1920.....	Methuen 5/-	1.03	Dutton 2.00	1.95
Deschanel. Gambetta. 1920.....	Heinemann 15/-	2.81	Dodd 4.50	4.15
Drever. Psychology of industry. 1921.....	Methuen 6/-	1.03	Dutton 2.50	2.40
Ellis. Gloves. 1921.....	Pitman 3/-	.62	Pitman 1.00	.84
Farnell. Spanish prose and poetry. 1920.....	Oxford 10/6	2.04	Oxford 5.25	2.50
Fenn. Design and tradition. 1920.....	Chapman 30/-	5.70	Scribner 10.00	9.15
Garner. International law. 1920.....	Longmans 72/-	13.71	Longmans 24.00	14.36
Glass. Drawing, design, etc. 1921.....	Batsford 12/-	2.37	Dutton 6.00	5.55
Hamsun. Growth of the soil. 1920.....	Gyldendal 9/-	1.78	Knopf 5.00	4.59
Hollander. In search of the soul. 1921.....	K. Paul 42/-	8.53	Dutton 20.00	18.95
Leacock. Winsome Winnie. 1920.....	Lane 5/-	1.02	Lane 1.75	1.68

Twenty-five English titles are seen thus to have been secured from their normal source

as one apologist for the old order suggests. Here is the entire process:

1. Order from dealers, not publishers. The latter may merely transfer the account to America. The following agents, in the five countries from which libraries draw most of their foreign books, are favorably known in the United States:

For England, E. G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 12-14 Grape St., Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.C. 2; B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. 2.

For France, Librairie Terquem, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris.

For Germany, Otto Harrassowitz Buchhandlung, 14 Querstrasse, Leipzig.

For Italy, Libreria Liberma, Via Francesco Crispi 81, Rome.

For Spain, Victoriano Suárez, Preciados 48, Madrid.

Addresses in other countries may be given on request.

2. Import by post, not by freight. The latter is slow, costly and troublesome. There is a tariff on English books published within twenty years, but libraries are exempt. Book parcels are delivered like other mail, without any formality, if addressed to the library.

3. The bill is rendered in foreign money. To settle it, a draft or money order (preferably the former) can be secured from any office of the American Railway Express Company. A local bank, too, may be the medium. The post office, however, should not be employed, because its rates of conversion exceed current values, and, besides, are not available at all for certain countries. Thus, in the above list, a postal money order cannot now be sent to Germany or Spain, while for Italy the sender must make his own conversion. For England \$4.00 is charged for a pound sterling (\$3.75 being the present value), and only 11 French francs (instead of the current 14) are given for \$1.00. The Express Company settles with the library in dollars, and gives a cheque or money order to be sent to the foreign agent. That's the whole transaction.

4. As libraries find it useful to have regular lists of new publications from which to select their American purchases—the *A. L. A. Book-list*, *Cumulative Book Index*, *Publishers' Weekly*, etc.—so they may desire similar European trade bibliographies. For the same five countries mentioned above, the following are available:

For England, (a) The Bookseller (monthly), 10 s.; (b) English Catalogue of Books (annual), 15 s.

For France, Bibliographie de la France (weekly), 60 fr.

For Germany, (a) Wöchentliches Verzeichnis . . . des deutschen Buchhandels, 198 M., (b) Halbjahresverzeichnis der . . . Bücher [etc.], 154 M.

For Italy, Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane (monthly), 14 fr.

For Spain, Bibliografia Espanola (monthly), 15 pes.

If critical reviews be wanted, one will begin by adding the (London) *Times Literary Supplement*.

The Committee has received a communication, dated October 25, 1921, from the present manager of the Agence de Librairie et de Publications ("A. L. P.") Mr. J. Delbourgo, disavowing the offer published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September 1, 1921 by his predecessor. New terms in detail are not yet to hand. Libraries therefore will proceed with caution.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
ANNA G. HUBBARD,
PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

A Serious Appeal

COMETH now the Publicity Committee of the A. L. A., headed by Willis Kerr of Kansas, and at his side Arthur L. Bailey, Charles H. Compton, Samuel H. Ranck, and other Citizens of Standing, with an appeal to Librarians for True Tales which May be Told for the Glory and Advancement of the Library Service.

These Men and Women know of many Fair Communities in our Great Country where the blessings of Library Service are not known. From these Famine Stricken Areas Arises Now and Again a Cry, "Tell us What a Library Can Do! To What End Should We Essay to Raise up a Library?"

Therefore Willis Kerr and his Fellow Workers in the Vineyard of Publicity urge upon all to Tell Tales out of Libraries, Tales that May Prove how Libraries Can Help Business, Advance Education, and build Men and Women of the Stature of Mind and Soul Needed in this Republic.

Paul M. Paine, of Syracuse, in the Commonwealth of New York, Asks the Honor of Receiving and Editing such Tales for the Common Welfare of Library Service.

W. H. KERR.

The October number of the *Bulletin of the Haverhill Public Library* is devoted entirely to the Library's picture collection. Last year 32,187 pictures were circulated, the majority of which were used in the schools. The whole collection numbers about 40,000 pieces.

National Certification and Training*

A PLAN for a national certification system presented to the Association in very general outline at the Asbury Park Conference in 1919 was informally approved at that time and referred to the Council. Subsequently it was considered by the committee in charge and embodied in the Enlarged Program. Altho it later became necessary to abandon the major part of that Program, the certification proposal has survived as the one feature aiming at the advancement of the library profession which must not be abandoned, but carried forward at all hazards. In spite of the general approval it has won and some impatience to see it put into effect, your Committee considers it advisable in a matter of such far-reaching importance to proceed deliberately. Last year the plan was carefully considered by a special committee appointed by the Executive Board. The report of this committee recommending the establishment of a National Board of Certification for Librarians was adopted at the Colorado Springs Conference and forms the basis of the study which has been given to the subject by the present Committee.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

The proposed national certification plan is based fundamentally on the principle that it is not only the right but the duty of the American Library Association to formulate standards of fitness for professional library work; and this principle carries with it as an inevitable corollary the right and duty of the Association to cause to be created, and even to contribute to the financial support of, some properly constituted body for accredited training institutions which maintain the standards of instruction deemed necessary for efficient and progressive library service.

The principle of accrediting educational institutions, thru voluntary organizations, both academic and professional, is well established. Tremendous advances in medical education, for example, have resulted from the application of this principle. By its action a year ago, the American Library Association put itself definitely on record in favor of national certification and the use of the accrediting device to secure professional progress and progressive efficiency in library service. It is a notable step the Association has already taken, but we still have before us the more difficult practical task of financing and organizing the Certifica-

tion Board. Until that body is actually at work, little can be done to remedy the conditions which have so long made library work the most underesteemed and underpaid of all public services.

A WARNING

. . . We must be on our guard to distinguish between attacks born of selfish and unworthy motives and the sincere questionings of those whose judgment may differ from our own.

VOLUNTARY VERSUS COMPULSORY METHODS

The situation in the library profession demands that emphasis be laid at this time on voluntary rather than compulsory methods. The need for compulsory standards of fitness cannot be as readily demonstrated to the layman as in such professions as medicine or law, where danger to life and health or loss of property are the direct and manifest result of incompetence. . . .

Perhaps the principal advantage of the national voluntary system lies in its second feature—co-ordination and accrediting of training agencies. Following the modern system of certification of teachers, it may be assumed that it will be found desirable to certify without examination the graduates of approved training schools. In teacher training the state is traditionally a self-sufficient unit, and can properly be so because of the large number of teachers required. The number of professional library workers, on the other hand, is so much smaller that many states cannot be expected to support adequately their own professional library school. They will necessarily recruit workers, particularly for specialized types of work, from schools located in other states, but how futile it would be for each of the forty-eight states to make its own examination and accredited list of the twelve or fifteen, or more, library schools in all parts of the country, and how confusing to schools to be subject to the separate and inexpert scrutiny of forty-eight states, to find themselves accredited perhaps by some states and not by others. The only sensible thing is evidently to provide one central accrediting agency. . . .

RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON CERTIFICATION BOARD

The proposed National Board will be responsible for working out the details of the certification and accrediting system. It must be made up of the ablest and most experienced members of the profession, whose minds will be open to all helpful suggestions and who will go about their important work with the single purpose of doing the constructive and helpful thing.

* Report of the Committee on National Certification and Training, 1920-1921, abridged.

The Board will not pass back to the Association the responsibility for making decisions in matters of detail. . . .

ADVISORY COMMITTEE SUGGESTED

Qualifications for professional library work are essentially the same in every part of the country. . . . While it is entirely practicable, therefore, to set up standards for the entire country, it may well be found advisable for the Certification Board to organize advisory committees in various sections of the country to assist in the application of those standards. In the opinion of the present Committee, one of the earliest tasks of the Certification Board should be the formulation of a plan for advisory committees so constituted as to be representative of the best professional ideals and practice of the states. Upon such advisory committees the Board should rely for much of the information on which to base its judgments in all cases requiring first-hand knowledge of conditions. . . . They would keep the National Board closely in touch with local conditions in all parts of the country, would serve to bring the work of the Board to the attention of state and local associations, and would be of the greatest assistance in securing the adoption of national standards by state and local authorities.

PLAN OF CERTIFICATION TENTATIVELY SUGGESTED

Little further progress can be made until funds are available to carry on the activities of the Board. . . . Until an annual income of at least \$10,000 is in sight, it would, in the opinion of your Committee, be unwise to proceed with the organization of the National Board of Certification of Librarians.

In the meantime, it may be profitable to examine the project from as many angles as possible. This committee would not presume to prepare a detailed plan for the use of the future Certification Board. There can be no objection, however, to suggesting the outlines of a tentative plan merely for the purpose of giving a clearer understanding of the implications and possibilities of the principles already adopted. Tho the Board, when organized, may not see fit to be guided by suggestions offered here, they may contribute to the clarity of our thinking, and even help in finding financial support.

It is in this spirit that your Committee wishes to submit for discussion a tentative scheme of certification illustrative of what the Board may eventually adopt. . . .

OUTLINE OF TENTATIVE SCHEME Class I

Education: Same as for Classes II and III.

Experience: Notably successful experience of

at least ten years in library administration or in professional library work requiring special technical skill and involving considerable responsibility.

Types of Positions to Be Filled by Holders of Class I Certificates: Chief librarian, and occasionally assistant librarians, of large libraries—municipal, state, university, college, endowed libraries, etc.; head of department in large libraries, where position requires special technical qualifications, or broad knowledge of library work, with supervisory or administrative responsibilities; directors of library schools and the successful professors and instructors in library schools; officials of state library commissions.

Class II

Grade A. Education: (1) Graduation from approved college, with reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; and (2) not less than one year's successful study in an approved library school, with recommendation of school faculty.

Experience: Not less than five years' successful experience after taking library school course, except that one year of approved specialized or advanced study may be substituted for two years of the experience required for Class II certificate.

Grade B. Education: (1) Not less than one year of successful study in approved college, or the equivalent, including reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; (2) one year's study in approved library school, with recommendation of school faculty, or passing of examination in library economy, and such other tests as may be prescribed by Certification Board.

Experience: Ten years' successful experience, less one year for each full year of study (beyond the first year) in an approved college, and for one year of study in an approved library school.

Types of Positions: Head of public libraries in smaller cities, smaller state libraries, less important college and university libraries; assistant librarians in such libraries; heads of departments in libraries of all sizes; branch librarians; reference librarians; librarians of important school libraries; heads of important special libraries; teachers in library schools.

Class III

Grade A. Education: (1) Graduation from approved college, with reading knowledge of at least one modern language other than English; and (2) not less than one year's successful study in approved library school, with recommendation of school.

Experience: None required.

Grade B. Education: (1) Not less than one year of successful study in approved college, or equivalent, including reading knowledge of at least one modern language; and (2) one year's successful study in approved library school and recommendation of school faculty; or, passing of examination in library economy and such other tests as may be prescribed by Certification Board.

Experience: None required.

Types of Positions: Professional assistants in all departments; heads of small libraries; heads of minor departments; branch librarians of smaller branches.

Class IV

Grade A. Education: Four-year course in approved high school; instruction in approved training class or other approved training agency, as may be required by the Certification Board.

Experience: None.

Grade B. Education: Four-year high school course, or equivalent to be determined by the Certification Board; and passing of examination in library technique and such other tests as may be prescribed by the Certification Board.

Experience: At least one year of approved library work.

GENERAL EXPLANATION OF PLAN

The distinction between the three classes of professional certificates is based primarily on successful experience, professional achievement and demonstrated fitness for some branch of professional library work. . . .

Advancement from Class III to Class II and from Class II to Class I should probably not be automatic. Mere length of service should not qualify for the higher certificate. The Board should require some definite test of success. . . .

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES

In addition to these three classes of general professional certificates, a group of special certificates should be provided for. In the beginning these should probably be at least equal in rank to Class II certificates and call for special qualifications in addition to those required for general professional certificate of Class II. . . . Among the special certificates which will probably be found desirable from the beginning, the Board may issue one which will stand for special skill in cataloging. . . . Other special certificates should stand for similar special ability and success. Certificates for high school work, children's work, and business library work are types that readily suggest themselves as among the first to be used.

CERTIFICATE FOR UNLIMITED TERM RECOMMENDED

It will be observed that differentiation between certificates of higher and lower rank is not based on the length of time for which they are valid. . . .

SUB-PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

In addition to the three general professional classes and the various special certificates of professional rank, a Class IV, or sub-professional, certificate is provided in this suggested scheme. This Class IV is not to be considered as an entrance door to the professional classes.

. . . The general confusion of the professional and clerical grades of service is one of the conspicuous defects of library organization at the present time, and this confusion tends to be carried over into the work of training agencies.

The Class IV certificate is provided, therefore, to give conspicuous recognition to the distinction between the professional and clerical types of library work, and to make it clear that both types are essential, that both require special, tho not the same, qualifications, education, and training. . . .

Class IV, then, will make evident to all the difference between the two types of trained library workers. . . .

The Class IV certificate will also serve a useful purpose in enabling the Board to standardize training classes, summer schools, and other agencies engaged in training for the sub-professional services. The product of approved training classes, and other agencies of the same grade would be granted a Class IV certificate without examination in the same way that it is proposed to give Class III certificates to graduates of approved professional library schools.

APPLICATION TO LIBRARIANS NOW IN SERVICE

The suggestions sketched above look upon the national certification system as a going concern—a condition that probably cannot be reached inside of two or three years. After the general plan has been worked out and adopted, the Board will be confronted with two problems requiring much constructive imagination and no small amount of tact and judgment. The first is the problem of classifying and certifying librarians now in service and bringing them into the system. The second is the classification and accrediting of training agencies, since entrance to the system will from the start be partly thru the library schools.

It should be clearly understood that the system proposed is designed primarily to apply to those entering library service in the future, yet it is desirable from the very first to bring in at least the larger part of workers now in service. Nothing else is so certain to insure the success

of the plan. As the system is purely voluntary, it will be the task of the Board to create an interest and a desire to participate in it. It is not opposition but indifference that the Board will have to contend with in the beginning.

Obviously the standards designed for future entrants cannot be applied literally to the existing body of workers. It would seem that the procedure of the Board should be somewhat as follows: A system of certification having been formulated and adopted, it will be given wide publicity and carefully explained. Each library worker will be able at once to form a pretty accurate estimate of the place in the scheme to which he is entitled by his present work and responsibilities. He will then make application to the Board for the certificate to which he considers himself entitled, or will apply simply for certificate, leaving the matter of class entirely to the judgment of the Board. The blanks provided would ordinarily give the Board the information necessary to pass on the application; in doubtful cases it would seek the assistance of properly constituted advisory committees.

No applicant now in service would be subjected to examination other than the statement of facts submitted in making formal application for certification. Examinations come into play only in dealing with future entrants who cannot offer the required credentials from approved institutions of general and technical education and as a basis for promotion from class to class. Each worker should be accepted and certified on the basis of what he is now doing and not made to suffer any unnecessary disadvantage for lack of formal technical training. This is all that anyone can ask. The whole system when once established should go far toward wiping out the present more or less artificial distinctions between those who get their training by experience and those who arrive via the schools.

CERTIFICATION WILL AID IN RECRUITING

It may appear that the setting up of the certification system, with higher standards for future entrants to professional positions, will have a tendency to increase still further the shortage of competent workers. A moment's reflection will show, however, that such is not likely to be the result. Libraries will have exactly the same workers they had before. Some of them may not be certificated and some may not have as high a professional certificate as may be desirable for the position held, but no organization is any worse off than it was before. The difference is that under the certification system each library knows exactly where it stands. For a time it may have to get on with a larger pro-

portion of workers of sub-professional rank than it should, but the system gives a definite goal towards which to work.

In the long run the fixing of standards, by fostering professional spirit and increasing efficiency, will raise salaries and attract more and better recruits which improved and enlarged training agencies will bring into the certification system and relieve the existing shortage of competent workers. . . .

BOARD NOT CONCERNED WITH SALARIES

It is probable that in the course of time each class of certificate will come to stand for a definite range of salaries. A Class III certificate, for example, might stand for a salary of \$1,500 to \$2,400; a Class II for \$2,000 to \$4,000; and Class I, \$3,000 and upwards. Salaries for the different classes of certificate holders would necessarily overlap and the range for each would have to be quite extensive to allow for differences in local conditions. Standardization of salaries to correspond with standard grades of professional rank is no part of the present proposal and will not come within the scope of the duties or powers of the National Board.

RELATION TO A. L. A. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

It is evident, however, that there should grow up at once an intimate relation between the Certification Board and the A. L. A. employment service. The records of the Board in regard to each certificated member will be far more complete than the employment service can hope to bring together for its own use.

COMPOSITION OF CERTIFICATION BOARD

. . . The committee reporting last year recommended the creation of a board of nine members, five to be elected by the Council of the American Library Association, one representing a public library with a training class, one a small public library, one a state or federal library, one a college or reference library, and one with library relations not specified. The four other members were to be elected by the Council upon nomination by each of the following organizations: the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, the National Education Association, and the Special Libraries Association.

After thoro consideration the present committee endorses this plan in principle, but raises the question as to whether it would not be advisable to bring in also a representative of institutions primarily engaged in the work of professional education in general. Many of the library schools are now more or less closely affiliated with universities, and the tendency is clearly in that direction. If library work and training are to be put on a par with other

professions the presence of a representative of the American Association of Universities of the National Association of State Universities might prove to be of very great assistance. To make room for such a member in a board of nine, it has been suggested that the League of Library Commissions might be omitted, since the interests represented by the commissions are fully cared for by other members of the Board. The problem is to secure in the membership of the Board a proper representation of all the library and educational interests which will come within the influence of its activities. . . .

The present committee also wishes to call special attention to the importance of a suggestion made by last year's committee in regard to incorporation of the Certification Board. It is clearly essential that such a body should have a high degree of independence and not be subject to the exigencies of Association politics or endangered by such a drive as might readily be engineered by a small but active and discontented element. It must be able to maintain a consistent policy and program over a long period of years. The Board should also be in a position to deal without fear or favor with all present and future library organizations as well as with all other professional and educational organizations having any interest in standards of library service and training. A Board incorporated by Congress or one of the states, with a membership constituted in some such way as recommended by last year's committee, would be sufficiently amenable to the real opinions and desires of the library profession. The American Library Association by appointing a majority of its members will have adequate control over its activities and as an independent incorporated body, its dignity and authority would be insured.

COMPARISON WITH BRITISH SYSTEM

The national certification system will secure for American librarianship the advantages, without the disadvantages, which the British Library Association derives from its scheme of examinations and certificates, coupled with its system of classified membership. Roughly speaking, the three classes of certificate holders in our proposed plan would correspond to the fellows, members, and student members of the British Association. The British system of association dues also gives a hint as to a method for financing the work of our National Board. Fellows pay dues of £2 2s a year, and members £1 11s a year, while student members pay only 10s 6d. It would seem to be quite fair and entirely practicable to assess holders of Class I certificates \$10 a year, Class II \$5 a

year, Class III \$2 a year, and Class IV \$1. Such a scale of annual fees in addition to examination and entrance fees would go far toward meeting the expenses of the Certification Board after the first few years. Some such scale of dues would correspond approximately to salaries received and be much fairer than the low flat rate which is the only practicable method under the present conditions of A. L. A. membership. The committee makes no recommendation on this point but offers the suggestion for consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the fact that no practicable means of financing the activities of a Certification Board are yet in sight and it is therefore unwise and inexpedient to proceed at once with the organization of the Board, your committee recommends that the Executive Board be empowered to appoint another temporary committee whose duties shall be to give the subject continuous consideration in general and especially (1) to seek financial support, (2) to prepare articles of incorporation, and (3) to proceed immediately with the incorporation and organization of a Certification Board whenever funds are available to carry on its work with a reasonable assurance of permanency.

C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Chairman*.
 JAMES F. HOSIC,
 DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.,*
 CORNELIA MARVIN,
 EVERETT R. PERRY,
 JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
 JULIA A. ROBINSON,
 AZARIAH S. ROOT.

FREE ON REQUEST

"The New York Public Library has received from Colonel Arturo Santana of Caracas, Venezuela, a number of copies of his "La Campana de Carabobo (24 de Junio de 1821) Relacion Historica Militar." The volume is in Spanish, unbound, quarto, has 392 pages and contains numerous portraits of distinguished South Americans, maps and illustrations. Considerable of the matter has to do with Simon Bolivar. The weight of the volume is four pounds wrapped. A copy will be sent to libraries requesting one upon receipt of postage to the zone indicated."

A revised edition of the New York Public Library handbook has been issued and is on sale at the central building, price twenty-five cents.

*Mr. Hyde signed this report in his personal capacity and not as president of the Special Libraries Association.—Ed. L. J.

Some Recent Reference Books*

Annuaire des ventes de livres; guide du bibliophile et du libraire; publié par Léo Delteil; 1re année (Octobre 1918-Juillet 1920). Paris: A L'Agence Général de Librairie et de Publications [1921]. 421 p.

A new manual of French book auction records which fills a long felt need. Outside of two or three sporadic attempts, no guides to the current values of French books have been published and unless the books have been sold at auction in the United States, England or Germany, none can be established. The work is well executed and gives a rather fuller physical description of the books than the American or English auction records. Author alphabetical arrangement. Leo Delteil, the editor, has recently attempted a similar venture, an annual, giving print auction records.

Graham, Bessie. The bookman's manual; a guide to literature. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. 1921. 434 p.

Consists of material expanded from a course of lessons on book salesmanship given at Philadelphia and is reprinted from chapters which appeared serially in the *Publishers' Weekly*. Intended as a summary of the best books in most fields of general knowledge and literature. Intended for booksellers, but contains some material of interest to librarians particularly the information and comments about modern American novelists, poets, dramatists, and about editions of the classics. Weak in some departments; e.g., gives no space at all to Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, or Dutch literature. Arranged in classified chapters with systematic presentation of material. Indexed.

Williams, Reginald G. A manual of book selection for the librarian and book lover. London: Grafton & Co. 1920. 132 p.

A text-book of book selection. Chiefly useful for assistants desiring promotion thru examination or students who wish to familiarize themselves with the elementary aids to book selection in the various fields of knowledge. The methods of classifying and recording purchases given, might also be of use to the librarian of a small library. References are almost entirely to British works.

Master printer's annual and typographical year book, 1921; ed. by R. A. Austen-Leigh and Gerard T. Meynell. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., [1921]. 448+54 p.

First issue appeared in 1920. An annual review of industrial conditions, directory, and who's who of the printing trade in England. The directory feature includes associations, alliances, trade unions, and benevolent societies, and a trade directory of stationers. Includes also a bibliography for practical printers, and a chronological list of printers who have occupied prominent positions as King's printer, etc.

Handbook of local government for England and Wales, prepared for the use of Councillors; with special sections on matters of immediate importance. . . . London: Labour party [and] George Allen and Unwin, 1920. 265 p.

Systematic treatment in encyclopedic form of the organization and powers of local government in England, with emphasis on what may be termed the

public welfare side. Directory of the Labor Party offices and officers. Bibliography. Not indexed.

The Labour international handbook [1921]; ed. by R. Palme Dutt. London: The Labour Publishing Company, Ltd., and George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1921. 320 p.

Prepared as a continuation and extension of the *Labour Year Book* by The Labour Research Department. "Part I consists of reviews of the leading issues of international affairs and foreign policy from a labour standpoint. Part II is intended as a guide to the international labour movement." Contains chapters on: The Peace Treaties; International Government (including the League of Nations) Economic conditions after the war; Russia and the World; Problems of Racial Conflict; International Socialism; International Trade Unionism; International Co-operation; Labour abroad, and a Directory of International Labour. Indexed.

Artschwager, Ernst and Edwina M. Smiley. Dictionary of botanical equivalents; French-English, German-English. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Co. [1921.] 137 p.

Translation of technical botanical terms not commonly found in dictionaries. "List of plant names includes important economic plants, farm weeds, and the Latin equivalents for the larger plant groups." Does not aim at complete compilation. German section which is by far the largest portion of the book is based on Schneider's *Illustriertes Handwörterbuch der Botanik*. Only 15 of the 137 pages in the book are devoted to French terms.

Haynes, Edwin, comp. and ed. Timber technicalities; being definitions of terms used in the home and foreign timbers, mahogany and hardwood industries, the sawmill and wood-working trades, as well as those employed in connection with architecture and building construction. London: William Rider and Son, Ltd., [1921]. 191 p.

A useful glossary of terms used in the description of timber, timber working and building. Commercial and shipping terms also included. Additional features are: a bibliography of timber; contractions and abbreviations in use in commerce; tables showing the gain in freight on planed wood; the actual measurement compared with the nominal; approximate weight per cubic foot of English, and official weights of American hardwood lumber; and a glossary of terms in five foreign languages.

MacCába, Alasdair (Alexander MacCabe), ed. *Leabhar nah Eireann*. The Irish Year Book and world directory. Dublin: The Kenng Press, 1921. 160 p.

Reappearance in new form of the first *Leabhar nah Eireann* which ceased publication. Contents consist chiefly of short signed articles on different phases of Irish art, industry, literature, education, and government. Strongly nationalist in treatment. The world directory feature contains little that cannot be found in an ordinary almanac.

Great Britain. Naval Intelligence Division Admiralty. A manual of Netherlands India (Dutch East Indies). Comp. by the geographical section of the Naval Intelligence Division, Naval Staff Admiralty. London: H. M. Stationery Office, [1920]. 548 p. (I. D. 1209.)

Encyclopedic information in condensed form about the Dutch East Indies. Similar in treatment to *Statesman's Year Book*, but of course, much fuller. Topography, climate, administration, health, history, agriculture and industries are all included. Indexed.

*From Carl I. Cannon's List of Reference Books prepared for the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*.

Certification of Librarians*

CERTIFICATION of librarians, with all deference to its promoters, is an undesirable thing. Heretofore, when about to spill printers' ink, we have deliberately kept our hands off this subject. It was the one activity listed for the enlarged program which we could have seen die without regret and we even fatuously hoped it might; but recent developments indicate that it is about the only one of those activities which today is thoroly, even lustily, alive. And when the chairman of the A. L. A. committee on national certification brings in, at Ithaca, a report on which no discussion is desired, presumably as tho the matter were already settled for all time, we realize that the danger is rolling very near indeed. We doubt if our words will carry much weight, for such is the penalty that the purposely facetious is apt to suffer when occasion finds him in downright earnest. But we will risk it.

Libraries need and want college graduates, library school graduates and trained people of experience. They have always needed them; but poverty and the ignorance of trustees, city fathers and the public itself have caused many institutions to grow up without these trained administrators with results in which both good and bad have played their parts. But the days in which we did not know our needs are rapidly receding into the past. Before long—certainly during the lifetime of most of our present incumbents (and every certification plan we have seen makes provision for retaining these)—it will be the exception when a community will have to be told what sort of person it should employ in the office of librarian, and the problem will resolve itself into the ultimate one under all circumstances of finding and paying the right person. And, say what we may to the contrary, it will be the call of the job and the satisfaction of adequate remuneration which will have power to attract the right person, rather than the glory of the certificate.

But while we need the trained librarian much we need the born librarian more, non-graduate tho he or she may be. Certification schemes take some notice of this fact but only in so far as to permit the employment of non-graduates who have demonstrated their ability before the date on which the law will take effect; they provide no opportunity for the testing of an about-to-be-born-librarian's mettle. Such, we are told, should add the indispensable degrees to their birthright. So they should if possible, and if they know in time; but if the negligence of one's forbears, or the occasionally honest

absence of dollars and cents stands in the way of such degrees, the library and the born librarian will never meet, or will meet but to part. Certification will then have succeeded in excluding the fittest, for natural bent, since it may not be acquired, must remain our biggest single asset.

Exclusion of the unfit, which is certification's strong card, is, similarly, a matter of enlightenment, of money and of the courage to dismiss, and is not to be assisted by making it also a matter of law. Enlightenment spreads more surely and successfully thru suggestion than thru force, and suggestion and recommendation are rapidly doing their work. The very fact that the certification idea is taking hold spontaneously in so many places, is proof that we know our needs and are willing to go to considerable length to supply them. That it also shows our tendency to seize precipitantly upon the first remedy offered, is a less encouraging sign.

The mediocre will come among us, of course, whatever happens; but certification, if it does anything at all, will help to cripple us here. Under it the mediocre will climb in grades and will automatically draw increased pay for unimproved service. Few of us have any difficulty in recalling the proportion of this type who "got thru" in our own student days; and it is a careful library school which does not graduate its quota annually. In fact no normal (in its common meaning) class can be without them; and to them alone certification will prove a boon. Precisely after the manner of civil service will certification function in this particular.

Even New York State, which is headed direct for certification, having just given its regents autocratic power over library appointments, admits in its replies to objectors, that some of the reasons against are founded on possibilities. That there is a "real danger" that certification is likely to place too much value and emphasis on mere technical training and thus make the operation of libraries more a process of machinery than an expression of ideals and personality, New York allows, but holds that this is only to be feared when the "tests are too mechanical or technical." But tests that are neither mechanical nor technical are extremely difficult to formulate into law and quite as difficult to apply when legalized. The only adequate provision here would be so loose a one, in the legal sense, as to permit us to exercise

*From the *Boston Evening Transcript* of October 12.

our pre-certification liberty of choice. And if this be so, why the red tape of the law at all?

Again, to the charge that certification must be operated by State officials and tends to add to the authority and autocratic power of such officials, New York replies that "this is, perhaps, inevitable," as it is with licenses issued to other professions; but that "any board having charge of such certification, being a creature of the State, will be kept in authority only so long as its service is satisfactory to the State as a whole." With this latter statement, we differ radically. The interest which the State as a whole will have in the everyday workings of a librarians' certification committee, will be practically nil. What, now, does the State as a whole care for the difficulties and vexations of spirit, the hold-ups, hindrances and nullifications that libraries under civil service undergo? The State as a whole, or the city as a whole, has had impressed upon it that civil service is a panacea for many evils. So it fixes civil service by law, impartially, where it will do the most good and where it will do the most harm, and then quietly goes to sleep under its rule. And if, perchance, a library protest grows so loud as to reach its somnolent ears, it grumbles, with a sense of just irritation, that librarians are a fussy lot who do not know a good thing when they have it. So the State as a whole turns over and goes to sleep again. And if this is true of civil service which no library ever desired, it will be still more true of certification laws which are backed by the libraries themselves.

The small number of good applicants for library work in comparison to the demand is our present greatest hardship. Certificationists say that when requirements are fixed by law this dearth will cease and as soon as librarians become a licensed class they will also become a numerous one and a better one. Judging from analogies in the other professions, we doubt it. To the ordinary mind a license is a necessary nuisance intended to keep out impostors and to keep up statistics. We seldom trouble to verify its possession by the physician or the lawyer of our choice. Instead we look for personal qualities, places of education and past records of achievement. There is no field in library work for imposture, and it ought to be self-evident that we shall continue to prize ourselves and others will continue to prize us, in the future as in the past, because we are librarianly-born, or Albany-bred, rather than because we hold a regent's permission to work in New York or a certificate in Wisconsin.

It is possible that more of the mediocre will flock to library schools when such attendance

is demanded by law, but we are not of the opinion that this will elevate the profession. To be condemned to the deadly dullness of a ground-out product is not a cheerful prospect.

We trust New York is going to like its law now that it has one. A town within its limits may not use its own tax money for a public library unless it hires a librarian to suit the State Regents, which latter are given discretionary, and apparently unlimited, powers! To put it mildly, this is going some, we think. It is even going more than Wisconsin, which has its cut and dried stipulations for four grades of certification. We hope they will both enjoy the fruits of their labors; but we hope much more earnestly that all the other States, and the nation, will hold off for a very long time to watch results in certified quarters. And such as have bills pending will be wise, indeed, if they can drop them in committee into those particular pigeonholes, possessed of all Government committees, that open on the bottomless pit.

THE BOOKMAN'S JOURNAL AND PRINT COLLECTOR

THE publishers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL announce that they have arranged to be joint publishers of the *Bookman's Journal and Print Collector*, a new monthly magazine in the collecting field, edited by Wilfred G. Partington. The edition for both countries will be printed in London, and the subscription price will be six dollars a year. This monthly, the only periodical in the field, succeeds a weekly of the same name, which in less elaborate form has run thru four volumes. The new form starting as volume five, number one, is dated October 1921. The editor has enlisted a strong corps of contributors, and in the first number is the beginning of a series of reminiscences by Clement K. Shorter, an article on "The World and the Artist" by John Drinkwater, on "Gold-Tooled Bookbinding in England" by Cyril Davenport, the leading writer in this field, an article on the Roger Bacon manuscript by Herbert Garland, one on James McBey, master etcher, by Malcolm C. Salaman, reviews of important books in the field of collecting, the beginning of a series of bibliographies by Henry Danielson, and records and notes of English auction sales in both the book and print fields.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL WANTED

Twenty-five cents each will be paid for numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 15, 1920, and January 15 and February 1, 1921, returned to this office.

The Riverside Library Service School and Its Founder

By R. R. BOWKER

THE Riverside Library Service School is *sui generis* because Riverside is a *sui generis* place and even more because its founder Joseph Francis Daniels, was very *sui generis* indeed. The word "Service" in the name of the School represents the spirit of his life. Coming to the Riverside Public Library in 1910 with ample and varied experience both as librarian and educator, he promptly recognized the need for library training in California and in 1912 he started the school. After school graduation he had chosen architecture as his profession and in arranging the collection of professional books in the architect's office which he first entered, he heard of the Decimal Classification, went to Amherst to learn about it, and thus happened upon his later library career. Leaving an architectural partnership in Boston, he went in 1893 to the Chicago Exposition and thus to Colorado and in seventeen years' service in the Greeley Public Library and the Normal School and the Agricultural College of the state, laid the foundation for his larger work in Riverside. In Colorado he was a student and investigator on many subjects, preparing in particular the research reports for the Kansas-Colorado water suit, one of the most important legal settlements on that question. Evidently he was always an odd genius, and one of his trustees told me of his first appearance at Riverside when most of the trustees were rather taken by his nonchalant and unusual personality, but feared that he might not pass the scrutiny of the sedate and conservative president. It was not long before he made his mark in and on Riverside. He started the "Kind Words Club" as contradictory as his own personality, for the "kind words" meant good-natured obloquy on the members who lunched together at the Mission Inn from time to time. For a brief time he took a Sunday School class which developed into a remarkable boys' organization and ultimately into the Junior Chamber of Commerce. One of the subjects he put up for discussion was "What sort of wife do you think you want?", which was followed up by "What sort of husband do you think she will get?" Last year he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce itself and at once devised a Town Conference which was to bring all interests together into useful co-operation. All this illustrates the freshness, virility and versatility of

the man, without whom no circle in Riverside thought itself complete. "Joe Daniels" was known and loved by every one in that community and its loving affection was symbolized in the "resolve" which one of the associations sent to its absent member on his sick-bed—"God bless you, Joe." It was this man's different character which made the Riverside Library Service School different from others.

The Riverside Library School does not conform to regulation principles. It is not orthodox enough to be included in the Association of American Library Schools. It is not entered in the A. L. A. library handbook "Training for Librarianship," with the thirteen therein described. This is because it had not accepted the formulas that a proper library school must have separate school quarters, tho it now has such, permanently assured finances, and a separate staff of permanent teachers. Mr. Daniels' experience in educational work taught him to look upon another method as preferable. He spoke of his own plan as the "group system" based on "projects" and in line with what is known as the "new education." This means in collegiate parlance a seminar system, with practical instead of book work, rather than a classroom system of general teaching. In the new quarters of the school Mr. Daniels intended to banish desks and "fixed location," and to continue practice work as the general method of the school. There was to be a stated person in permanent charge of the school and perhaps one or two permanent teachers, but Mr. Daniels preferred as far as possible to bring people from actual library work to do the teaching from time to time rather than to employ teachers whose methods become fixed as their work is fixed by standardization. It is the old problem in the colleges of breeding in or breeding out, and Mr. Daniels generally preferred breeding out. He used to tell of a well-known library teacher and lecturer who incidentally talked on library architecture, and after she had gone he had from his own practical architectural knowledge to undo most of her work. He pursued the plan of bringing to the school not only some of the best known librarians, as Dr. Bostwick and Dr. Hill, to lecture on general library problems, but also some of the most practical specialists as Theresa Hitchler, Louise B. Krause and Adelaide R. Hasse, to give courses respectively in cataloging, business librarianship and public documents.

It seemed sometimes rather difficult to find the library school in the Riverside Public Library. This was because the groups were for most of the time in different parts of the library engaged in project work. This, by the way, is a Carnegie building, also *sui generis* because it is in the Mission style prevalent at Riverside, which presently is to be considerably extended by a new \$25,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Within the past year the trustees have been able to purchase the rest of the block-face on the main avenue of Riverside, including the Allatt family mansion which is to be the future home of the library school and another residence, which was rented to the librarian. In fitting up the separate building for the school it was Mr. Daniels' purpose still to avoid classroom appearance and strike out on new lines. He believed that there ought to be more library schools and that the new ones ought to cultivate unoccupied fields and try new methods. Mr. Daniels' thought for the school can best be explained by a quotation from a letter sent within the year to the Chairman of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Dr. Bostwick.

"When I speak of projects everyone from the library world replies, 'What do you mean by projects?' A project in a child's hands in school means building a wagon or mending a book or work of that sort, or even play. From those simple things it moves up to more complex projects as the child grows older. You will say, 'That is what we do every day,' but the truth is, we don't, because we do not view the thing from that angle. Unless we have the project as a purpose in mind we are not doing project work. C. A. McMurray's book 'Teaching by Projects' goes into this matter.

"Project work cannot be done well in classes and must be done in groups. From that we have developed our group captains and stations and projects. We suspect that beyond this lies some newer and better plan and the new thing will grow out of the experimenting with projects.

"We believe that projects will completely change the floor of a classroom and in our new building we are planning for office rooms where students will spend most of their time. We shall use no desks such as you see in library schools, and we shall reduce the lecture system to a minimum; that is, we shall reduce the talk and increase the work. This plan abolishes the examination system completely and in place we substitute weekly reports from everybody concerned, even the student herself, as in a factory system. Slowly those reports will take on the form of reports of projects just as the engineers who built the Panama Canal must have made their reports. These projects of course, will

swing around the applications of library service in its pertinent and obtrusive phases. It may result in an attack on a well tried and standardized department system of a library. For example, the registration and charging system of a public library in my opinion should be completely remodeled, somewhat on the lines of a credit system of a department store, with mechanical devices now almost unknown in libraries. We must have these devices. We think that we see this as a project as we have worked year after year in group problems.

"The development of a student's mind under the project system is remarkable. Not only the executive ability and the thing we call responsibility, but the genius of the individual is brought out as it never can be in a classroom dominated by a teacher in the good old fashion of desks in rows and slots.

"It seems to me that we hold to these old things because such things produced us, they must be pretty good, and moreover, it is easier to do things in the old way. . . . I should note that I think it is apt to be more expensive to carry on a school after a plan of this sort.

"I have another idea which I should like to see brought before schools or heads of schools. Let us take Louise B. Krause, who comes to us from H. M. Bylesby and Company to teach the business library four weeks each year. She is very good at it. She does excellent work and the results are good and we need business librarians everywhere. We need them with special training and with her point of view, but I wouldn't give much for Louise B. Krause or any other woman, were she the best teacher in the world, if I could not have her fresh from her work in Chicago. I mean to say that if we had a teacher on any subject that is technical at all, I should want that teacher fresh from the technical applications and from the problems that actual service have brought to her. Now, if she were to remain with me year after year she would not continue to be the teacher that I want.

"I want one good woman to take charge of my girls in this new home of ours, but I want a variety of teachers direct from the work and it costs a great deal to get them. I want them from East and West. I want a procession of them if I can have them. Yes, there is danger of damage to a curriculum, but the present dangers are greater.

"Take the best woman in the world in technical matters and take her out of her daily work and give her nothing but teaching year after year, and she is not the person to whom I could entrust projects of any kind, and that after all is the great test in teaching technical subjects.

"All the professional schools have to do it, as you know. I do not mean casual lecturers who are a convenient sort of sprinkling thru a course; they are usually inspirational and good, but I am talking of the teaching. A teacher employed for four or five weeks in the year and then sent back for her work, comes back to us as fresh as ever and with a stronger personality and much more of the information we want."

The Riverside school, started in 1912, has in the nine years of its existence sent forth with its certificates thirty-seven students as graduates in the regular course, forty-seven special students in the long course, one hundred and twenty who have taken the summer and ninety-four the winter short course. Of the one hundred and twenty summer school students forty-four submitted two years of college. Of the ninety-four in the winter school, thirty-one submitted two years of college. Fifteen other students not counted in these lists did not finish and were not given certificates, of which eight were long course and seven short course students. Regular students are those who come with an equipment of two years of college training in addition to four high school years, while special students are those who take the long course but are without this college equipment. The full course extends for eleven months from October and includes seventeen hundred hours of work, usually extending to eighteen or nineteen hundred. The shorter courses in summer and winter are usually of from six to fourteen weeks duration.

In applying for admission to the Riverside school, the would-be student fills out an entrance application which contains the general information required at other library schools. As the student's work progresses, reports are made by those in charge, particularly by the group captain, with respect to specific branches of the student's work. It is therefore true that there are no examinations at all and that there is constant examination. At the end of the course reports from the several captains and instructors are brought together and summarized in connection with the certificate of graduation. The certificate contains space for a brief report on the student's standing in oral and written English and of reported reading, and brief summaries of the student's work and results in each of sixteen branches as follows:

1. Bibliography
2. Bookbinding and library handicraft
3. Book selection
4. Business management, library methods and organization
5. Cataloging and classification

6. County service
7. Filing and indexing
8. Library law
9. Periodicals and serials
10. Public desk service
11. Reference and documents
12. School libraries and young people
13. Story-telling
14. Typewriter practice
15. Miscellaneous: Visiting branches; Business office records; Laboratory in short courses
16. Lectures in long courses: Education; Philosophy; Criticism; History of books and printing; Fine arts; Administration, etc.

The more detailed reports are kept on file in the office of the school. Thus a librarian seeking someone to fill a specific library position can learn from the careful specifications definite information as to the student's equipment in the several branches in which she has worked out projects. The endeavor is to arrange these projects so as to give the student a fair general knowledge of library work. In a sense this means the absence of a general curriculum and perhaps the best criticism on this scheme would be that by a Japanese of our "civilized music." To the Oriental ear music consists of continuous sound without intervals, whereas modern music as we hear it makes use not only of intervals but of pauses. The view of the Japanese was that our music is "full of holes" and the same criticism may be passed on the elective system, at least in the extreme, in our colleges. How far the criticism is actually applicable to the graduates of the Riverside school it is difficult to say, but they seem to have proved well fitted for the work, and the method emphasized doubtless develops alertness and appetite for extending knowledge outside the immediate field of school training.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 31-Nov. 2. At St. Paul.
Minnesota Library Association.
- Nov. 4. At Huntington.
West Virginia Library Association.
- Nov. 10-11. At Indianapolis.
Indiana Library Trustees Association.
- Nov. 10-11. At Greensboro.
North Carolina Library Association.
- Nov. 15. At East Orange.
Special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association.
- Dec. 29-31. At Chicago.
Mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council.
- There will be no meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club this autumn.

Some Children's Book Lists

THIS list makes no attempt at completeness and does not include recognized bibliographies of children's books such as the H. W. Wilson's Standard Catalog and the Pittsburgh Library Catalogue of Children's Books. The aim of the compiler is to bring out shorter lists of children's books on a variety of subjects and representing libraries, schools, book-shops and other agencies working in the interests of children.

Illustrated Editions of Children's Books, a selected list. 1915. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Favorite Books of Well-known People when they were Boys and Girls. 1918. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Books for Boys and Girls, a selected list, compiled by Caroline H. Hewins. 1916. American Library Association.

Books to Grow on, an experimental intermediate list selected from the Open Shelf Room. 1916. Buffalo Public Library.

English Reading Lists, compiled by the Department of English, Haaren High School. 1921. 25 cents. Hubert and Collister St., New York City.

Two Lists of Books for Children—Some First Books: Some Later Books. In Roads to Childhood by Annie Carroll Moore. 1920. \$1.50. G. H. Doran.

Books for Vacation Reading, compiled by the Lincoln School of Teachers' College. Practically all these books have been selected and most of them annotated by the pupils in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades. 1919. The Lincoln School of Teachers College. New York City.

Science and Technology, books for the High School Library, compiled by Edith Erskine. 1919. Chicago Public Library.

Heroism, a reading list for boys and girls. 1914. The New York Public Library.

Out-of-Door Books, a list of specially readable books for young people in high school or college, compiled by Marion Horton. 1918. Bookshelf for Boys and Girls. 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Reference Reading for Girl Scouts. In Scouting for Girls, Official Handbook of the Girl Scouts. 1920. Girl Scouts, Inc. 189 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

The Book Shelf for Boys and Girls, selected and annotated by Clara W. Hunt, Franklin K. Mathews and Ruth G. Hopkins. 1921. 10 cents. R. R. Bowker Co. 62 West 45th St., New York City.

A List of Books for Boys and Girls suggested

for Purchase, offered by Marian Cutter of the Children's Book Shop, compiled by Jacqueline Overton. 1921. 35 cents. 5 West 47th St., New York City.

Books for Boys and girls, a suggestive Purchase List, compiled by B. E. Mahoney. Revised 1917. The Bookshop for Boys and Girls. 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Stories to Tell to Children, a selected list with stories and poems for holiday programs. 1918. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

A Graded List of Stories and Poems for Reading Aloud, compiled by Harriet E. Hassler. 1915. American Library Association.

Favorite Stories of Library Reading Clubs. 1915. New York Public Library.

Lists of Stories and Programs for Story Hours, edited by Effie L. Power. 1915. H. W. Wilson Co. New York City.

Plays for Children, an annotated index by Alice I. Hazeltine. 1921. American Library Association.

Suggestions for a Christmas Program, prepared by the Drama Department. New York Community Service. 1920. 25 cents. 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

A Graded List of Pantomime for all amateur production, with an historical article on the pantomime by Elizabeth Hanley, prepared by the Drama Department, New York Community Service. 1920.

A List of Pageants, Masques and Festivals, prepared by the Drama Department, New York Community Service. 1920.

LEONORE ST. JOHN POWER, *Librarian.*

*Central Children's Room,
New York Public Library.*

"TWENTY-FOUR UNUSUAL STORIES"

"Twenty-four Unusual Stories for Boys and Girls" have been collected, arranged and re-told by Anna Cogswell Tyler, for the past twelve years in charge of Story Telling in the New York Public Library, and published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. The stories chosen are those which have proved to be of the greatest interest to the children who have heard Miss Tyler's stories. They have been drawn from many sources: Greek mythology, Indian legends, Hallowe'en and mystery stories and the folk lore of many lands. Some of the stories are not easily found elsewhere and they are thus collected in an attractive volume, illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham, for the use of boys and girls and of story-tellers in search of stories for special occasions.

Standardization of the Federal Library Service

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,
Librarian, St. Paul Public Library*

THE Library advisory committee of the Joint Congressional Commission on reclassification of salaries has made a contribution to library economy which is of even greater importance as a study in the standardization of library service and in the personnel and administration than as a study in wage adjustment. It is, indeed, the first serious effort which has been made to standardize the federal library service. The history of its work is interesting.**

PRELIMINARY REPORT

The librarians temporarily transferred to the staff of the Commission from different government libraries drew up a scheme of classification of the library service based upon the questionnaire returns received from each person doing strictly library work. This provided for (a) general classes common to two or more libraries, (b) general classes peculiar to departmental libraries, (c) special classes peculiar to the Library of Congress, and (d) special classes peculiar to the Public Library.

This scheme was submitted to a library advisory committee appointed by the Congressional commission consisting mainly of members of the District of Columbia Library Association. This suggested some changes in detail and some additions, but approved its main features, and the scheme in its revised form was published in the report made to Congress by the Commission, March 12, 1920.

This scheme defined the general scope of library service by including only persons rendering the service peculiar to a library, that is, by excluding not only copyists and others engaged in purely clerical work, but also janitors, pages, and others, and in the brief submitted by the Advisory Committee, made a clear distinction between professional and sub-professional serv-

ice; but with its total of thirty-seven classes, of which twenty-one were clearly single position classes, the scheme was in fact a description of the organization of the libraries of the Government rather than a scheme of classification, or, to use library parlance, in part a classification of the library service and in part a catalog of library positions. As Dr. Bowerman, chairman of the Advisory Committee said at a later time, a broader classification was needed, one that would reflect progressively degrees of education, training, experience, and administrative responsibility, without trying to set forth the minutiae of close specialization.

REVISED SPECIFICATIONS

The publication of the report of the Commission gave the library advisory committee an opportunity to compare its scheme of classification with those recommended by other branches of the professional service and to revise both its terminology and its content in such a way as to make it conform more nearly to the schemes recommended by them. The Committee took full advantage of this opportunity, and in the autumn presented to the Commission a revised classification.¹ This provided for ten classes instead of thirty-seven. Of the ten classes three were still single position classes.

The seven general classes were: Library aid, senior library aid, junior librarian, assistant librarian, associate librarian, librarian, senior librarian, the three individual classes: Librarian, Public Library; assistant librarian, Library of Congress and director of legislative reference, Library of Congress. The impossibility of placing these three titles of positions under any of the foregoing general classes, together with the difficulty of finding satisfactory titles for the general classes led to the abandonment of the effort to give titles to classes. In the Lehlbach bill introduced into the House on December 18, 1920, the classes were designated simply by number under two group headings: Library assistant group and librarian group. Under the former were two grades, and under the latter six, a total of eight; and under each class were given the titles of the different positions included. Similarly in the bill introduced by Mr. Lehlbach on May 18, 1921, the group headings were changed

* Dr. Johnston will assume charge of the American Library in Paris early in November.

**This is given in detail in the following articles in the LIBRARY JOURNAL: "Librarians' Salaries in the District of Columbia" by G. F. Bowerman, January 15, 1920, p. 63-66; "The Washington Report on Reclassification of Library Salaries," March 15, 1920, p. 264-66, "Washington Library Reclassification Substitute," September 1, 1920, p. 687-90; "Salary Reclassification Legislation," May 15, 1921, p. 456-57, and in articles by Eunice R. Oberly, entitled "Certification and Special Libraries as Related to the Reclassification Problem of Government Libraries," *Special Libraries*, March 1921, and "The Library Service in the Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries," *Special Libraries*, May 1920.

¹"Washington Library Reclassification Substitute," by G. F. Bowerman, LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 1, 1920, p. 687-90.

to "sub-professional service" and "professional and scientific service," the scheme was made to apply to all branches of the service alike, and the same classification was preserved. But in the specifications for each class the details characteristic of the earlier schemes of classification were omitted, even to the titles of positions.

These specifications are of such value that I give them herewith in as far as they relate to library service. The sub-professional service included in Grade 2 positions, the duties of which are confined to simple library work not requiring professional training, salary \$1,080 to \$1,320; in Grade 3, positions the duties of which involve the performance of important routine library work not requiring professional training, salary \$1,440 to \$1,800. The professional service includes all positions the duties of which are to perform routine, advisory, administrative, or research work requiring professional training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college of recognized standing, as follows: Grade 1, the junior professional grade including all classes the duties of which are to perform under immediate supervision the simplest kinds of work requiring professional training, salary \$1,800 to \$2,160; Grade 2, the assistant professional grade, including all classes of positions the duties of which are to prepare under general directions assigned professional work requiring professional training and previous experience but not the exercise of independent judgment, salary \$2,340 to \$2,880; Grade 3, associate professional grade, including all positions the duties of which are to perform independently or with a small number of subordinates, responsible professional work requiring considerable successful previous experience, salary \$3,120 to \$3,840; Grade 4, full professional grade, including all positions the duties of which are to perform independent and highly important professional work, or to be responsible for the administration of a major division of an organization, salary \$4,140 to \$5,040; Grade 5, senior professional grade, including all positions the duties of which are to act as assistant head of a large professional organization, or as administrative head of a major division of such an organization, salary \$5,400 to \$6,000; Grade 6, chief professional grade, including all positions the duties of which are to act as head of a major bureau, salary \$6,000 to \$7,000.

ALLOCATION OF POSITIONS

The omission of the details of specifications, including titles of positions, qualifications and duties, as set forth in the report of the Commission made it very important that proper pro-

vision be made for carrying the law into effect, and especially important that proper provision be made for the allocation of positions. Indeed, it is only by this means that the success of the classification or reclassification of the service can be guaranteed.

With this in view, the Fairfield Bill, introduced on April 12 (H. R. 2487), embodied the recommendations of the report of the Commission, and provided that the Civil Service Commission should designate the class within which the position of each employee should be placed in accordance with the duties of such position, and transmit its designations to the head of the department together with copies of all the records in its possession relating to the length of service of each employee. The head of the department shall review such designation, and in case of disapproval shall certify to the Commission the facts upon which such disapproval is based.

Both the Sterling-Lehlbach bills and the Smoot-Wood bills, on the other hand, gave the power of allocation of positions to heads of departments, but with this difference, that in the former case it is subject to revision by the Bureau of the Budget and to rules and regulations to be formulated by the Civil Service Commission, fixing the qualifications with respect to the training and experience necessary for eligibility for appointment; and in the latter it is subject to such rules and regulations as the President might prescribe, with the provision that the Bureau of Efficiency shall aid the President, upon request, in the preparation of rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect and in the enforcement of such rules and regulations.

The effectiveness of any program depends so much upon the personnel of the bureaus entrusted with the execution of it that it is difficult to say which of the methods of procedure is the best. Theoretically, it would be better to entrust to the Civil Service Commission the formulation of the employment policies of the government. This is in line with the most approved practice in concerns having a large number of employees, and any appointing officer would certainly be glad to delegate his powers of appointment to anyone competent to exercise them. In practice, however, legislative bodies whether federal, state or municipal have seemed disposed to give civil service commissions power to hamper administrative officers in their duties, but not power to help them.

Perhaps it is a fear that the Civil Service Commission has not the power to allocate positions properly that has led the sponsors for the Sterling-Lehlbach and Smoot-Wood bills to

give the power of allocation to heads of departments, but there is no apparent reason why the Civil Service Commission should not be given the power. I mean power, not mere authority.

We cannot, perhaps, afford to give state and municipal commissions such power at the present time, but we cannot afford to give the federal commission less.

EFFICIENCY RATING

If the initial success of this program depends upon the proper allocation of positions, its continued success depends equally upon a proper system of efficiency rating. The Fairfield bills and Sterling-Lehlbach provide for this as follows: The Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the heads of departments, shall establish a uniform system of efficiency rating, which shall set forth (1) the standard of efficiency which must be maintained by employees within the same class to whom the same rate of compensation is paid and below which no employee may fall without being paid such lower rate of compensation prescribed for such class to which his efficiency rating entitles him; (2) the higher standard of efficiency of an employee which, in the judgment of the commission, will entitle him to receive annually compensation at the next higher rate prescribed for the class in which his position is placed; (3) the standard of efficiency for a class below which no employee may fall without being dismissed for inefficiency.

ADVISORY BOARD

Another interesting feature of the report of the Commission embodied in the Fairfield bill but not in the others is the provision for the establishment of a Civil Service advisory council and the formation of personnel committees in each department. The advisory council is to consist of twelve members, six appointed by the President from among employees of or above the grade of division chief, two elected by and from among manual employees, two among clerical employees, and two among scientific, technical and professional employees, annually. Its duty is to advise the commission by means of formal reports in regard to all questions referred to it by the Commission and in regard to recommendations presented by one or more personnel committees affecting more than one department.

The council may provide for the formation of personnel committees in each department or unit thereof, one-half of the members to be selected by and from among employees exercising supervising powers. It is to be the duty of such committees to make recommendations as to service regulations, the organization and

methods of work, and working conditions, and to exercise such powers of conciliation in the case of any grievance, dispute or other matter as the Civil Service Commission may authorize.

There is little that is novel about this. Every successful executive, especially in institutions of learning, consults his associates, and certainly every department and bureau chief would be glad to have them consulted by Civil Service authorities in the formulation of employment policies. It is because the specialist has not been more frequently consulted that so little progress has been made in the application of civil service principles.

Indeed, it is difficult to understand why any executive should prefer to have the employment policy of his department or bureau formulated by an outside body without the advice of his professional associates, or why a parliamentary body should object to the adoption of parliamentary methods in the formulation of civil service rules and regulations. If there is any executive who is without a body of colleagues competent to act as such an advisory body, he should be given them. It may tend to curtail his authority, but it will add to his power, and at the same time that it adds to the efficiency of the employment management it will add to the efficiency of the department or bureau in his charge.

Whether the Civil Service Commission is strengthened by the enactment of the above described features of the Fairfield and Sterling-Lehlbach bills, or whether it is decided to add to the powers of the Bureau of Efficiency—it may be possible to make the latter a civil service commission with substantial powers, even if it is not possible to make the former a real bureau of efficiency—all bills alike mark a substantial step forward in the employment policy of the government.

And the library service makes equal gain with other branches of the service. For the first time a clear distinction is made between library service and clerical and other forms of service in libraries, for the first time a distinction is made between the professional and sub-professional grades of service, and for the first time professional library service is graded with other forms of professional service.

These general features of the proposed legislation will commend themselves to every librarian and to every civil service official. The details of the classification and various methods proposed for making it effective should also command their attention. They affect or may affect not only the six hundred or more li-

brarians and library assistants, in federal employment, but all librarians thruout the country, for as the national library service is organized so more or less must the state library service

and the municipal library service in the larger cities be organized, and as the library service in the larger cities is organized so will that in the smaller cities be.

What Do Prisoners Read?

THE *Publishers' Weekly* some time ago devoted many pages to an interesting discussion of what people read. In the numerous articles, however, no mention is made of the reading of one set of people whose problems have proved of much interest to the librarians of Brooklyn who have been working among them. The question "What do prisoners read?" is one which the Brooklyn Public Library, thru its Extension Department has been attempting, for the past two years, to answer in the library placed in the City Prison where the weekly library period is now an established custom, and where, thanks to the interested co-operation of the prison officials, every opportunity is given the workers for effective library service.

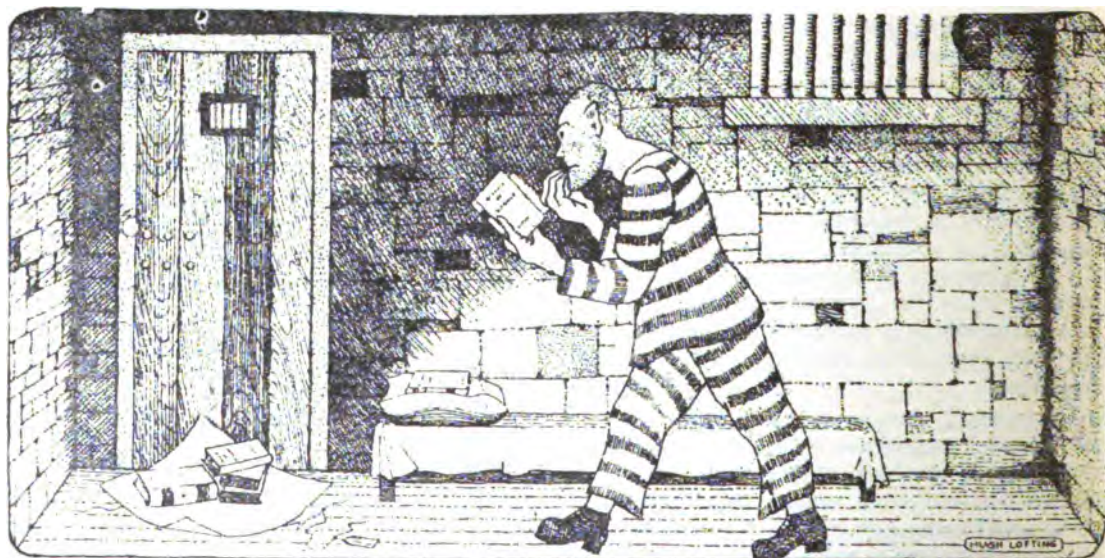
A news item of recent date with the heading "Three months' hard reading" states that a New York magistrate has sentenced a boy for street loafing to three months of library attendance with orders to report again to the Court after the period has expired. In Brooklyn the condition is reversed. To the men sentenced to confinement a library is brought, this being somewhat more in accordance with library ideals than the scheme planned by the magistrate.

In one way conditions for library work in the prison are unique. No other type of library

can show borrowers who, altho in perfect health, have unlimited time on their hands. For, unfortunately, at this prison no work shops exist. The women prisoners are assigned various duties but the men and the boys are confined in their cells twenty-four hours of the day with the exception of three exercise periods daily.

It is at the noon exercise period that the librarians pay their weekly visit. On a table at one end of the long corridor between the cell tiers the books are displayed while the men are at liberty in the corridor. The prisoners who desire books make their own selection and are allowed to take as many books as they desire. Two librarians are at hand to help in the selection of the books when needed and to care for the clerical routine. This routine is made as simple as possible, only the most rudimentary registration and charging system being used. The registration, merely name and cell number, gives the librarian an opportunity for acquaintance with the prisoner and provides a natural opening for him to ask her help if he desires it.

A more diversified set of tastes would be hard to find in any public library even of the largest size. From the college graduate who wishes to make use of his enforced leisure by reading the Greek classics in the original to the Chinaman



"STONE WALLS DO NOT A PRISON MAKE"

who, begging in broken English for "book in Chinee" seems doomed to disappointment until a happy thought of the librarian sends him away with gleaming eyes and bowing profuse thanks with a copy of the *National Geographic* filled with pictures of China clasped in his arms, the men, one and all, are eager for books. The lack of formality in routine combined with the stimulus provided by the sight of so many of their better-educated comrades availing themselves of the privilege results in applications for books from even the most illiterate of the prisoners, men, who under normal circumstances, would never enter a public library. The old negro, old enough to remember slave times, asks for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The gamin, confined with the juveniles, expresses a wish for "something snappy" but is made content with an Altsheler or "Treasure Island" or a book about western life. Many copies of Custer's "Boy General" have been worn to shreds by applicants of this type. Books about seafaring life are very popular and a most unusual demand for travel books of all kinds exists, due to the fact that so many of the prisoners represent seafaring men whose horizon of experience is therefore broader than that of the average public library reader.

Many foreign seamen find themselves in trouble for small offenses as soon as they reach these shores. This is due in part to their lack of knowledge of the language. Here is an opportunity, or rather an obligation, which the library has not been slow to accept. Books in civics, simple American histories and books on English for foreigners are provided and are in constant use. The chief difficulty is to find books in language simple enough for the foreigners. As it is impossible to furnish books especially written for each language encountered it is necessary to provide books, wherever possible, where the English word appearing under its appropriate picture makes the use of the book possible for the foreigner ignorant of even one word of English. A conversation between the librarian and a man who wants help of this sort is likely to be a lively one. The librarian may know some French, some German, some Italian, some Spanish and even some Yiddish but her linguistic ability usually fails her entirely in conversation with a Greek, a Syrian or a Chinaman. Usually half a dozen or more volunteer interpreters offer their services but, as the interpreters are frequently as difficult to understand as the original applicant, the final resort is to sign language which becomes more violent the more eager the desire for the book and the larger the number of interpreters.

This spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness seems characteristic of most of the men.

Those of better education with formed reading habits are ever ready to advise and to help the others in the choice of books. One man, whose custom it had been to take ten books, meanwhile persuading some friend of equally bookish tastes to take the same number with the idea of a mid-week exchange, undertook the strenuous task at one time of reading the books of Dr. Eliot's five foot shelf library aloud to another prisoner with the explanation to the librarian "his mind needs to be taken off himself." The librarian, dubious in regard to just how well this result would be attained if some of the more substantial classics on the list were chosen, tried to lead the altruistic friend toward a choice of some of the lighter volumes of the set, the result seeming satisfactory until the release of the well meaning friend left the first man to his own resources in the reading line, whereupon he promptly relapsed into the "good novel" reading class.

In addition to the regular recreational reading there has developed from the first a steady demand for text books of different sorts, histories, especially American histories, arithmetics and especially technical books of all kinds, the men in many cases realizing that their enforced leisure may be put to advantage for their future good. The urgent need for help of this type is emphasized in the latest report of Commissioner Kennedy on the conditions in the prisons of New York State. The library has realized the need and is helping to the best of its ability. It has been unable to accomplish all it would like to do in this line because of the difficulty of procuring enough text books and up-to-date technical books to supply the demand, but the profitable use made of the books which have been provided seems to indicate that some slight progress, at least, has been made toward the desired end.

MARY J. THACKERAY.

*Department of Library Extension,
Brooklyn Public Library.*

Heard recently in a New York library: "Have you 'The Dance of the Divine Comedian'?"

And in an English library, as reported by *The Watchman*: "I am searching for a book called 'The Dentists Infirmary'."

Some recent requests.

Anthony and Cleopatra,
The Life of Queen Victoria,
The Merchant of Venus,
Macbeth in concentrated form (inquirer a foreign chemist) and
Tales of a Little Lamb.

Films and Books for Children

LIBRARIANS and booksellers have never fully realized the possibilities of advertising books in connection with book films—especially to children. It is perhaps true that the adult seeker for entertainment on the screen does not leave the film version of "Disraeli" and hunt for a bookseller who will sell him the book. Possibly a few people who enjoy historical films read up on English history after seeing "Deception" at their favorite theater, but more are content to accept the screen version of the story of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

With children, however, it is another matter. Booksellers and librarians alike have reported "no copies left" on many a day during the exhibition in town of "Treasure Island," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Black Beauty," "The Last of the Mohicans" and other popular films based on books. This demand has not been due to any effort or advertising on the part of librarian or bookseller, but to the children's interest.

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures is co-operating this year with the Children's Book Week Committee by sending out a list of "films well-made drawn from books for boys and girls." (See L. J. Oct. 1, 1921, p. 798.) This list has been sent to hundreds of exhibitors, and has been given publicity in newspapers and moving picture trade journals. At least one producer—the Maurice Tourneur Studio, producer of "The Last of the Mohicans"—is co-operating by sending to exhibitors and newspapers announcements of the Week, suggesting the use of their film.

The librarian can make the most of these plans by having exhibits in windows and on tables, not only of the book screened, exhibited in a local theater, but also of books on allied subjects, and made attractive with photographs from the film version. These photographs can usually be borrowed from the theater manager, who will undoubtedly run a slide calling attention to the book display, in return for the display of his pictures with the books. During the showing of "The Last of the Mohicans," for instance, a window exhibit featuring the attractive editions of the book, other books of Cooper's, and other books on American pioneer history, as well as other pioneer history stories, ought to attract many boys and girls who have liked the film story. The "Treasure Island" film could, in the same way, be used to advertise many other books of adventure. Travel and historical films, especially, make interesting centers for book exhibits. Co-operate with the

local moving picture exhibitors in arranging displays.

Among Library House Organs

Library Life, the Staff Bulletin of the Boston Public Library is to be issued on the fifteenth of each month under the direction of an editorial board of three, assisted by sixteen sub-editors representing the various departments of the Library. Vol. 1, no. 1, dated October 15, is a twelve-page number of which the editorial board (Frank H. Chase, chairman; Christine Hayes and Lucien E. Taylor) may well be proud. Alice M. Jordan's article on the Swampscott Conference has a drawing of the Library Courtyard by Eleanor M. Mulcahey; other articles and news items are contributed by Horace L. Wheeler, W. H. C[henery]; Theodosia E. Macurdy, H. W. M. and the editors. Ernest W. Chapin edits a department on "Our Neighbor Libraries"—which neighbors now number well over 100; Francis P. Znotas' department "With the Juniors" carries on the spirit of *The Library Bugle* of last spring; and there are sections devoted to Departments and Branches and to announcements. *News Notes on Government Publications* continues under the able editorship of Edith Guerrier, and, beginning with Bulletin 18, appears as a separately paged supplement to *Library Life*.

In October *Public Library News* issued by the Savannah Public Library resumed publication (suspended with the March number, v. 1, no. 6.) The bulletin will now appear bi-monthly instead of monthly and each number will contain double amount of matter contained in the monthly numbers.

With its third number (September) the monthly news letter of the New York Public Library Staff Association adopts *The Page* as its title.

Literature on Disarmament

A revised and enlarged edition of Mary Katharine Reely's "Selected Articles on World Peace," including international arbitration and disarmament, is to be issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., in the Debaters Handbook Series early in November.

A list of references on naval disarmament, with special reference to Great Britain, Japan and the United States, compiled by the Library of Congress, may be obtained from the Public Affairs Information Service (11 West 40th St., New York City) for sixty cents. (P. A. I. S., October 15.)

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 1, 1921



THE question of certification is so all important at this stage of library progress that we give special space to it in this issue. The report of Dr. Williamson, as chairman of the A. L. A. committee, pre-printed for the Swampscott conference, has not received adequate attention and it is therefore reprinted with the omission of such portions as can well be spared from a document so lengthy and so detailed that it has rather repelled the consideration which its carefulness deserves. The proposed national certification on a national scale by a national board would practically supercede state action. The four grades proposed cover nearly all classes of administrative positions, from the executive down, and qualifications are based largely on graduation from professional schools. There are loopholes for others than library school graduates, but such are rather grudgingly admitted. It is not expected that any such scheme can be put into immediate or even early application, as the report frankly states. Meantime New York has almost completely adopted a certification system, Wisconsin has for some time had it in operation, and California is disposed to apply it thruout its county system. The usefulness of our state organizations, as we have often pointed out, is that individual states may experiment on new methods and produce definite results for the benefit of other states or in preparation for a national action. At the Ithaca meeting the subject was presented by Dr. Williamson but no adequate discussion followed. There has been in fact too much taking for granted and too much apathy on this subject but there is evidence that the profession is awaking to the need for a thoro debate which shall present *contras* as well as *pros*.

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MOOTED questions of standardization and certification may indeed give rise to a merry war such as raged in English library circles once upon a time over open shelves. Mr. Dana states with his usual vigor the objections to going too far in centralizing authority and compelling universal standardization in the library field as well as in others. A note of warning is also sounded by "The Librarian" of the *Boston Evening Transcript* in defence of

the born instead of school-made librarian. There is much to be said on both sides. We have often urged that the library calling should not be made an exclusive profession, barring out those who have not professional training but who have the natural gift for the work. Justin Winsor, one of the greatest of American librarians, came to his work thru apprenticeship as a trustee only, Dr. Poole and John Edmands had library training during their student days in the society libraries of Yale college and in starting what became famous as Poole's Index, but other great librarians had not even this much of professional training, for there were then no library schools and naturally no library standards. Nevertheless, in the development of the American library system, the heads of most great libraries have learned the need of an efficient method of examination, in the practical application of the merit system both for entrance and promotion in library service. As always the truth is between. The main point to be insisted upon is that in examinations for library positions, especially if by civil service boards, librarians should be participants in the preparation and conduct of examinations and that personal character and fitness for the work should have a very large place in any final decision. There is no calling in which personality counts for more. What is decidedly to be resisted is the tendency of civil service boards, municipal, state or federal, to insist that libraries which are large enough to have excellent methods of their own should be generalized into a larger system which naturally takes less note of the specific needs of the profession, and it is a fair question whether conventionalized routine, even within the profession itself, may not develop ill as well as good results.

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A PROMISING feature of the program of New York's "Library Week" was the presentation by Frank B. Gilbreth of a paper on "Motion Study in Libraries," introducing into the library field the subject of industrial efficiency. When Frederick W. Taylor, from whom the Taylor Society takes its name, after his varied apprenticeship thru all the divisions of the Midvale Steel Company,

initiated his plans for greater industrial efficiency which he developed ten years ago in his book on "The Principles of Scientific Management" he started an industrial reformation which has been felt in most branches of industry. Library shelves are or should be well stocked with the numerous volumes on this subject but in practice the plan has not yet worked into libraries. Mr. Gilbreth's paper was in the nature of an appeal to librarians to enter upon this work, but tho it went into considerable detail it did not present concrete and practical proposals. These perhaps will be the outcome of experiments in the Providence Public Library and in the Engineering Societies Library in New York where Mr. Gilbreth has made preliminary studies without as yet going forward to practical results. When these are reached we shall hope to give some account of them in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. If motion study can save work and prevent fatigue on the part of the library staff as Mr. Gilbreth hopes, it will be well worth while for our larger library systems to obtain and pay for expert service in utilizing the results of such study and it is to be hoped in the interest of the profession that Mr. Gil-

breth will pursue his studies in the two libraries mentioned to a practical conclusion.

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"CHILDREN'S Book Week" November 13-19, is close upon us and the preparations made by co-operation between librarians and book dealers promise an even greater success than in previous years—which is saying a good deal. The plan has proved one of the best that has been proposed to better children's reading and it is not its least valuable feature that it has a commercial basis. If librarians can induce booksellers to induce parents, in turn, to buy better books for their children, half of the aim of the children's room is already accomplished. The home soil is the best of all for the cultivation of good reading for children in giving the child an appetite for the best books, both in childhood and when the child becomes a grown-up. Educators and clergymen have cordially recognized this fact and emphasized the importance of Children's Book Week, and librarians everywhere, in small rural libraries as well as in the great city systems, should make the most of it.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The time has come, in the opinion of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library, for the library to abandon a "reserved and expectant" attitude, and to enter upon the field of active missionary effort to acquaint the people of Boston, especially the population of certain backward districts, with the opportunities the Library has to offer them. A continuous campaign of publicity is advocated. The Committee has discovered after examination of annual reports and other information furnished them by Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, that eighty-five per cent of the circulation is from the branch libraries, and that the Central Library with its 900,000 volumes has a relatively small home circulation; that probably eighty-five per cent of the card holders are women and minors, and that there is a wide variation in the patronage of the branches in different parts of the city, ranging from six per cent of the population in East Boston to twenty per cent or more in the Back Bay and Hyde Park. Since only 22,596 males over sixteen are registered as borrowers, it is apparent that not more than one man in fifteen in Boston holds a library card. That small proportion consists

largely of members of the student and professional classes. Mechanics, clerks, salesmen and business men do not take books out for home reading to any great extent. The best way to combat this indifference would be to buy technical books in greater quantity and, more especially, to project the proposed Business Men's Branch as soon as possible and locate it in the new Chamber of Commerce building.

Notable steps already made toward the extension of library service are the establishment of the Information Office and Open Shelf Room in the Central Building on the ground floor adjoining the room devoted to Federal and State Document Service established last year. The Information Office, under the immediate direction of the Supervisor of Circulation, contains besides the usual tools for quick reference a clipping and pamphlet file and a valuable collection of vocational literature, assembled under the direction of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae with the co-operation of the Women's Municipal League, the Y. W. C. A., and the Girl's Trade Educational League. The Open Shelf Room contains a constantly changing collection of general literature and new purchases of non-fiction for circulation of about 3500 volumes.



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This is the most attractive moderate price edition of the Mother Goose jingles obtainable. The print is large, and the book is durably bound, in a convenient size for children to handle. *With 12 colored illustrations and many other drawings by Jessie Willcox Smith.* \$1.50

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The sixth title in a series of up-to-the-minute football stories that will appeal to every live youngster. Life in a "prep" school is related with the relish and enthusiasm that may be expected from this popular author. *Illustrated, \$1.75*

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The author tells of the work of the engineers, conductors, firemen, the members of the train crews, the yardmasters, trackmen, and all the many men who take care of us when we travel, not forgetting the "railroad king" himself who labors for eighteen hours at a stretch when necessary. *Illustrated, \$1.65*

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For the first time in the history of the library books easily available are among the objects first seen by a person entering the Central Library. The thoro overhauling of the Bates Hall Reference Department has continued all year, and the changes in the collection aggregated 1829 volumes covered by 1371 titles.

During the fiscal year 59,731 volumes were added to the library system, or 5957 more than in the previous year. Of these 10,806 were gifts and 46,809 purchases. The total amount expended for books, periodicals, newspapers, photographs and lantern slides was \$78,954, or considerably more than ten thousand dollars over the expenditure of the preceding year. The purchases included about 20,000 volumes of children's literature, of which 2000 were placed in the Central Library, 2941 in the Deposit Collection, and 15,059 in the branches and reading rooms.

Of the total number of volumes bought, 35,722, or 73 per cent, were placed in branches, reading rooms, and in the Central Deposit, and 11,087 in the Central Library. The total number of volumes available for public use at the time of the report was 1,224,510.

The year's circulation of books was 2,448,776; 319,369 from the Central Library and 2,129,407 from the branches. The increase over the previous year was 148,044. All the branches but one and all the reading rooms but three showed gains. The circulation of children's books during the year was 1,102,608, or nearly one-half of the total circulation. To this must be added the circulation of 43,196 books sent on deposit to the schools.

The budget estimates of the Trustees for the maintenance of the library for the coming year amount to \$786,688, of which \$550,000 is for personal service and \$236,688 for general maintenance. The estimate for salaries includes \$30,703 to provide for twenty-seven additional assistants, but, by direction of the Mayor, no allowance was included for increases in salaries over the present rates. The salaries for permanent employes last year amounted to \$335,107, and for temporary employes \$89,723. The Trustees also ask for \$100,000 for the purchase of books, an increase of \$40,000 over the amount asked last year. In this connection the librarian points out that since, in general, the new books, fiction and non-fiction, now purchased are insufficient to meet the present call for them, the demand resulting from a vigorous campaign of deliberate publicity would only lead to greater embarrassment on the part of Central and Branch librarians.

The Branch Department consists of sixteen branches and fourteen reading rooms, in num-

ber the same as the year before. The subsidiary agencies include fifty-eight fire engine houses, thirty-six other institutions, seventeen parochial schools, and one hundred and seventy-six public schools. The total number of agencies therefore remains at three hundred and seventeen.

One entirely new aspect in the relation of the Library to the City was the assistance the Public Library has rendered the Children's Wards at the City Hospital. The Children's Department shared in the establishment of the Hospital Library under the direction of the Social Welfare Department of the Hospital.

NEW YORK

Albany. As a result of the rapid development of school library work and the new Regents rules relating to the certification of school librarians, a special course for teacher-librarians has been arranged by the New York State Library School with the co-operation of the New York State College for Teachers at Albany and is open to juniors and seniors of the college. The greater part of the instruction will be given by the Library School faculty, credit for the course will be granted by the State College and certification as a school librarian by the University of the State of New York on satisfactory completion of the work. The entire course, made up of five separate courses (children's work; reference; administration; cataloging, classification, subject headings; selection of books) aggregates eighteen hours, and meets the "minor" requirement of the State College for the bachelor's degree. Practice work will be furnished at the libraries of the State College and the Albany High School.

Because the course is limited to the two upper classes at the College, the number of candidates for it was necessarily small. The four students will devote their time this year to the courses on children's work and reference work, leaving the three other courses for next year. Mary E. Cobb, librarian of the State College, is in charge of the course on Children's work and Margaret S. Williams of the library school faculty and Sabra W. Vought of the School Libraries Division are giving the reference work.

Syracuse. The Syracuse University Library School opened on September 12th with a registration showing a gratifying increase of fifty per cent over that of last year and students of unusually interesting personality. Since that date two members of the Syracuse Public Library staff have registered for special work.

PENNSYLVANIA

Homestead. The Carnegie Library of Homestead circulated 214,154 books in 1920. Four-year statistics show that the circulation has

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fluctuated to a marked degree, as 222,202 volumes were issued the previous year, and 248,018 in 1917. The lowest mark was in 1918, with a circulation of 193,031. The library has increased its collection from 43,818 books in 1917 to 47,015 in 1920. The total attendance was 90,897 as opposed to 92,258 in 1919 and 93,260 in 1917.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids. March 31 closed the library year of the Grand Rapids Public Library. New books to the number of 11,950 were added, making the total collection 210,286, and 575,739 books were issued for home use, an increase of 27,561 over the circulation of the previous year. For books and periodicals \$18,284 was expended, \$59,923 in salaries for library service, the total expenditure amounting to \$97,202.

Due to the lack of trained assistants the Library was able all the year to operate the branches in school buildings on a schedule of three days a week only, instead of six days a week as in the first half of the preceding year, so that the large increase in circulation was attained under adverse conditions.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The latest report of the Milwaukee Public Library covers the forty-first to forty-third years of the library's existence under its charter, or up to the end of 1920. The present librarian, Matthew S. Dudgeon, assumed office in 1920 following the death of Charles E. McLenegan, librarian since 1910. The library serves a city population of 457,147 and a county population of 81,322, a total of 538,469. The total number of agencies is 213, including the central library, 12 branches, of which 3 are in branch buildings, 4 stations, the Municipal Reference Library, 72 county libraries, 75 schools, and 47 other agencies. The library had 411,248 volumes at the end of 1920. The total number of volumes lent for home use in 1920 was 1,801,907, of which 1,162,001 was fiction; 1,688,675 in 1919 and 1,509,430 in 1918. The registration was 18,513 in 1918 and 32,028 in 1920. In the latter year the receipts were \$243,410, including \$172,251 from the city tax levy and \$20,320 from Milwaukee County for library service. Of this sum books, periodicals, and binding consumed \$47,142 and salaries for library and janitorial service \$101,004.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. Thirty-six students completed the regular six weeks' course in library training, which was given this year at the State University, and six others registered for a supple-

mentary course in reference and subject cataloging, which covered three weeks. The regular course totaled eighty-five hours. Instruction was given in cataloging by Alma M. Penrose, in book selection and reference by Laura C. Hutchinson, in children's books by Harriet A. Wood, preparation, mending and binding of books by Miss Shaw, and library administration by Clara F. Baldwin and Miss Wood.

Mankato. Under the direction of Alice N. Farr, librarian, a half credit course for rural teachers was given at Mankato Teachers' College for the first time during the summer. Twenty-five students registered, and many more wished to take the work.

Northfield. The associated director of Carlton College Library, Alma M. Penrose, plans to give two courses in library training during the coming year: one a teacher's course in library administration, re-established last year, the other a new course of twelve lessons incorporated in a course on "How to Study," which is elective.

St. Paul. A semester course of three hours a week in library science is announced by St. Catharine's College.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The St. Louis Public Library issued for home use during the year ending April 30, 1921, 2,208,090 volumes, an increase of 197,163 and much the largest circulation in the history of the library. Of these 1,254,277 volumes were circulated from the branches and stations. This increase is attributed in large measure to the unemployment situation and closer relations of the library with the schools, with the influence of the moving pictures, which rouse the interest of children in adult books, greater use by the office force of nearby industrial plants, and the increased cost of books cited as additional factors. The agencies through which books are distributed now number 228, including branches and sub-branches, delivery and deposit stations and travelling libraries. The Travelling Library Department circulated for home use during the year, thru non-public or semi-public agencies, such as schools, clubs, associations, hospitals, churches, and commercial and industrial plants, 395,719 volumes, an increase of 87,670 over last year. In addition 193,320 volumes were used in the schools and other centers to which they were sent. The Children's Department circulated 1,189,654 volumes, an increase of 155,334.

The Library contained 607,617 volumes at the end of April, including 92,123 unaccessioned books, a gain of 27,672. The active registered users numbered 121,801, or a gain of 2,613. The staff included 272 persons, of

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whom 94 were men and 178 women.

Staff salaries amounted to \$226,372. For books, periodicals and binding \$90,895 was expended. Heating cost \$13,181, and delivery expenses \$11,053. The total receipts were \$642,736.

COLORADO

Denver. The home circulation of books from the Denver Public Library, Chalmers Hadley, librarian, is beginning to approach the million mark, as 949,461 volumes were circulated in 1920. The increase over 1919 was 20,513. The entire collection numbered 222,206 volumes at the end of the year, including the year's accessions of 14,009 books. The per capita circulation of books in Denver for 1921 was 3.63, the per capita cost 46 cents. The staff included seven heads of departments, five senior assistants, and thirty-two junior assistants, and the salary roll was \$53,421. For books and periodicals \$23,306 was expended, \$5,168 for binding, \$5,086 for furniture and fixtures, and \$16,030 in wages. Total receipts were \$125,917.

The library's distributing facilities were increased during the year by the completion of the Park Hill and Elyria branch library buildings (LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 1, 1921) and the Globeville Community House. The branch libraries, erected thru gifts from the Carnegie Corporation, cost \$26,000 and \$16,000 respectively, complete and furnished. The Globeville Community House was erected with the money collected by the Denver Real Estate Exchange, added to the initial gift of \$2,500 given by the McPhee family in memory of Miss Marguerite McPhee, a devoted friend of Globeville for many years.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara. "The Santa Barbara Free Public Library owes its beginning to several sources," says John R. Southworth in his *Santa Barbara and Montecito* (Osborne's Book Store, distributors, Santa Barbara, \$2.50 net). "In 1870 Dr. Harry W. Bellows of All Souls' Unitarian Church, New York, sent out a box of two hundred books and wrote to Miss Sara A. Plummer: 'It is a happy thought to take up the work of establishing a public library.' This enterprise became a combination of public and circulating library and literary center. In the course of a few years a collection of books, some 2000 volumes, was purchased from the Odd Fellows and for a time served the needs of the city. But in 1882 Santa Barbara took steps to establish a free public library supported by taxation." . . .

"The first library occupied rooms in the Odd Fellows' building. It was moved to more com-

modious quarters in the Clock building in October, 1884, and in May, 1891, took possession of its own building in Carrillo Street, now the Chamber of Commerce. Thru twenty-five years, the work of the library steadily increased until the old building became inadequate and in August, 1917, the new building was opened."

"The building is in the style of the Spanish Renaissance, presenting a façade unbroken except with an entrance arch, while each of the sides consists of great windows, expressing the large reading room. Only the furniture and use divide this room, which is 134x78 feet. To the right is the children's section; beyond is the department of ready reference; in the center of the room are the current magazines and the whole left end is a book room, having a mezzanine floor over its area. By the windows of the book room is a 'browsing strip' comfortably seated for those who wish to read in the north light. Opening out of the main room is the stone-paved canopied reading court."

"The cost of the building with site and furnishings is approximately \$100,000. The Carnegie donation to the building was \$50,000."

"The first annual report gave the total number of volumes as 3473 with a circulation of 5633; the thirty-eighth annual report, for the year ending June, 1920, showed that the 65,188 volumes of the Library had a circulation of 241,028."

"The Library serves all the residents of Santa Barbara County. In 1910, the County Department was established under contract with the Board of Supervisors. Twenty-seven branches are maintained in the County towns and sixty-one branches in schools."

JAPAN

An extract in English from the annual report of the Imperial Library of Japan for 1919-1920 states the number of books in the library on March 31 as being 341,818, of which 81,333 are in languages other than Japanese and Chinese, and proceeds to arrange the collection by classes, among which a group comprehensively entitled "History, Biography, Geography, Travels and Voyages" with 61,771 volumes is second only to Literature and Language with 63,941. Of this latter class 47,322 titles are in Japanese and Chinese, and the remainder in various European languages. The 238,886 readers who visited the library in that year consulted 192,431 books in the Literature and Language group, with books on Mathematics, Science and Medicine, and on Arts, Industry, Engineering, Military and Naval Arts following with records of 138,059 and 128,953 volumes used. A daily average of 730.5 readers read in all 726,218 books.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMS, Leta E., 1909 N. Y. S., who has been consulting librarian for Gaylord Bros. since 1916 has resigned her position and will return to the strictly professional field of library work. After Nov. 1st, she will be with her family at 2128 E. 100 St., Cleveland, Ohio.

ADAMSON, Ruth E., 1916 C. P. cert., appointed high school librarian, Fond Du Lac, Wis.

BACKUS, Joyce, 1920 S., by error reported as head of the Circulation Department of the State College of Washington, Pullman, is reference assistant at the State Library of California.

BEATTY, M. Irene, 1914-15 N. Y. S., has resigned as head of the Circulation Dept. of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library to take charge of a branch of the public library at East Cleveland.

BETTS, Gladys, 1919 P., has been transferred to the Branch Department of the Library Association of Portland, where she will have charge of the stations work in the city and county.

BLACKBURN, Bertha, of the catalog department of the University of Illinois Library, appointed head cataloger at the University of Tennessee Library.

BLODGET, Theodora C., 1898 D., appointed first assistant in the Burlington Co. (N. J.) Free Library.

CHILDRESS, Lillian H., formerly librarian of the Cherry Street Branch Library at Evansville will have charge of the colored branch of the Indianapolis Public Library.

COMAN, Carol, station librarian U. S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif.,

transferred to Parris Island, S. C., to be the station librarian.

DAY, Rebecca, of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyons, Colo., transferred to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., as station librarian.

DICKSON, Lillian L., appointed acting librarian of the Riverside Public Library.

ECCLES, Mary W., 1916 C. P. cert., of Homestead, resigned to become school librarian at Cleveland Heights, Cleveland, O.

FOSSLER, Anna K., 1901 N. Y. S., who has been head of the technical department of the Library Association of Portland for the past five years, resigned in October. Miss Fossler goes to Los Angeles where she has accepted the position of first assistant in the library of the southern branch of the University of California.

GAMMONS, Abbie, S. 1910, resigned October 1 as first assistant in the catalog department of the Library Association of Portland, to fill a similar position in the Detroit Public Library.

KANE, Annise, 1910 S., appointed cataloging and reference librarian of the Jones Memorial Library at Amherst, Mass.

LUTHER, Jessie, reference librarian of the Kellogg Library, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, has prepared a table of contents and alphabetical index to Burns Mantle's Best Plays of 1919-20 and the Yearbook of the Drama in America (Small, Maynard, 1920.) The tables, covering fourteen mimeographed pages, may be obtained from the Library for ten cents each.

MAST, Maude L., transferred from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., to the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, Calif., to have charge of the station libraries in that district.

METZ, Corinne A., 1907 N. Y. S., has resigned the librarianship of the Spades Park Branch Library, Indianapolis, to take charge of County Library work at Fort Wayne, Ind. She is succeeded by Jessie E. Logan, 1921 Wis., formerly in charge of county extension work at Logansport.

MIDDLETON, Katherine, 1915 S., is indexing the Archives of Dartmouth College.

SAUER, Julia L., secretary to the librarian and supervisor of the apprentice class of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, appointed head of the Children's Department and supervisor of branches and stations of the same library.



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SMITH, Gretta, 1914 D., instructor in the Iowa Summer Library School and previous to that first assistant in the circulation department of Portland (Ore.) Library Association, appointed head of the Publications Division of the Indianapolis Public Library.

SNYDER, Mary B., 1902 D., recently librarian of The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, appointed to take charge of commercial libraries and filing for the Library Bureau in Chicago, September 1st.

SWIFT, Lindsay, author and editor, after forty-three years' service at the Boston Public Library died suddenly on September 11. There is a portrait of him in the September 30th *Quarterly Bulletin* of which publication he had long been editor and the November 15th number of *Library Life* is to contain a story of his career and tributes from those who knew him.

TOMPKINS, Annie Cleveland, for twelve years a member of the New York Public Library Periodical Division staff, and since August 1918 chief of the Division, died at Lake Village, Arkansas, October 5th, after nine months' illness.

VAUGHN, Nancy, is to be assistant librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, and not chief librarian as announced on October 1st.

WELLS, Elinor, recently assistant in the Public Documents Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been appointed to the position of first assistant in the Drexel Institute Library, succeeding Katherine M. Trimble, 1913 D.

WILKIE, Florence, 1914-15 N. Y. S., appointed librarian of the Forestry School of Yale University.

The members of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science class of 1921 have been placed as follows:—Catherine Barksdale, assistant librarian, Madison (N. J.) Public Library; Nell

Blair, loan desk assistant, library of the University of North Carolina; Nellie C. Brink, private secretary to Sherwin Cody, to assist in bibliographical work; Margery Burditt, head of the circulation department, Waterloo, (Ia.) Public Library; Ida Cohen, foreign assistant, Tremont Branch, New York Public Library; Mary R. Crawford, librarian, Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.; Ula W. Echols, children's librarian, Omaha (Neb.) Public Library; Harriot R. Ewald, reference librarian, Harrisburg (Pa.) Public Library; Millicent Gilder, assistant librarian, Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library; Frances F. Hart, assistant in charge of Citizens Union Library, New York; Helen Johns, librarian, Deschutes County Library, Bend, Ore.; Elizabeth H. Kelly, reference assistant, El Paso (Tex.) Public Library; Alice J. Kindt, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library; Isabelle A. King, assistant, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass.; Marion H. Lambert re-appointed to the staff of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library; Helen G. Metcalf, reference librarian, Waterloo, (Ia.) Public Library; Maude Montgomery, librarian, Department of Agriculture, Iowa State College, Ames; Jane Morey, in charge of traveling libraries, Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City; Mabel L. Morsch, cataloger, State University of Iowa Library, Iowa City; Eunice F. Patten, assistant, Macon branch, Brooklyn Public Library; Antoinette Quinn, branch librarian, Milwaukee Public Library; Janet F. Saunders, cataloger, Princeton University Library; Blanche A. Smith, assistant in charge of work with schools, Des Moines, (Ia.) Public Library; Margrethe R. Sörensen re-appointed to the staff of the New York Public Library; Marjorie R. Spencer, head of the circulation department, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. Isaac V. Lucero is taking a second year course at the University of Illinois Library School.

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AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

Burnam, Anita and M. L. Hall. Hints on programs for junior agricultural clubs. Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division. Bibl. March, 1921. (Circular no. 91).

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—Farmers' bulletins nos. 1076-1100, with contents and index. 19 p.

—Farmers' bulletins nos. 1101-1125, with contents and index. 14 p.

ALASKA. See **MINES AND MINING**

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Norwich (England) Public Library. English architecture up to 1550. *Reader's Guide*. October-December, 1921. p. 191-194.

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Over, William H., and Craig S. Thoms. Birds of South Dakota; [in which 322 species and subspecies have been recorded.] Vermilion, S. D.: University of South Dakota. 3 p. bibl. O. pap. (Geological and natural history, bull. 9, ser. 21, no. 9).

See also **GULLS**

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Johnson, Merle, comp. A bibliographic check-list of the works of James Branch Cabell; 1904-1921. New York: Frank Shay. 27 p. D. pap. \$1.50 (200 copies).

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Cambridge (Massachusetts) Public Library. List of books on Dante in the . . . Library, compiled on the occasion of the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death. 5 p.

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Wilkins, Ernest Hatch, comp. One hundred Dante books; a list prepared for the Italy America Society and the National Dante committee. New York: Italy America Society. 11 p. O. pap. gratis.

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Great Britain. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Fisheries, England and Wales; fishery investigations; series 1, Fresh-water fisheries and miscellaneous; v. 2, no. 1, Methods of fish canning in England. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 2 s. 6 d.

FOLKLORE, FILIPINO

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FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

Raymond, Dora Neill. British policy and opinion during the Franco-Prussian war. New York: Longmans, Green. 7 p. bibl. O. pap. \$4.50. (Studies in history, economics and public law, v. 100, no. 1, whole no. 227).

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INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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United States. Library of Congress. List of references relating to statistics of the Jewish population of the United States and other countries. 4 typew. p. March 26, 1921. 50 c.

LAW. See PETROLEUM—LAW**LONDON, JACK**

London, Charmian Kittredge [Mrs. Jack London]. The book of Jack London. New York: Century. 17 p. bibl. 2 v. \$10 n. boxed.

MIDDLE AGES

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MOLTKE, HELMUTH KARL BERNHARD, COUNT VON

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See also **OIL INDUSTRY**

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Ontario. Department of Education. Consolidation of rural schools. Bibl.

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Coker, W. C., and Eleanor Hoffman. Design and improvement of school grounds. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina. 1 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bureau of extension bull., special ser. no. 1).

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SHIPPING

Salter, J. A. Allied shipping control: an experiment in international administration. London: Oxford University Press. Bibl. 10 s. 6 d. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of economics and history: economic and social history of the world war. (British ser.).

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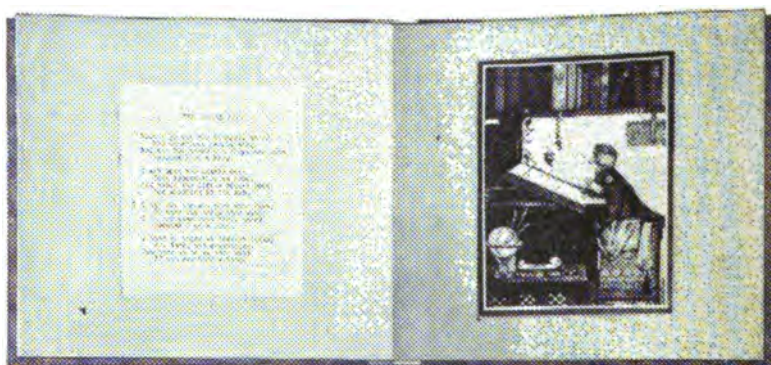
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1921



Teaching Cataloging*

By MARGARET MANN**

Cataloger, Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

THE teaching of any subject, especially in a professional or vocational field, demands a knowledge of the requirements of that special line of work in actual practice. The schools preparing students to enter the business world must know the demands met when theories are to be put into practice. This means that the methods of instruction may have to change with the development of the practical field.

There has been a steady growth and change in the practice of cataloging. This has come thru several channels. Each year the field of bibliography has been strengthened so that library catalogs have come to be supplementary to these bibliographies rather than forerunners of them. A few years ago we did not have the U. S. Catalog, the *Reader's Guide* and a great number of special bibliographies which I shall not take time to mention. These printed catalogs necessarily make it less essential to include in our library catalogs the multiplicity of bibliographical detail which was essential before these were accessible.

The privilege offered by the Library of Congress has had the greatest influence in cataloging. By our ability to purchase printed catalog cards the problem of cataloging the small library has surely been lessened and the large libraries have, thru their use, been able to accumulate a reference tool which is invaluable to the cataloger and solves many problems formerly answered only after consulting many reference books.

These cards have introduced an executive angle into the cataloger's routine and have changed

the organization of the work by eliminating certain elements and adding new and different ones. They test the cataloger's adaptability and her judgment. Routines of cost accounting enter in, new methods of checking must be devised and a general change is necessary if the work is to conform to Library of Congress practice. By this co-operative cataloging details of form and technique have become fixed and the time formerly spent in our fussy efforts to compile a catalog uniform with that of our neighbor library can be devoted to other and broader lines. Some have been slow to see the great advantages which come with this splendid achievement of standardization, but the cataloger who does not avail herself of these cards is not running her department on an economic basis; nor is she producing a catalog equal in quality to one she can prepare with their use.

Librarians, influenced by their trustees, are making greater demands on catalogers to reduce cost, and are requiring more definite arguments as to the reasons for the expenditures pertinent to this line of work.

Specialists are reaching out for more assistance in their research work. This is demonstrated by the establishment of special libraries and research departments connected with industrial plants.

The cataloger can no longer serve in the rôle of one who makes a list of books. She is today making a catalog for people who live in a very busy world. She must understand that these people are busy and that they have little time to delve into the books. What they want is that the delving be done for them. Their literary food must come to them predigested. In other words the cataloger must be the research worker and must perpetuate the results of her efforts.

We must meet our clients on their own terms, try to speak their language and get their point of view. A cataloger must have more imagination than a story teller, because she must put

*Read before the Association of American Library Schools. Boston, 1921.

**This paper expresses the views of only one person. It has been printed at the suggestion of the President of the Association of American Library Schools. It was written rather to provoke discussion than to advance any one method, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the writer will welcome contributions from those who may be interested in answering or furthering some of the ideas here advanced.—M. M.

herself in the place of the person who is seeking all kinds of knowledge.

If we are to show results and convince the library board of our right to exist we must be alive to every need. To be a bit personal, I am at present trying in every way to convince engineers that they need to spend a large sum of money in installing a standard system of indexing and classifying their society library, and my one effort is to translate my arguments into engineering terms. For example, all engineers are interested in testing laboratories—they test everything from concrete to glue, and I am inclined to call our catalog department “the testing laboratory for books” so that the engineers may see that we have a method in our analysis of books, and that by this scientific method we parallel their work along other analytical lines.

Cataloging has its scholarly side and its business side. Its methods are two-fold, they require the knowledge of an expert, and the technique possessed by a good clerk. The time of the trained cataloger is no longer given to manifold cards. She devotes her time and efforts to the scholarly side of the work, leaving the routine and details to clerks and typists. All libraries, even the smaller ones, report in answer to a questionnaire, that trained catalogers do no detailed work beyond writing the first main card. All supplementary work is done by clerks and typists.

What field shall the library schools cover in their instruction?

All library workers, no matter in what branch of the work they may specialize, need a knowledge of cataloging. The catalog is the one instrument which spreads out the contents of the library. It is a quick and direct road to sources, and in order to apply it, or any tool, intelligently we must know how it works and the extent of its power. If this is true all students must have some knowledge of cataloging.

Starting with this premise the next question is to plan a course which may prepare: (1) All to use a catalog. (2) Some to make a simple catalog for a small library. (3) Some to become expert catalogers.

Library school instructors are always confronted with the perplexing question of specialization. The demands made upon the schools are as varied as are the sizes of the libraries and it is of course impossible to answer each and every requirement. Those who have struggled to please all know that it is quite impossible, and that all that can be done in a one-year course is to find the fundamentals of each subject and so to inculcate these underlying principles that the student can adapt, develop and build as necessity arises.

The vital thing is to find the essentials of each subject and build up a well balanced curriculum giving proper and equal emphasis to each course, and to see that each course is presented by one who is a staunch believer in her subject, thoroly versed in her specialty and thoroly informed as to the demands to be made upon her students when they go into the field.

The cataloger's field is books—books of every kind and covering every subject—written by every type of author, be he man, woman, corporation, institution or government. She must so present these books that the average user of a library will find not only what he is seeking, but be led into new fields. This is a large order.

What do students who enter the library school know about books? We take blindfolded students into a dense forest of books, remove the bandage and say these are yours to be recorded so that anybody and everybody can use them; and what do we meet? Students dumbfounded at the quantity before them. They have no conception of subjects in the large. They know there are books on chemistry but when they are asked to tell you the various kinds, as organic, inorganic, analytical, etc., they are quite at sea, nor is it surprising when we realize that in no other branch of education or work, unless it be in a book store, have they had even the opportunity to see and handle books in quantities. I believe that just here is where we should stop, get their interest, and help them to blaze the trail by introducing them to subjects. It is necessary to study the contents of the storehouse before presenting it in its true value.

Each class of literature has certain types of subjects and these types present certain problems. An experienced cataloger soon learns to watch for certain characteristics and certain pitfalls. She knows what subjects overlap, what subjects are changing, what subjects are becoming obsolete. She should know what the approach is to certain subjects, how certain types of books are asked for, where they fall in the library scheme, etc. If we can show students the meaning of books from the library standpoint without introducing the technique, books will continue to be books and not dreadful problems in cataloging, and if they get an idea of the extent of their field they will soon realize how necessary it is to have some well defined system for putting this mass of information over. Given the conception of the need, the method is not so likely to be questioned.

The study of subjects, or rather groups of subjects, would be a valuable preface to the study of any system of classification and cataloging and would, I believe, give students a better conception of both of these courses. This

study would involve the use of the catalog, use of the shelves and use of the general reference books. May I give an example of how such a course could be conducted?

Take the group including Education, Psychology, Educational psychology, Child study, Kindergarten, Montessori method.

Introduce such questions as these:

1. How would you divide the subject of education?
2. What relation has psychology to education?
3. What is educational psychology and how does it differ from child study? Bring in definitions from Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.
4. What kind of information do you find in Monroe's Dictionary of Education?
5. What are text-books? Select ten from the library.
6. Do text-books show you *how* to teach? If not, why not?
7. What is the difference between the Froebel system of education and that of Montessori?
8. What are the limits of elementary education? Of secondary education?
9. Would you want books on the teaching of a special subject to stand with that subject or with the books on teaching, for example, books on the teaching of architecture? Give arguments.
10. Would you expect to find back numbers of college catalogs in a library?
12. Where would you expect to find a life of Froebel? Do the books contribute to his life or his system?

I believe such subjects would interest students and give them the incentive to think, and after all is not that the main purpose of any education? These lectures—say ten of them—should be shorn of all technique. No mention should be made of Dewey or of any code of rules. Of course the instructor would naturally build up the course along the natural library classification schemes, but if students are required to tackle both subjects and technique at the same time one is sure to suffer, and when it is not possible to do a thing well the interest is sure to lag.

Following these lectures on subjects or classes of books, the practical application of books from these fields could be introduced and students asked to study means for presenting them to readers. Having made a survey of the field the problem of presentation can next be approached.

Now as to the technique.

Much criticism is heard about the emphasis placed upon technique in our library schools.

In answer to the questionnaires mentioned above, the opinion generally expressed was that the emphasis in teaching cataloging is misplaced; too much being given to technique and too little to the broader side of the work. Some say this emphasis has killed the interest in the subject, made catalogers narrow and fussy, and crushed individuality. Library instructors, on the other hand, are quite likely to say that this drill is necessary to insure accuracy and carefulness—two qualities essential to the cataloger. But according to results culled from these same letters we find that one of the elements most lacking in library school students is accuracy. This would rather go to prove that our methods may not be accomplishing the results they are supposed to bring.

I myself believe it is not all in the emphasis, but rather the fault of a poorly balanced curriculum. It has been customary in library schools to link this whole subject of technique with cataloging. It is in this course that the student is tested as to her accuracy, neatness, narrowness, slowness, quickness, writing, spelling and many other petty branches of our science: If she shows a dislike for detail she is considered a bad cataloger and is encouraged to drop this subject and turn her efforts to the broad and more interesting side of library work. Is a curriculum a well balanced one which crowds into one course the technique which is common to *all* branches of library work? And, on the other hand, is it just to the cataloging so to wrap it in red tape that it is in danger of being taught as a craft rather than as a science? The writing of the catalog card is only a means to an end. It is important in the same way that it is important for a newspaper to print a legible and attractive sheet, but the mechanic's end should not overbalance the creator's end. How can technique be divorced from cataloging? In actual practice it is a part of cataloging and cannot be divorced from it any more than the use of capital letters can be cut out by the librarian when he writes his annual report. But in the library school curriculum I believe there should be a short course in technique peculiar to *library* work, not peculiar to cataloging. Such a course should include tests in accuracy, neatness, ability to write and print legibly, ability to prepare and correct copy. In other words it should include about what is given to students in a printers' school in the preparation of copy, and a good text to follow would be the "Style Book" issued by the University of Chicago Press. The criticism may be raised that only by *doing* can students really become familiar with the necessity for accurate and painstaking work. My answer to this is

that there is not time to present both the minute and broad side of cataloging and if this is true must we not make a choice? Take for example the subject of form. This has been fixed by the Library of Congress. There is no longer any question of form except to show a few short cuts in the use of Library of Congress cards and every library has its own way of cutting. What we want in catalogers is the judgment to cut when it is necessary, not the technical skill to change the order of notes, for example, according to a rule learned in the library school. No matter what form the library school teaches, the students must adapt their work to the rulings of the libraries into which they go, and what we want in catalogers is education, reliability, quickness, clearness of judgment and sound thinking, a proper conception of the use, purpose and extent of a catalog, together with a sufficient knowledge of the technique to direct clerical workers and typists.

My experience in teaching leads me to differ with some practical catalogers in thinking that the library schools should teach everything a cataloger ought to know. I fully realize that this is impossible. One of the criticisms most frequently heard, and one emphasized in the answer to the question "Wherein are library school students lacking?" is in language equipment. I agree that this is lacking in many catalogers, but I do not believe that library schools can give instruction in foreign languages. But if a student matriculating has an unusual language equipment that student should be encouraged to train for bibliographic work, and I think more foreign books should be introduced into the cataloging practice so that students may know for example, that the omissions in a title are likely to change the grammatical construction of that title and that accents are omitted from French title pages if the title page happens to be printed in capital letters.

Surely with the limit of time given to each subject one can only expect grounding in the principles peculiar to that subject, but with this there must be the ability to think, reason and make intelligent application.

Library of Congress cards should be used even in teaching cataloging. Students must be familiar with Library of Congress practice, must know how to order, check and supplement these cards. Introduce into the laboratory practice a certain proportion of books for which Library of Congress cards can and cannot be obtained and let these be cataloged in conformity with Library of Congress practice. The use of the unit card is now accepted without question as being the most economical, satisfactory and uniform. Students are frequently unaware of the

work necessary to supplement the purchased cards, such as the making of reference cards, etc.

Would it not be feasible for a working catalog to be in the cataloger's laboratory? This could be built up with Library of Congress cards with little expense and furnish a working tool into which students may fit the books they are required to catalog. Very few catalogers begin with no catalog when they enter the practice field and often they lack the ability to contribute intelligently to a catalog which is already functioning. Furthermore they should use a catalog properly guided, labeled and alphabetized rather than go out with the idea that their own individual sample catalog is a model. By contributing to a common catalog they will get a more correct conception of the necessity of uniformity, accuracy and consistency.

In teaching I believe the method should be books followed by rules not rules followed by books which have been chosen to illustrate a definite rule. My experience has been that greater interest can be aroused by this method and more work covered in a given time. Place books in the hands of students and let them reason out the best way to present these books by putting themselves into the place of the reader. For example I tried this with a class for one week and at the end of the week I checked books against the rules and found that students had covered, learned and digested ten rules and could formulate these rules without difficulty, and they had access to no code. Surely in teaching cataloging the real benefit to student comes from class discussion *after* they have cataloged, not before.

The A. L. A. code is not a text-book and should not be used as such. A lawyer would not use the Revised Statutes in teaching law students. I do not mean to belittle the A. L. A. code; it is an excellent tool and one to which reference must constantly be made, but it was not written to be used as a text in teaching cataloging.

One splendid test of accuracy, judgment and decision is to have students revise the work of others. By conducting the practical period of the cataloging lessons as one would conduct a catalog department, the practice in this, as well as in executive work, could be introduced. Allow each student to serve as class reviser—subject of course to revision by the instructor, have student make one card and add dictations to this card by which the cards could be manifolded, return cards to students to proof-read and revise, let them see their own mistakes. This will reveal the student's ability to dictate so that another can copy and will also give em-

phasis to mistakes, a thing which always drives home the real meaning of carefulness. The students should also take a turn as typist, and so see the work from this angle. Let class discussion follow the practical work at which time a perfect set of cards will be selected for the catalog.

Just a word as to the order of subjects in the curriculum. My own opinion, reached after both teaching and using the products of teachers, is that classification, subject headings and cataloging should run as parallel courses and should, if possible, be given by one and the same instructor. Books should not be left incomplete even during instruction. I think this leads to loose correlation and inefficient work. The same books should be carried thru the three courses—classify today, assign heading tomorrow and catalog the next day. If the plan of giving a course in subjects is followed, as was suggested early in this paper, less time need be spent in these specific courses, because the background has already been worked in.

Advanced cataloging which is required by the large libraries can only be given, I believe, as an elective and should consist almost wholly of

carefully directed practice work followed by free class discussion.

I have tried to make the following points:

1. Offer a course in subjects divested of all technique.

2. Eliminate much of the technique now taught as a part of cataloging and give it as library technique, not as cataloging.

3. Let method be books followed by rules, not rules followed by books.

4. Use Library of Congress cards in instruction and let students contribute to a catalog already functioning.

5. Conduct the course so that students may have experience in revision, executive work, etc.

Love for and interest in books is one of the reasons most frequently given for taking up library work. If this reason be a real one the way to satisfy it is to catalog books. No other side of the work brings one into such close and intimate relation with all fields of knowledge. It offers unlimited pleasure, profit and interest and if it has its just share of appreciation, and proper emphasis is given to its scope and purpose I believe it would attract the best students, and by so doing would dignify our work and add power to our efforts.

The Cleveland Library Bond Issue

ON September 23rd the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library decided to ask the electors to vote on November 8th on a bond issue of an additional \$2,000,000 to enable it to proceed to build the Main Library building.

The fact that Cleveland is dangerously near the limit of its bonded indebtedness, that it is one of the industrial cities which is feeling the effects of the financial depression very seriously, and that rigid curtailment of public expenditures was the chief talking point of several of the seven candidates for mayor, made this an exceptionally difficult time to ask for authorization of such a bond issue.

Arrangements with the Board of Elections and other preliminaries consumed a couple of weeks, and left just about one month for a publicity campaign. Metaphorically speaking, the chairman of the special committee of the Board and the staff took off their coats and went to work. The following outline partially indicates the special activities of the month:

Library branches keep card lists of all organizations in their districts, with names of officers or members to be reached. These were followed for whatever co-operation they would give.

Public schools asked to co-operate as far as they could.

Community centers and all meetings of adults in school buildings reached.

All churches asked to read letter from pulpit and put notices in bulletins. Federation of Churches addressed at a big meeting. The Chancellor of the Diocese gave permission to use his name in letter to Catholic churches.

Business, social and other clubs, societies, lodges, unions, etc., reached thru their bulletins, meetings, etc. A special letter asking for endorsement and support, sent from office, with sample to branches for information in following up.

Co-operation of all merchants and storekeepers asked for in any way they could give it; ten thousand window-cards used and many thousands of circulars distributed by storekeepers.

Special appeal made to the employees, thru business firms where there are library stations and others.

Slides or films shown in the moving picture houses for a week before election.

Classes in public speaking at the University, Y. M. C. A., etc., furnished with sample speech on Library Bonds for practice work. These classes at the "Ad." Club and the University furnished volunteer speakers for many meetings.

Newspapers, neighborhood and school papers, house-organs and all other Cleveland publications furnished with "copy," and co-operation of editors, feature writers and reporters obtained.

Foreign-language newspapers, churches and societies followed by a special committee.

Over a quarter of a million leaflets and dodgers printed, and distributed with library books, in packages, at meetings, etc.

Volunteers utilized in all ways that could be devised. Among organizations the Recreation Council, the women's study clubs, the Camp Fire Girls and the Boy Scouts were particularly helpful.

Letters were written to selected lists of several thousand individuals.

Window exhibits arranged in many banks and stores.

Speakers booked for every meeting of every organization which could be asked and would give time; talks varied from five to thirty minutes.

Cloth runners, sixteen feet long, on library branches and several on site of building. Runners on several other buildings and on library machines.

Windshield stickers distributed for automobiles.

House to house canvass in many neighborhoods. Dodgers distributed to crowds boarding street cars at the Public Square and other downtown terminals.

Library staff endeavored to "sell" the idea that Cleveland must have a Main Library *now* to every adult talked to in and out of the Library, and to ask every friend of the Library to do the same. (Practically all of the objections encountered were on the ground of high taxes and hard times.)

A donated truck toured the city during the last week, decorated as a float, carrying an immense book, printed with slogans in giant type which he who ran might read.

Many individual "objectors" not convinced by staff members were written to by the librarian, or in a few special cases by a trustee.

Finally, on election day, the staff and volunteer helpers manned the polls during the busiest hours to speak a last word and distribute sample ballots, as the Board of Elections had provided a ballot with wording unfortunately obscure.

Election returns show 140,484 ballots cast on the Library Bond Issue; of the eight ballots voted on, this was the largest number of ballots cast, excepting that for mayor. The Bond Issue was carried by a majority of over twenty thousand. The one other bond issue asked for, an additional two million dollars for the Criminal

Courts and Jail building, was defeated for the fourth time by an overwhelming majority.

The election figures are interesting in comparison with those for the bond issue for the first two million dollars in the spring of 1912, when the total number of votes cast was only 34,113, and the majority but 1477.

The first bonds were sold in 1916 and with the premiums and the interest since accumulated, the funds in hand are now about two and a half millions and the new bond issue will give a total of four and a half million dollars. The Board framed the question so that any surplus may be used for branch buildings.

A sample set of circulars, letters, posters, etc., and of newspaper and other printed publicity so far as available is being prepared by request for the office of the A. L. A.

LINDA A. EASTMAN.

Cleveland, November 9, 1921.

Library Buying Thru the "A.L.P."

IN August last, this office underwent a change of management, and the present Agent is J. Delbourgo.

Due to the uncertainty and constant fluctuations of the rate of exchange, we find impractical the offer made on July 25th, appearing in the September 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Our terms hereafter, and until further notice, will be as follows:

1. Publications purchased from New York stock will be charged at list price in francs at the current rate of exchange, plus two and a half cents to the franc, less five per cent for cash.

2. New books ordered and shipped from Europe or Latin America, directly to the Libraries without our handling, will be charged at the list price in francs converted at the current rate of exchange plus two and a half cents to the franc, less five per cent for cash.

3. Out of print books ordered from catalogs will be charged at the invoiced price of the dealer, plus shipping and packing expenses, reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of invoicing plus ten per cent commission.

4. Out of print books necessitating research work will be charged at the invoiced price of the dealer plus shipping and packing expenses reduced to dollars and cents at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of billing, plus five per cent for research work, plus ten per cent commission.

J. DELBOURGO, Agent.

The Pratt Institute School of Library Science

By JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-director

THE library school at Pratt Institute, the second to be started, has just completed the thirtieth year of its life, and it is glad to celebrate its birthday by giving an account of itself.

Begun by Miss Margaret Healy, then director of the library, in the autumn of 1890, to train assistants primarily for and entirely by the staff of the Pratt Library, it soon came under the fostering care of Miss Mary W. Plummer who was appointed librarian a few months later. In 1895 it was reorganized, emerging from the status of a training class to that of a school, with Miss Plummer as director and with a regular faculty made up of those members of the staff who showed a special aptitude for teaching. On the opening of the present library building in 1896 the school acquired a physical setting worthy of its aspirations.

Miss Plummer was head both of the library and the school until 1904, the two organizations having unity but not identity. In 1904 she resigned the librarianship, retaining the directorship of the school which became a separate entity, but upon the resignation of Miss Plummer in 1911 to develop the Library School of the New York Public Library, provided for by Mr. Carnegie, the school and library were again united under the directorship of Mr. Edward F. Stevens who had been made librarian the year before. Miss Rathbone, chief instructor, who had been connected with the school since 1893 was made school executive with the title of vice-director, Miss Harriet B. Gooch, of the class of 1898, was appointed instructor in cataloging and other record work, and Miss Justine E. Day, formerly director's secretary, was made secretary of the school. This organization has continued with no change of personnel since 1911.

The school has graduated six hundred and twenty-five students during the thirty years of its life—six hundred women and twenty-five men. Of these about four hundred are still in active library work. Our last available figures are for 1919; but at that time one hundred and thirty-eight graduates were in public libraries, fifty-four in special libraries, forty-eight in educational libraries, and fourteen in state and county libraries.

Geographically our students are drawn from all sections of this country, including many from the Pacific Coast, and of late years a number have come from abroad: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Italy, Belgium, India, Japan, the Philippines, Canada, and the West

Indies all having sent representatives to the school. The map in the school office shows an almost equally wide distribution of our graduates.

So much for the outward facts in the history of the school. What have been its ideals, its purposes, its standards, and what special characteristic has it developed? To understand these it is necessary to know something of Pratt Institute of which it is a part and of the library which environs it. The two mottoes of Pratt Institute derived from its founder, the elder Charles Pratt, "Be true to your work and your work will be true to you" and "Help the other fellow" have worked out to produce in the Institute from the trustees, thru the faculty, the instructors, down to the very janitors, a respect for good work and a spirit of helpfulness. This is felt by the students in every department of the Institute, and thru the library this spirit is carried to the community at large.

From the beginning the Pratt Institute Free Library, organized in 1887 while the Brooklyn Library was still a subscription library and the Brooklyn Public Library which later absorbed it had not yet been started, was a free circulating and reference library for the people of Brooklyn, and many of the newer ideals of public service were developed here. In this environment the school acquired that bent toward public library work that it has always shown. It is fortunate, too, in that its students see functioning daily around them a library small enough to be readily comprehended and at the same time large enough to afford practice in the usual departments found in the average library—circulation, general reference, technical and art reference departments, periodical room and children's room. The library staff is composed largely of graduates of the school, and the practical work as planned and supervised by the department heads and assistants supplements the class room instruction and also tests it. If, for example, the students do not know the classification numbers it soon shows in their work in the circulating department and the teacher is made aware of it. Another great advantage of having a large part of the practical work done in the same building is the saving in time: students can be scheduled for work during the heart of the afternoon, from half past three to five, when they get the best experience, and yet have two hours and a half unbroken time for studying before their assignment. Then, too, the students learn the processes of regis-

tration, charging and discharging before they take up the theory of charging systems; they have found out how this library is arranged before they study classification; they have helped the reading public before they begin the fiction seminar and they have a concrete realization of what many of the problems are before learning how to solve them. They work in the library for two weeks before class room instruction begins and thereafter they are scheduled for some practical work each week, and in the third term they work in the library practically as members of the staff. It is this intimate relation between the library and the school that has necessitated limiting the size of the class. Twenty-five new people a year are all that the library can assimilate. The question of increasing the size of the class, with the consequent dilution of the practical work, or of increasing the tuition was referred to the class last year and they unanimously favored the proposal that the school be restricted to twenty-five students and the tuition be increased fifty per cent.

The curriculum has always been subject to change to meet changing conditions, and we have sought and used the advice and experience of our graduates thru the medium of a triennial questionnaire wherein they are invited to make suggestions as to the course. By means of these questionnaires we have kept in close touch with the working conditions of our graduates. We know what kinds of work they are doing, the types of libraries they are working in, as well as their hours, vacations, and salaries, and whether they desire a change of position or of kind of work. We are thus able to judge whether the course is really fitting our graduates for the work they are called on to do. When we find, as we did, recently, that few of our graduates do one kind of work only, but that most of them do work executive in nature, involving some cataloging, reference, circulating and children's work, in that order, in libraries preponderatingly public in character, we feel that we are justified in confining ourselves to a general, well-rounded course in which the methods and problems emphasized are those of public libraries.

We are not, however, without opportunities for specialization. For those who incline toward children's work, courses in story-telling and children's work are offered, and they are given more work in our own and other children's rooms. The applied science room affords excellent experience for special library work, and those inclining toward that branch are given more practical work in that department. Many types of libraries in New York are willing to receive our students for practical work and they

are encouraged to avail themselves of such chances to acquire special experience.

Being in New York enables us to do a good deal of field work. In addition to the usual spring trip, when we visit in a triennial circuit New England, Pennsylvania and Washington, the class is taken to see many types of libraries in and about New York city. When, as often happens, the librarians are Pratt graduates, there is added a special interest and the visit is a visual demonstration of how the theory taught works in practice and may be adapted to local conditions.

The school keeps in very close touch with its graduates in other ways, also. It has a graduates' association to which ninety-one per cent of the graduates in active library work belong and in which nearly half of those who are married retain their membership. Because of the large number of graduates in and about New York, it is possible for the graduates to come together frequently and for the class to meet the graduates, thus feeling while still in the school that they are part of a larger fellowship than that of the class room.

The school has fortunately been able to overcome in great measure a disadvantage common to one year courses. It has been able, thanks to the close association with its graduates and to the unusual measure of continuity in the personnel of the staff and of the faculty, to build up a body of tradition and to preserve and hand on from year to year the "Pratt spirit" as a living force, the reality of which is felt by all who pass thru the school.



"PATHETIC FIGURES." Fontaine Fox in the *New York Globe*

Library Work with the A. E. F. on the Rhine

An Appreciation and An Appeal

I HAVE just spent a day and a half in the "occupied area" in charge of the American forces, chiefly visiting the Library in Coblenz and the various "huts" conducted by the Y. M. C. A. I can not refrain from expressing publicly to my colleagues my enthusiastic appreciation of the work being done under Miss Steere's competent direction in the main library and in the huts. We at Michigan, and the Library War Service Headquarters people, knew Miss Steere was a good librarian, but it took this work to show how good she is. The building was crowded on Sunday, the circulation records are fine, magazines and books are kept going to about twenty out-lying centers; and the women and children are not forgotten. As one officer said to me "This library is a perfect God-send to us!"

But the work is being sadly hampered by a lack of *new and interesting books*. In fact Miss Steere feels that her work will lose its grip on the American boys unless she has a goodly supply right soon of new fiction by popular authors. No matter who is to blame—it's red-tape in some office—there is no money for new books just now and no prospect of any for months. And I think it's up to American librarians to get those books to Miss Steere at once. The men and women who sent millions of volumes across the seas and to our camps aren't going to be balked by a paltry five hundred or thousand volumes!

Consider those American boys set down in little German villages or the small city of Coblenz. The pressure and drive of the war are gone—gone also the incentive of struggle and battle and the race for time. They are simply there—drilled a bit and kept as fit as possible, but with much idle time on their hands. Their pay buys an incredible number of German marks. The low sort of drinking place and many worse resorts are on every side. They are conquerors amid an alien population. They are literally surrounded by temptations known at home only to the gilded youth of fabulously wealthy parents. And they are a decent lot of youngsters, most of whom keep straight despite odds which are hardly fair. And every hour they spend in reading or in the "Y" huts is an hour well spent. Shall we let them get tired of coming and asking for new stories they haven't already read? That is exactly what is happen-

ing now. I beg American librarians to go out and get good, honest, *new* stories and tales for them. It's a poor librarian and a poor staff who couldn't afford to send at least one such book. We begged books from others for our boys in the war. Let's go out and give these books ourselves. Just go to the nearest bookstore and get a rattling good one you know the boys will like—no high-brow stuff—it's there in plenty—and mail it today to Miss Elizabeth B. Steere, Y. M. C. A. Library, Coblenz. Of course they could be sent by "Y" transportation—but why wait? Your Uncle Sam is a pretty cheap postman, and there's no red-tape about a book dropped into the mail box. The American librarians responded to every appeal we made in the war. Let's get busy for our own work in peace!

And I want to say a word for the "Y" girls. I take off my hat to these "Y" women in the occupied area. They are mostly running the various huts, and doing it tremendously well, too. They are clear-eyed, direct, business-like women, fearless, tactful, kind, human. They don't "baby" and coddle the men—they are as direct and keen as any man could be. But they are all of them distinctly feminine, and therein lies their power. The rooms are pretty and clean and homelike. They have that touch of womankind which was so sadly lacking in the "Y" huts we recall in the war. They have time now to do things well. The women in charge are mainly college graduates—proven and tried since early in the war. They know, too, what they are up against in their fight with evil for our boys. They have the calm, quiet air of competence which comes from the knowledge of good and evil. It's these girls I am asking you librarians at home to help thru our own Miss Steere who is now one of them. I am not easily moved by sentiment, but when I think what these women have given up to live in little villages in the Rhine valley, working day and night for the sake of keeping straight the boys in our Army, I can only bow in reverence. And the least I can do is to tell my colleagues at home how it looks to me.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP,
Coblenz, Germany, November 1, 1921.

The A. L. A. and Books for Coblenz

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A few days ago I received the following telegram: "Miss Steere Coblenz needs five hundred

new fiction to hold men, we cannot abandon work we began, please help thru Milam.

WM W. BISHOP, *Librarian*,
University of Michigan."

I replied that the A. L. A. had funds with which to provide books for these men even tho the work had been turned over to the Government.

Yesterday a letter appeared in the *New York Times* signed Paul T. Hickling asking that readers send magazines, books or other reading matter to Public Health Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C.

These two communications appear to indicate that the American Library Association is not meeting its obligation to subscribers to the funds raised for providing books to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

If I have read the reports of the Treasurer aright there is a surplus in our Special Funds which should care for the hospital service, and most assuredly should supply books to the men at Coblenz.

With others I am somewhat disturbed over this matter because of a letter received last August by one of our branch librarians asking if we could send books to the men at Coblenz as the supply was exhausted.

At my suggestion this request was turned over to the Secretary of the A. L. A. and a reply received to the effect that the War Department had taken over the Library Service and that the letter of inquiry would be forwarded to L. L. Dickerson, development specialist for libraries, War Department, Washington.

No reply was received from the War Department until September 16th after a second inquiry had been sent. The answer was to this effect:

"Since the American Library Association withdrew from Germany last January the library activities have been under the administration of the Y. M. C. A."

It appears that the Y. M. C. A. budget did not contain an amount sufficient to carry on the work of supplying books to the men and no appropriation had been made by the War Department for this purpose.

To my mind this situation is very unfortunate for the American Library Association. It seems to me that so long as there is a balance in the A. L. A. War funds subscribed by the public for the purpose of providing books for soldiers the officials of our Association should supply such reading matter as may be necessary to meet the requirements, even tho the War Department, the Y. M. C. A. or any other organization fails to do it.

Publicity is given to this letter in the hope that the members of the Association will realize the obligation which is still upon us to supply books to the Army and Navy and particularly to those men who are stationed in the Rhine district.

FRANK P. HILL.

Brooklyn Public Library.

Transfer of A. L. A. War Activities

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Dr. Hill has sent a copy of his letter of November 2d to the American Library Association and it seems appropriate that the following statement should be presented in the columns of the JOURNAL with Dr. Hill's letter:

On November 1, 1920, the American Library Association informed the Secretary of War that the War Service Funds would be practically exhausted by the 1st of January and that we "would (apparently) be obliged to terminate our library service to the American Forces in Germany" some time before December 31st.

The Adjutant General, on November 10th, telegraphed that the Commanding General of the American Forces in Germany had been cabled "for his recommendations as to handling library service in Germany."

On November 12th, we telegraphed the Adjutant General that we had received "reasonably definite assurance some further funds" and that we could continue Coblenz service somewhat longer than previously anticipated.

A letter from the War Department, dated December 4th, indicated "that if the American Library Association is to withdraw from Germany in the next few months it would be about as well to do so on January 1, 1921, as later, if there are no special reasons for continuing a longer period."

On December 2d, the Adjutant General wrote "that the War Department will be very glad to accept the books and equipment now utilized by you in maintaining library service in Germany upon the termination of your service, and that the Commanding General, American forces in Germany, has been notified to take over from your organization in Germany these books and equipment with a view to continuing the library service as far as is possible under the circumstances. Unfortunately, the shortage of funds for recreational purposes within the Army forbids making an allotment to the Commanding General of the American Forces in Germany for this purpose, and he will be compelled to operate the service with the material that you turn over and the personnel that he has available within his command. This will naturally preclude the

employment of any civilian personnel by the Army and will restrict the library service."

On the 31st of December, 1920, the formal transfer of books and other property was made by our representative, Miss Ola M. Wyeth. The work is being carried on at the expense of the Y. M. C. A. under Army supervision. Miss Elizabeth B. Steere, one of the A. L. A. representatives, has been continued in the service of the Y. M. C. A. The number of books transferred to the Army was estimated at 33,482.

On receiving the telegram quoted in Dr. Hill's letter, the A. L. A. Headquarters immediately referred it to me as Chairman of the Committee on the Transfer of Library War Service Activities, with the suggestion that I take the matter up with Mr. Dickerson of the War Department. I was very promptly informed that steps had been taken and that the Y. M. C. A. had appropriated \$9000 for the library work there and that they were prepared to do everything that could be expected of them. Mr. Dickerson also assured me that he would take the necessary steps to follow up the matter thru proper channels.

The officers of the A. L. A. have recognized the special claims of the sick and disabled men in hospitals and have tried to make certain that sufficient funds were at all times retained to assure the continuance of the hospital library service until it is finally taken over by the Government.

The transfer is now in process, all of the personnel excepting the Director of the Service have been taken over, and are being paid by the Government. The government officials raised the question of the salary of the Director. For three months her salary was paid by the Government at the same rate as was paid by the A. L. A., but since the question was raised about October 1st her salary has been continued by the A. L. A. and she has been acting in an advisory capacity to the Director placed in charge by the Government. An adjustment of this salary question will complete the transfer of the hospital library service to the Government.

At this writing I have no late information concerning Public Health Hospital No. 60 at Oteen, N. C. Librarians of experience know that such requests come from the most unlikely sources. A. L. A. headquarters is constantly receiving requests for books from citizens of large cities in the United States in which the very best of public library service is maintained. This experience has been exactly paralleled in the hospital library service. Requests to newspapers such as the one quoted by Dr. Hill should, of course, be considered seriously, but investigation will probably show, not that the

library service has failed, but that some possible readers are without reading matter, not because reading matter is not available, but because the possible reader has failed to get into touch with the established facilities.

In closing let me say that the Government authorities in taking over anything of this kind, may move a little slowly, and cause us to lose patience, but they generally move thoroly and completely.

H. H. B. MEYER, *Chairman, Committee on Transfer of Library War Service Activities.*

Washington, D. C., November 10, 1921.

Why A Library Workers Association?

THE Library Workers Association exists to help library assistants. It proposes to study their problems and to make recommendations concerning them either to the American Library Association, or direct to librarians or to library boards. Such problems include employment, training, promotion and working conditions. It is in no sense a labor union. It is not composed of radicals or the disgruntled. It seeks information for its members with a view to their improvement, which implies, and means, improved library service. A questionnaire dealing with training has been prepared, and will be sent out soon to libraries and to library schools.

A great many librarians, after learning what the L. W. A. stands for, ask "Why cannot you attain your ends thru membership in the American Library Association?" The answer is that the American Library Association has seen fit to devote little or no attention to the question of personnel. Many members of the L. W. A. are also members of the A. L. A. and the younger association has sought affiliation with the older organization so that the L. W. A. cannot be charged with a feeling of dissatisfaction toward the aims and ideals of the A. L. A.—so far as they go. But the A. L. A. is without question an organization of head librarians who look at library questions wholly from the administrative point of view. A glance at the programs of the A. L. A. Conferences, and at its committees, show that while library administration and library methods receive full attention (and rightly so) problems of personnel are wrongly neglected. It is true that there is a committee on Library Recruiting but conference papers have shown that library recruiting as discussed by the A. L. A. is limited to attracting young people into the library profession. The L. W. A. believes that attention may be paid with profit to personnel problems as

well. Some librarians who evidently believe the A. L. A. fills every professional need and satisfies all shades of opinion, have, indeed, misinterpreted the aims of the Library Workers Association. They have charged that it is seeking the material advantage of its members at the sacrifice of the spirit of service. The one need not at all follow the other. It is true that some members of the L. W. A. believe that too much emphasis has been laid, in libraries, on the spirit of sacrifice. They believe that material considerations, perhaps as much as professional ideals, influence administrators who when filling library positions wire the applicant "How much will you come for?" instead of stating "The position is worth so much. What are your qualifications, education, and experience?"

The L. W. A. believes that from the administrative point of view, as well as from that of the assistant, from the standpoint of professional progress as well as from that of public service, a way should be found to promote assistants systematically from the junior to the senior grades. It believes that library recruiting is hypocritical if it seeks to attract ambitious young people into the library profession without offering means of promotion and growth. Such questions will be still more pressing if national certification is adopted and the lines of cleavage between the different grades of service are more definitely drawn. The L. W. A. does not oppose certification for librarianship. It does believe, however, that means should be found to prepare junior assistants for advancement *while they are in service*. It has been done in the U. S. Navy and in many private business corporations. Instruments for this purpose are to be found in library training classes, summer school short courses, and library schools. The instrumentalities at present, however, are far from satisfactory. Only some libraries have adequate training classes. Brooklyn has one that trains college graduates. The library schools tend to oppose single course students or "specials." The reason most frequently given is lack of room. Library schools also oppose granting credits for work done in summer schools. If these objections are valid, and it is still found that the best interests of both assistants and administrators require such training, some means must be found for removing the obstacles to attainment. To the study of this question, as well as to problems of employment and conditions of work, the Library Workers Association is committed. It seeks light, not heat, and plans to place the results of its investigations at the service of the library profession as a whole.

CATHARINE VAN DYNE, *President L. W. A.*

Lindsay Swift, 1856-1921

LIBRARIANS will all share the sorrow which is felt at the death of Lindsay Swift, editor of the *Bulletin* and other publications of the Boston Public Library. The men and women, and they are few in number, whose work in libraries is similar to his, must feel an especial regret to hear of his death, and an especial admiration for a man of such strong and independent character, and of distinguished attainment. Mr. Swift's writings include a biography of William Lloyd Garrison, the volume on Benjamin Franklin in the "Beacon Biographies," a book on "Literary Landmarks of Boston," and another on "Brook Farm." By his power of vigorous expression, his kindness, and his fine gift of irony, he could make a letter, or even a brief note, become an event to the recipient, and there must have been many who, like the writer of this, never had the privilege of meeting Mr. Swift in person, and yet regarded him as an honored friend. The sentences which follow are quoted from a letter from F. W. Burrows to *The Weekly Review* of September 24.

"Swift was one of the strongest journalistic writers in Boston. He was a free lance, except for his profound love and unswerving loyalty to Harvard University, which was not always well-defined as to his group affiliations; but when he was sure of his adversary his spear rang true on the center of the shield. He was of the old school of Boston radicals—which means that he was a conservative who believed himself to be a radical. His radicalism consisted in hostility to the conservative state of mind; toward any of the lines of thought that to-day would be recognized as radical, he was even more hostile. . . .

"He found for himself a retreat in the editorial chair of the Boston Public Library, where he had the most retired office in the building—one for which the elevators must make a special stop. There he gradually gathered more unfinished work than almost any other man in the city. He was fortunate enough to be somewhat deaf, and this added to his retirement; it was quite possible to pound on that door *ad libitum* without eliciting a response or disturbing his serenity. But when he emerged to do battle, it was with a firm hand, a steady eye, and a flashing blade. Few men ever undertook to answer one of Swift's attacks.

"Now, a man is not what I have sketched without at the same time being a great deal more.

"In the first place, the unrecognized group (at least unrecognized in American life) among

whom Swift must be numbered, is that to which the most decent and the most highly cultivated have always belonged. In the second place, no man can write as Swift wrote without being a ripe scholar, a clear thinker, and a man of fine literary taste. All of this Swift was. His permanent contributions to American history are considerable; as a publicist he performed many a valiant service for righteousness and truth. But to his friends he gave more than his pen ever gave to the world. I do not insinuate that this is a cause for regret. It is easy to overestimate the importance of fame and its contribution to civilization. It is not easy to overestimate the contribution of a man like Lindsay Swift to his own circle and his own day."

E. L. P.

The New York Public Library.

Farewell Reception at St. Paul for Dr. Johnston

THE St. Paul Public Library was the scene of a farewell reception given October 6th, to the Librarian, Dr. Dawson Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston by the Library staff, before their departure for Europe. Members of the Twin City Library Club were invited.

Dr. Johnston spoke on ideals of Library service especially in St. Paul, and of his plans for his work in Europe, where he is to assume the duties of Librarian of the American Library in Paris, and European representative of the American Library Association.

The following tribute was read and at the close of the meeting Dr. Johnston was presented with an illuminated copy bearing the signatures of staff members.

To Our Librarian, Dr. Dawson Johnston:

We, the members of the Staff of the Saint Paul Public Library wish to express our deep regret at your approaching absence from Saint Paul, altho we appreciate the high honor that has come to our library and our city by your appointment as Librarian of the American Library in Paris and European representative of the American Library Association.

During your administration the library has made remarkable growth, in spite of the fact that the serious fire of 1915 practically destroyed its collections, and that later it suffered from conditions incident to the War and the subsequent period of reconstruction.

In spite of these conditions, under the inspiration of your leadership the central library and three branch buildings have been completed, a collection of nearly three hundred thousand volumes of the most up-to-date character has been made, the number of card holders increased from 33,000 to over 75,000, and the annual circulation of books from 488,000 to over a million and a half (with one exception a larger per capita circulation than that of any other city in the country)—in short, it has been transformed from a small library to a great library.

We recognize that these results have been attained chiefly because of your broad vision of what a public



W. DAWSON JOHNSTON

library should be, and your intelligent and untiring labor in working toward this end. Your unselfish devotion to this ideal of making the public library serve all the people has endeared you to its patrons and has been an inspiration to your associates.

As a staff we feel that Saint Paul has been doubly fortunate in having as librarian a man who has great vision of growth and service, as well as one of fine culture and discriminating literary taste, a man whose ambition has been to have the best library rather than the largest library.

While your character and ability have won the respect and admiration of the members of the staff, your unflinching courtesy and kindness have won their affection, and your sense of humor has made association with you a pleasure. Every member of the staff, no matter what his position, has always been made welcome to your busy office, and has been given generously of your time and counsel.

As members of your staff we desire to carry forward during your absence the policies of expansion and service which you have inaugurated, and we can do this more heartily and with better courage if we may look forward to the possibility of your return. We, therefore, take this opportunity to express our earnest hope that you will return to the Saint Paul Public Library, thus enriching our city with the new breadth of experience and vision gained in your work abroad.

But even if you are absent from us, the results of your labor and the inspiration of your high ideals will remain with us and will not be forgotten. And whether you return to us or not, our sincere affection and our heartfelt wishes for your success and happiness will be with you.

JENNIE T. JENNINGS.

Designation of Library Degrees

FROM the report of the Committee on Academic and Professional Degrees presented at the 1920 meeting of the Association of American Universities, one learns that an attempt is being made to bring about uniformity in the granting of higher degrees, and that consideration is being given to the proper designation for professional degrees. Representatives of various professional schools—medicine, law, business administration and public health—appeared before the Committee “with the view of arriving at a solution of degree problems of common interest, which may meet the needs of the professions and will conform with the principles regarding academic and professional higher degrees adopted by the Association of American Universities.”

The librarian looks in vain for a representative from the Association of American Library Schools at this meeting. Yet no profession has greater need for uniformity in and proper designation of degrees than does the library profession. It further needs the recognition of its professional degree which acceptance by the Association of American Universities would bring.

At present in the United States the degree Bachelor of Library Science (B. L. S.) is granted by certain library schools, at the end of two years of graduate work; at another school at the conclusion of a one-year course. There should be different degrees granted for these two types of courses.

Library schools are singularly unfortunate in having adopted the degree Bachelor of Library Science. It is confusing and meaningless to require the bachelor's degree for admission to a course and to grant the bachelor's degree at the end of two years' work. The use of the Bachelor as a professional degree should be discontinued.

The university librarian, altho he may have spent two years in graduate study at a library school, holds only a bachelor's degree. He is at a decided disadvantage compared with his colleagues on the faculty, who hold doctors' or at least masters' degrees.

There should be at least one library school in the United States which confers a degree equivalent to the Doctorate. University librarians and instructors in our library schools should be holders of this degree. It is certain that if library schools connected with institutions of higher learning are to hold their place with other technical and professional schools,

the instructors must hold a degree higher than that granted to graduates of these schools.

I should like to see the Association of American Library Schools consider the subject of degrees and to bring the result of its deliberations before the Association of American Universities.

EDITH M. COULTER, *Reference Librarian.*
University of California Library.

The Special Libraries Directory

THE Special Libraries Association has recently issued a valuable directory of business and other special libraries. It is edited by Dorsey W. Hyde, president of the Association, and contains an interesting editorial on the “Special library status as shown by the survey.” The directory is the result of the first extensive survey ever undertaken in this field and lists more than thirteen hundred collections of specialized information in the United States. In New York City alone there are three hundred and thirty of them; in Washington, one hundred and eighty-eight; in Chicago, forty-eight; in Boston, seventy-eight; in Philadelphia, ninety-three. The special library movement is only about ten years old and thus the Directory stands as the record of a very recent growth. The impetus given to industrial and scientific research during the war will result in the establishment of libraries, as soon as business conditions improve, by organizations which have hitherto been without them. The business depression itself has taught many a manufacturing corporation the importance of accurate and timely information as the only reliable means of ascertaining the proper relation of production to prevailing market conditions.

The Directory contains first an annotated list of special libraries arranged by subject. About four hundred are described in considerable detail. This list is a useful contribution to one's knowledge of authoritative sources of specialized information and notes, among other things, whether the library in question is open to the public or only to a limited clientèle. In the latter case, the librarian frequently indicates a readiness to co-operate with other libraries in the matter of supplying material. There is also a geographical list by cities and a subject index to the geographical list.

There is a large demand for the Directory, copies of which may be obtained from the Special Libraries Association, 3363 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C., for two dollars. It is the intention of the Association to keep this handbook up-to-date by issuing revised editions in the course of time.

H. E. H.



THE FREMONT BRANCH OF THE SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Fremont branch of the Seattle Public Library was opened on July 27, 1921. The building is constructed of rough white plaster over hollow tile. Daniel R. Huntington, city architect, planned the building and describes its architecture as Italian farmhouse style. On the main floor there is a large undivided reading room for children and adults. The basement contains an auditorium and story hour room.

The building cost \$35,000 and was built from Carnegie funds. The site cost \$10,000 of which \$7,000 was raised by residents of the district.

Seattle now has eight branches in permanent buildings and one in temporary quarters.

The Aims of the L. W. A.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the report of the New York State Library Association meeting, in your number for October 15th, I see that Dr. Williamson mentioned the Library Workers Association in his address, as follows: "The Library Workers Association, it was asserted, would accomplish more in aiding its members to overcome their disadvantage in competition with library school graduates by promoting certification and opportunities for training in service than by conducting an employment bureau."

Evidently, we have not kept Dr. Williamson as well posted on our work as we had supposed, so I would like to correct any misunderstanding that may have arisen from his remarks.

The statement of the work of the Association distributed at the A. L. A. and since, gives clearly our purposes and our work. It is as follows: The Association is a co-operative employment clearing house that offers special consideration of personal problems. It works along definite

lines toward the improvement of library standards. The Association urges the correlation of work in summer, extension, correspondence and library school courses, so that these may count toward a library school degree. This, with credit for experience, will make such degrees accessible to all interested workers. It insists that not only the qualifications of people, but the qualifications of positions be considered and that libraries give more attention to making attractive the opportunities they offer. It urges careful consideration of the fact that there is a moral obligation to refuse a low salary at home when a better salary abroad is offered. It supports all progressive library movements, but it is primarily for the consideration of staff problems and welcomes the comments or questions of the lowest or highest salaried member of the profession.

In view of this statement, of the fact that the annual meeting at Swampscott (see LIBRARY JOURNAL August 1921, p. 665-666) dealt primarily with correlation of courses to make library training *available* for every one, of the communications addressed by the L. W. A. to the A. L. A. committee on training and included by that committee in its report at the 1921 meeting, and of the oral and written remarks along these lines by its officers, it is obvious that the work of the Association deals to a great extent with the problem of lifting library training to a higher standard and making it available for everyone. And this is done not for the benefit of our members alone, but also, it is hoped for the whole library profession.

MARIAN C. MANLEY,
Executive Secretary, L. W. A.

An Exterior Show-case for Book Display

STOCKTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

THE Stockton Public Library has recently been experimenting with exterior show-cases for displaying books on the side-walk front, as a way of catching the attention of pedestrians.

Altho the show window is a commonplace for the merchant who has goods to market—in fact, a prerequisite for any successful retail business—it appears to be but rarely utilized as a means of marketing the goods of a public library and for creating a desire for such goods in the minds of prospective customers. Possibly this reason alone, the novelty of a library show-case—explains the amount of attention aroused in this instance, the traffic occasionally becoming quite congested at this point on Market Street, and some people even crossing the street to explore.

Industrial, technical and business books, the existence of which in a public library is usually unknown to a large percentage of non-users of the library, have been in this way brought to the attention of a public ignorant of the fact that books and magazines relating to special lines of work and to hobbies might be had for the asking.

There has been sufficient evidence that the display has done more than excite a passing curiosity, for the books displayed have been asked for constantly, and frequent replacements in the cases have been necessary. New applicants have appeared to take their first borrowed books from these cases, now and then expressing surprise that such books might be taken home. One passer lifted the glass front of the case, scooped up the entire contents of one shelf, took them into the building, registered and carried home his collection, which, curiously enough, related to advertising, insects on the farm, char-



acter analysis and septic tanks. Many Stocktonians are in this way learning for the first time what the building on the corner of Hunter and Market streets is used for, having previously been under the impression that it had some connection with the old county jail.

Newspaper publicity, poster advertising, the movie slide, the mere talk, the cartoon, the informational book-plate and other forms of advertising, have each their value; but the most cogent appeal to the prospective book user is the tangible presence of the book itself.

H. O. PARKINSON, *Librarian.*

Stockton (Calif.) Public Library.

Who Can Supply These?

Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education calls attention to a request recently received for the following books and magazines to be used at the University of Estonia. If any readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL can furnish these publications, they should be sent to the names noted in each case:

American Journal of Psychology, James' "Principles of Psychology," Tichener's "Experimental Psychology," to Professor J. Vabalas Gudaitis, Dukanto gve. 5, Kowno, Lithuania.

American Journal on Ophthalmology, to Professor Peter Avizonis, Keistucis, gve. 36, Kowno, Lithuania.

American Medical Journal, to Dr. Mazulis, Red Cross Hospital, Kowno, Lithuania.

Dr. Duggan will be obliged if any one able to send these books will notify him in order that he may know that these requests have been met. Address him at the Institute, 419 West 117th Street, New York.

FOR SALE

The Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Michigan, has a large quantity of unbound duplicate periodicals, such as, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *North American Review*, *Outlook*, and many others, in some cases extending back to 1870. It will be glad to dispose of these at a reasonable price. Any library interested should send a list of its wants promptly.

The library of Wellesley College has issued an attractive handbook, giving a history of the library from its days of 16,000 volumes and 100 periodicals in 1878, three years after the opening of the College, to its present 95,000 volumes and 350 periodicals, besides pamphlets. Plans illustrate the arrangement and there are chapters on the special collections.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1921



THE protest from the American Library Association against the proposed features in the pending tariff act relating to books have been heartily echoed by most of the learned societies thru their executive committees, and it is hoped that these numerous utterances may not be unheeded by Congress. Under the duty free privileges of the libraries, they are less directly concerned than the dozen associations which represent individual educators rather than incorporated institutions, and it is the more interesting to note that the A. L. A. is taking the lead in this endeavor. It is desirable in the interests of all book buyers that book prices in this country should be as low as practicable and that as few hindrances as possible should be placed in the way of importation, especially of the collections *en bloc* which give special opportunities to libraries to make desirable purchases and which bring to American scholarship the needed tools. During the war it was found that, taking all American libraries together, there was still a considerable dearth of printed information on subjects with which the American Commission to Paris had occasion to deal. As one result of the war, many foreign collections are offered for sale and America is the best market. Congress should not take such action as would preclude this advantage to its national constituency. The proposal for "American valuation" as the basis of tariff duties is also a feature which does not directly affect libraries, but it affects them indirectly not a little, because it necessarily increases duties and, therefore, prices on editions imported for publication in America. Under these circumstances, fewer such editions will be imported, fewer such books will be brought to the attention of libraries, and nobody will be the gainer. It should, therefore, be gratifying to the library profession that so many classes of scholars are co-operating with the A. L. A. Committee. It is suggested that librarians should obtain from their trustees resolutions of protest in which the Springfield (Mass.) Library has set a good example, and the necessary information for such protests may be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September 15, p. 739-740. A steady stream of protest is flowing Washington way since the A. L. A. committees made a start and it is desirable that Congress should hear from constituencies in every quarter.

WE have received indignant protest from several quarters as to what is claimed to be discrimination against American book dealers on the part of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying, which should fairly have attention. The prices given in the list of American editions in the last report of the Committee were apparently ten per cent off list price, plus postage, while library purchases can be made either thru local dealers or well-known book jobbers and library agents at much lower prices. It is claimed that in presenting the comparative lists given in our last issue English costs have been stated at a minimum and American prices at a possible maximum. The three members of the Committee represent libraries which are actual buyers, and it would be interesting to note what were the prices paid in the American market by libraries other than those referred to. It may have been noted that the final paragraph in the Committee report was not the same in this journal and in *Public Librartes*. It was learned after the report had been sent to both periodicals that the Agence de Librairie et de Publications had withdrawn under new management the impracticable importation offer made to libraries by its earlier management, and the correction given in the report in the LIBRARY JOURNAL doubtless reached our contemporary too late for inclusion.

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AS we have often pointed out, there should be co-operation and friendly relationship between all book distributors, as is happily the case in relation to Children's Book Week, and tho, as buyers, libraries are in a complementary relation with book dealers as sellers, there ought to be no acrimony or misunderstanding, but rather every endeavor that each side should understand and fairly treat the other. Any course to the contrary would be unfortunate to both interests. There is, in fact, immediate danger that differences which become unfriendly may lead to serious disadvantages to the libraries as a whole. Libraries have special advantages both in relation to tariff and copyright, which are really not rights but privileges, in view of the fact that they are public institutions for the benefit of the public. From the commercial side, publishers and importers feel that

they have reason to criticize both the duty free privilege in the tariff and the authority in the copyright code to import foreign editions without reference to American copyright. These privileges libraries, of course, desire to retain, and the Committee on Book Buying as well as the Committee on Federal Relations will be on the alert in their defense. But it is wise to recognize that there are two sides to such questions and to be just and friendly with those who are on the other side.

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THE strong appeal made by past President Bishop, who was at the head of the A. L. A. during the most active war period, for books for our boys still in the Rhine Valley, will not go unheeded, and in fact, in response to the letter of Dr. Hill, the A. L. A. authorities have promptly cut the Gordian knot by appropriating \$1000 for books to be sent directly and im-

mediately to Miss Steere at Coblenz. It is gratifying, indeed, to have Mr. Bishop's emphatic endorsement of the work still going on thru the Y huts as a result of the earlier work of the A. L. A., and his tribute to the women who are doing that work will be read with appreciative sympathy thruout the library profession. It is, of course, to be regretted that the A. L. A. was not able to carry out the Enlarged Program, which would have provided so amply for this work, and that there was so much red tape involved in making the transfer. It looks now, however, as tho the boys at Coblenz and thereabouts will, within a fortnight or so, have all the good reading they will have time for before our troops in Germany are altogether withdrawn from the occupied territory. The purchasing has been put in the hands of Mr. Hopper of the New York Public Library that the dispatch of the books may be expedited with the utmost promptness.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in Litchfield, Oct. 20 and 21, 1921, Henry N. Sanborn, President, in the chair. The two days session, an innovation, was a big success. Much value lay in the informal exchange of ideas between people engaged in similar work which is impossible in a one-day meeting.

A fitting tribute was paid to Anna Gaylord Rockwell who resigned as Librarian of the New Britain Institute after twenty-seven years of service in building the library in its career of usefulness.

It was voted that the annual dues be increased from fifty cents to one dollar and it was recommended that consideration be given at the next meeting to provide for institutional membership at five dollars a year.

A petition was sent to the Council of the A. L. A. for affiliation of the Connecticut Library Association with that body according to the revised Constitution and By-laws. A committee was appointed to revise the Handbook annually.

A talk by E. Louise Jones, agent of the Division of Public Libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, opened an afternoon's discussion of "Books for Small Libraries." Miss Jones said, in part, that, as many librarians are untrained, she would suggest that library committees present once a week lists to trustees, that questionable books be read by more than one

member of the board before passing judgment. She recommended the purchase of detective stories—quoting Percival Lowell, the celebrated astronomer as a lover of these tales—wholesome, healthy, stimulating books, books on local history and by local authors, and attractive editions of children's books. For the book budget a good division is one-third non-fiction, one-third fiction and one-third books for children. John Cotton Dana's policy is twenty per cent for juveniles. Miss Jones spoke of the various booklists published by state libraries, of the *A. L. A. Booklist* and of the *Bookman's Manual* by Bessie Graham. She urged the advertising of new book titles in the local paper, advised buying from local dealers and said subscription books should never be bought by small libraries. In the matter of discarding books and weeding out collections, she suggested that gifts should not be accepted except with the provision that disposal of them should be made by the librarian, adding only to her collection titles she approved, that old scientific books, old government documents, old religious books and worn books should be thrown out at regular intervals.

The discussion in the evening was on library district meetings. Anna G. Hall of the H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, and formerly organizer of the Library Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education, led with a talk on district meetings in New York. That state is divided according to transportation

facilities into thirty districts. The program of the meetings which occur in May and June appears in *New York Libraries*, and is arranged by the state association which voted \$200 a year for the work. The idea is to foster *esprit de corps*, to aid in book selection and to give elementary lessons in library routine, cataloging, etc. In some states the districts are changed from time to time.

The Friday morning session was devoted to a report of the work done by the American Committee for Devastated France in the building of public libraries in the district around Soissons, which was invaded by the Germany Army in 1914, and almost entirely devastated. Annie Carroll Moore, head of the children's work in the New York library system, who visited the district this spring, related her experiences in a vivid manner. Miss Moore saw a great similarity between the people of this farming district and New Englanders. She spoke of the remarkable courage of the people which rose above the desolation. The library plan has been to build in Soissons a central point with other libraries as distributing agencies to serve one hundred and twenty-five villages. The other libraries are Anizy-le-Chateau, Vic-sur-Aisne, Blerancourt, and Coucy-le-Chateau. The work was under the direction of Jessie M. Carson, Miss Moore's assistant in the New York Public Library. The plan was to have an American librarian with a French assistant. Snapshots and pictures were shown while waiting for the two-reel film showing the nine-months work. Alice Keats O'Connor of the Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library, who had charge of the Soissons library explained many details. The substance of her talk appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October 15. She added that the circulation was 22,263 books from June, 1920 to April, 1921. Miss O'Connor spoke of the great appreciation of the French people for the Americans who had saved France.

Votes of thanks were passed for the many people who contributed to the pleasure of the meeting; to the speakers; to the Proprietor of Colonial Hall; the Connecticut George Junior Republic; the Rector of St. Michael's; the manager of Phelps Tavern; the citizens of Litchfield who furnished automobiles to the Library; the Litchfield Historical Society and to the owner of the Playhouse.

Officers elected for 1921-1922 are: President, Arthur Adams, librarian of Trinity College, Hartford; secretary, Helen Scarth, librarian, Public Library, Farmington; treasurer, Lillian Landgren, reference librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, (re-elected).

LAURA A. EALES, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

THE Bay Path Library Club held its autumn meeting in Webster in the new Corbin Memorial Library building on October 20th, with a registered attendance of sixty-eight.

Emily Haynes, president, introduced Clarence Nash, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Webster Public Library, who welcomed the club and gave a brief sketch of the Chester C. Corbin Memorial Foundation.

Book reviews, in charge of Barbara Smith of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library at Gardner, brought forth informal comment and discussion and the hour proved both interesting and helpful.

The first number on the afternoon program was a paper by Eva March Tappan, entitled "On Building Americanism in the Hearts of Boys and Girls thru Books" read by Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Public Library.

Rev. Herbert E. Lombard of Webster then gave a talk on bookplates exhibiting many specimens and explaining the good and bad points of each. He advocated bookplates for library books, maintaining that a bookplate increases the respect in which books are held by the patrons of the library.

Resolutions were passed thanking the librarian and staff, the ladies of the church and all who had contributed to make the meeting a success, and a message was sent to Miss Tappan regretting her illness and thanking her for the paper which she sent.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fourth fall meeting of the New England School Library Association was held in the library of the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Mass., on October 8th, Mary H. Davis presiding.

The theme of the morning session was "Practical Problems." C. A. Cockayne of Springfield told of the plan for outside reading used in the Technical High School. Clara F. Palmer of the Chicopee High School told of a fine working school library, developed under unfavorable conditions. The faculty members are in charge. A librarian from the Public Library gives two afternoons a week to advice on the book purchases and library methods. The librarian has organized a class of boys and girls and is training them as assistants. To each department is assigned a table, where books or illustrative material for special work may be assembled. Every pupil is assigned to the library two periods a week.

Florence G. Henry of the Springfield Public

Library outlined the instruction given by that library to all the schools in the city, beginning with the seventh grade, and including the Continuation Schools. Helen G. Bliss told of the lessons given High School students.

Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., spoke on "The Teacher's Part," summarizing the reasons for a school library as follows: Modern methods of teaching necessitate the use of more than one text, school work should be made as vital and interesting as possible, the child should be taught therefore how to read, and to use a library intelligently, then he should be trained in the reading habit and the library habit. The requirements of a well organized school library were detailed under the headings: Someone in charge who is really interested, the right kind of room, and proper equipment. The use of bulletin boards, and exhibits of pictures, supplementary material of various kinds, and collections of autographs were suggested as means of stimulating the interest of pupils.

Jesse B. Davis, supervisor of secondary education for Connecticut, spoke on "The Possibilities," urging librarians to keep in mind the seven objectives of secondary education in order to make the library contribute in preparing boys and girls for life.

EDITH K. COULMAN.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE fall meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held Tuesday, October 18, at North Wilbraham, with sixty librarians representing twenty-one libraries in attendance.

The program dealt principally with methods of library advertising. John A. Priest of the Chapin, Burnett, and Foye Advertising Company of Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Library Advertising from the Business Man's Point of View." His advice to librarians was to know their goods or books, to bring them before the public by all kinds of advertising and in this way "sell" the valuable information they contain. The general discussion that followed developed many useful suggestions. New and original methods of advertising employed in a small mill-town store library in southern New York were described in a talk by Anna G. Hall, formerly organizer for the Extension Division of the New York State Department of Education, and now connected with the Henry R. Hunting Company, and Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield compared some successful and unsuccessful advertising methods.

The main address was given by Franklin K.

Mathews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, at the afternoon meeting, held in the chapel of Wilbraham Academy, who discussed Children's Book Week, the history and progress of the movement, and the clean-up work which has been accomplished in juvenile books by publishing houses and booksellers thru the cooperation of libraries and the Children's Book Week Committee. Every children's librarian, said Mr. Mathews, might do well to persuade her local bookseller to display one table of books labelled "Recommended by the Children's Department of the Public Library" in a conspicuous part of the store. The books would soon prove to be the best sellers.

MERIBAH E. KEEFE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association began its year's activities with a meeting on Friday, October 28th, which had an attendance of one hundred and thirty-one. Following dinner a discussion of plans for the year was led by Rebecca B. Rankin, president, and entered into by a majority of the members present. Many splendid suggestions and ideas for future meetings were presented and will undoubtedly be followed during the year. Meetings will be held on the last Friday of the month, following last year's plan in having dinner meetings at half past five.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

THE New York Library Club entered on its winter program on October 20th when two hundred members met at the Y. W. C. A. Building at 610 Lexington Avenue to hear Dr. Charles C. Williamson speak on Certification for Librarianship.

"Dr. Williamson gave a brief historical outline of the progress of the idea, starting with the Asbury Conference of the American Library Association in 1919, the action taken at Colorado Springs in 1920, and the report made at Swampscott in 1921. He said that the question will be discussed at the Chicago mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association, and hoped that the Council at that time would reindorse the principle of certification for librarianship and express its willingness to have the American Library Association adequately represented on the proposed National Certification Board. The speaker said the proposal emphasized national not state certification, and urged voluntary action rather than a federal law. He objected to the implication that standardization would make librarians 'As like as peas in a pod.' He also stressed strongly the point that certification would not

affect incumbents in office; that experience would receive recognition, and that the plan was so drawn that education plus special aptitude would make possible rapid advancement. He said that the objections raised by some in contrasting library school training with experience and ability, can best be answered by a careful reading of the requirements for each certificate, and by comparing the library profession with other professions."

The motion that: "The New York Public Library Club expresses to the American Library Association its sympathy on the subjects of certification and standardization" was carried unanimously.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE special librarians of Philadelphia and vicinity held their first meeting of the season on Friday, October 28, 1921, in the Board Room of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

"The Library as a Business Asset" was the subject of an address by Henry P. Megargee, of the American Railways Association. Mr. Megargee dwelt on the need for varied knowledge which exists in a public utility corporation, and the ideal manner of meeting it. The library organization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was outlined, as well as the information file under his own charge. Mr. Megargee believes that the potential value of a special library working in co-operation with other libraries is incalculable.

General discussion followed, as to various methods used in meeting the needs for this specialized information.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Louise Keller, librarian, Independence Bureau; vice-chairman, E. Mae Taylor, librarian, Philadelphia Electric Company; treasurer, Florence G. Humphreys, librarian Corn Exchange National Bank; secretary, Helen M. Rankin, Municipal Reference Division, Free Library of Philadelphia.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Georgia Library Association held its annual meeting in Albany on October 26th and 27th. This was the first time that the Association had ever met south of Atlanta, altho most of the public libraries in the state are in south Georgia. There was an attendance of twenty-one librarians, representing thirteen public and four college libraries, the State Library and the Library Commission. In addition there were four trustees present, the chairman of the State Library Commission, and two club

chairmen making a total attendance of twenty-eight.

Four sessions were held. At the first session, held in the city auditorium on Wednesday afternoon, Nell Reese, librarian of the state Agricultural College, gave a talk on books on home planning and household decoration, telling of the collection on this subject in her library which is used by the students in home economics. Miss Reese distributed valuable bibliographies, one, a selected list of books on the subject and the other, a list of material, mostly in pamphlet form, which can be obtained free. The rest of this session was given over to reports from the librarians present and proved to be one of the most profitable of all the sessions, as the special features of the work of the different libraries were brought out, which provoked interesting discussion. From the reports given it seems that five counties in the state are operating county library systems, the most complete organizations existing in Crisp and Ben Hill counties. A unique method of distribution has been developed in these counties, which consists of using sacks to send the books in instead of boxes, the sacks being sent out by parcel post.

At the evening session, presided over by Mrs. John K. Ottley, chairman of the State library commission, the discussion centered around the subject of the library and the community with special reference to the relation of the club women to the library movement. Mr. Redfern, president of the Albany library board, spoke a few words of greeting to the Association and Mrs. Redfern, president of the Albany Woman's Club, also spoke. Other speakers were Louise Hays, trustee of the Thomasville library; Mrs. Chapman, a trustee of the Quitman library; Mrs. E. H. Kalmon, chairman of library extension of the Albany Woman's Club; Tommie Dora Barker, chairman of library extension of the fifth district federation of clubs.

The morning session on Thursday, held in the Albany library, was devoted to practical demonstrations of library work. Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Library Commission, talked on advertising, pointing out what was effective advertising and showing examples of good newspaper publicity of libraries in the state. Susie Lee Crumley, principal of the Atlanta library school, gave a mending demonstration, showing processes and materials. Loretta Chappell, children's librarian of the Columbus Public Library, talked on organizing work with children, telling what methods had proved successful in her own work and showing a collection of excellent printed aids.

Discussion of the county library filled the afternoon session. Mrs. R. G. Hall of Cuthbert

gave the results of a very complete survey which she had made of book conditions in Randolph county where she found that many schools had no library at all, the text-books being the only books to which the children had access. With a view to arousing some interest, she had sent a letter to each teacher suggesting that a library day be held during Children's Book Week and enclosing a program with the material for carrying it out. She hoped that the stimulation of interest coming from this together with the influence of the books loaned by the State Library Commission would result in a concerted effort to establish a county serving library. Mrs. Gordy of Columbus told how she got her county appropriation; Louise Bercaw of Cordele described her library exhibit at the county fair; and Louise Smith, of Fitzgerald described her methods of book delivery, which employs sacks and the parcel post instead of cases and the express.

A resolution in favor of holding next year's meeting as part of a conference of Southeastern librarians, as was successfully done last year at Chattanooga, was passed and a suggestion forwarded to the presidents of the associations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky that they serve as a committee to make arrangements for such a meeting in accordance with a vote passed at the Chattanooga Conference.

The following officers were elected: President, C. Seymour Thompson, librarian, Savannah Public Library; first vice-president, Charlotte Templeton, secretary, Georgia Library Commission; second vice-president, Mrs. Corinne Gordy, librarian, Columbus Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Louise Bercaw, librarian, Cordele Public Library.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-seventh annual conference of the Ohio Library Association was held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, on October 17-20. The historic environment of the College is still permeated with the spirit of its first president, Horace Mann, is filled with literary associations, and is now pioneering under the leadership of its new president, Arthur E. Morgan, into wide fields of cultural and vocational education. Over two hundred and eighty librarians and trustees registered. On the first evening the president, Carl P. P. Vitz of the Cleveland Public Library, opened the session with remarks on "The Librarian Comes Out." The address of the evening was "Eyes and Ears and History," by Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Library advertising, special libraries, and chil-

dren's literature were the topics of the second day.

Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian, Cleveland Public Library, spoke on "Planning to Make the Public Library Known," and Louise E. Grant discussed "The Special Library, Local Industry and the Public Library."

The afternoon session was a joint meeting with the Yellow Springs Library Association, when Dr. Van Loon again spoke.

A paper by Lucy E. Keeler, author, essayist, and library trustee at Fremont, Ohio, on "Listeners in Literature" at the evening session was a series of delightful and discursive reminiscences of authors and books.

E. Gertrude Avey, head of the children's department of the Cincinnati Public Library considered "Some Recent Juvenile Books," and a general discussion followed in which children's librarians and others from Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, and elsewhere participated.

Wednesday was county library day. President Vitz and the Legislative Committee had secured the passage of the County Library bill for Ohio during the year, and the possibilities resulting from this were particularly stressed.

"Survey for Service," by Grace Stingley, librarian of the Rochester (Ind.) county library and "The Transplanting of a Buckeye," by Corinne A. Metz, county librarian of Allen county, Fort Wayne (Ind.) were two papers that fitted well together when presented at the afternoon session. The first was full of practical suggestions for the work of organizing a county library; the other a delightful account of Miss Metz's work in Oregon.

Section meetings were held in the morning.

At the College and Reference Section, Bertha M. Schneider, head cataloger of the Ohio State University Library, led off with a paper in "The Library of Congress Classification for Small College Libraries," a discussion of Mr. Hanson's article on this subject in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of February 15.

Robert E. Stauffer, librarian of Mt. Union College, Alliance, conducted a round table on the budget of the small college library, and the committee on co-operative binding for Ohio college libraries reported.

The School Libraries round table, led by the chairman, Stella Hier, librarian of the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, developed a discussion of unusual interest on the work of the class room library and recreational reading of young people as stepping stones to good taste.

At the Small Libraries round table Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the

Foreign-Born read her paper on "Books for the Foreign Born," which was also the report of the O. L. A. Committee on Americanization.

Bessie H. Shepard, head of the reference division of the Cleveland Public Library, led the discussion on how to choose public documents for the small library.

The President of the American Library Association, Azariah Smith Root, librarian of Oberlin College, gave the conference its fitting climax in the evening with an address on "The Human Factor in Library Service," after which the Library Players of Cleveland presented Susan Glaspell's one-act play "Suppressed Desires."

The officers for the coming year are: President: E. I. Antrim of Van Wert; vice-presidents, C. W. Reeder, Columbus, Maud Horndon, Akron Public Library, and Lucy Keeler of Fremont; secretary, Alice B. Coy, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gilbert O. Ward, Cleveland.

MARGARET DUNBAR, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Michigan Library Association met in Detroit October 5-7, with a registration of two hundred and forty-four. The meetings were held in the new Main Library, to see which was one of the objects of the meeting.

Adam Strohm, the librarian, welcomed the Association and told a little of the history of the new building. The President made a fitting response and then called for reports. The Round Table Committee reported that with only \$275 to spend eight meetings had been held touching seventy libraries. A representative had also been sent to the meeting of the Upper Peninsula Association.

Divie B. Duffield, president of the Detroit Library Commission, described the attempt of the Commission to secure from the last Legislature a bill for a Library Retirement Fund. He said the theory of the fund should be this: that there shall be contributed from year to year a sum of money which at the end of a fixed period, will produce and will give in hand a sum of money, which at an agreed rate of interest will produce, by careful investment, the amount of retirement pay. He said that the public should contribute a certain portion of the sum, and that whatever is contributed by the individual should belong to that individual under certain conditions. That is, if a member resigned and retired from the library field before the age specified the amount he had contributed with its accumulations should belong to the individual but not the part contributed by the public. He thought it should not be obligatory. The bill introduced failed to pass because the Detroit Common Council was opposed

to it, thinking it would lead to retired pay for everybody in the public service, and because the Legislature considered it simply a Detroit measure. If the librarians of the state desire such a bill they should take it up in such a way that it would come from all over the state and not appear to be a local measure.

Samuel H. Ranck, chairman of the Legislative Committee, spoke on, "Some Recent Library Legislation in Michigan. Is it Progressive?" His conclusion was that so far as legislation is concerned the last session of the Legislature made conditions for getting adequate library service to the majority of the people of the state a little worse than they were before. Lent P. Upton, director of the Bureau of Government Research, Detroit, explained the position of the Bureau and showed where some of the action taken was the result of its recommendations but not in accordance with it. After an animated debate the Committee on Resolutions was directed to prepare a memorial to be sent to the Governor and to the Administrative Board of the State of Michigan.

The main address Wednesday evening was made by Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College Library, and president of the A. L. A. Among other things he said that he was much impressed by the title of one of Edna Ferber's books, "Personality Plus." "That, it seems to me, is the sort of thing we librarians need. We need to throw into our work every ounce of interest, every ounce of personal response, every particle of personal magnetism and personal influence that we have in order that the person with whom we are dealing shall feel that we are profoundly interested in finding out exactly the thing that he wants."

On Thursday morning George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library, spoke on "Topics for Library Meetings. What Subjects are Most Worth While?" He urged that more space on the program be given for discussion. Some of the strong doctrinal points that have proved most valuable have been brought out during informal discussions. While it has been claimed that it is not possible to have profitable discussion in a large meeting, he said that the more difficult it was not impossible, and spoke of the habit of persons attending A. L. A. meetings of slipping out during the reading of a paper and coming back afterward while it was being discussed. He spoke of a meeting he attended in England at which there was a large number of trustees and where the discussions grew very warm. He said trustees wanted something else than to hear librarians talk. The object of attending a meeting is to get inspiration, and that should not be temporary, but

something that should be vital six months afterward. Discussion spontaneously arising is more likely to be remembered. That topic is most worth while which best lends itself to discussion. Speakers from outside the library profession should treat their own specialty and not attempt to discuss points of library technique.

Following this talk a series of Round Tables were held at which circulation and loan problems, general administrative problems, new books, and technical books were discussed.

In the afternoon an opportunity was given to visit some of the branch libraries, the Ford Motor factory, the Pewabic Pottery, the *Detroit News*, and other points of interest. At the MacGregor Public Library in Highland Park the Association, in addition to enjoying the hospitality of Miss Sleneau, the Library Board, and the Staff, had an unusual opportunity to see a library which had been built up from the beginning in two years.

On Friday morning C. M. Burton, consulting librarian of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library spoke on, "Know Your Country." His ambition is to have everything in Detroit about Detroit history so that one need not go all over the state for information.

Votes of thanks were passed to all who had assisted in the entertainment of the Association; to Dr. Root, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Upson and Mr. Utley for their addresses; to Miss Olson for her wholehearted efforts as president and to Miss Walton for arranging the Round Table programs. It was also resolved that this Association is opposed to any effort to abolish the use of penal fines for library purposes without concurrent adequate substitute for library support; that the Association go on record as favoring the matter of a retirement fund for librarians, while leaving the whole matter with the Legislative Committee; and that the Association instruct and empower the Legislative Committee to use the resources of the Association and whatever other means may be available, in drafting library laws for Michigan, which will insure for the State adequate library service, supervision and extension. Finally, that the Association heartily commend the work of the Detroit Library Commission in its extension of adequate library service to all parts of Wayne County and earnestly urge the support of that policy and the continuation of said service as an inspiring example for the extension of such work thruout the State.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Flora B. Roberts, Kalamazoo; first vice-president, Agnes Jewell, Adrian; second vice-president, Jessie C. Chase,

Detroit; secretary, Earl W. Browning, Jackson; treasurer, Rose Ball, Albion College.

MARY E. DOW, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Missouri Library Association held its twenty-first annual conference at Ha Ha Tonka, October 17-19, in the center of the Ozark Mountains, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad, and perhaps, the most beautiful spot in Missouri. Members attending were housed in cottages and feasted together on fried chicken and other good things in a common dining room. The meetings were all held outdoors, the last night around a camp fire in the woods. The afternoons were given up to hikes. Near the camp was a beautiful lake, and a precipitous canyon about three hundred feet high furnished some difficult climbing and wonderful views of autumn foliage. A large part of this region consisting of approximately eight square miles is cut up by caves and underground rivers. On the second afternoon the librarians explored one of the largest of these caves.

The first two sessions were given up largely to publicity problems. In the first session Alfonso Johnson, business manager of the *Columbia Evening Missourian* dealt with "Publicity in a Small Library." The paper was established by graduates of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and is almost entirely administered by students of the school. Mr. Johnson who has had wide newspaper and publicity experience in this country and in Japan, suggested and emphasized close co-operation with local papers, the necessity of librarians preparing copy in a presentable form, and the need for closest personal contact between librarian and patron in supplementing all other methods of publicity. Sarah N. Findley, librarian of Lindenwood College, spoke on "Publicity for the College, Normal and University Libraries," describing methods which she had used both inside and outside the library in interesting the students in better reading.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Johnson addressed the librarians on a "Book Week in Missouri." Among other methods which he recommended were co-operation of booksellers and newspapers, obtaining free advertising space in newspapers on open house in the library (which he especially favored), the co-operation between library and churches, and a library float. A resolution was passed unanimously that a book week be held in Missouri and that a committee be appointed by the President to carry this out. James A. McMillen, chairman of the committee, brought in a comprehensive report on certification for librarians, making specific recom-

mendations for such a plan in Missouri. It was voted that the committee be continued and be instructed to bring before the Association at its meeting in 1922 a further report with a draft of a bill to be presented to the legislature in 1923. In the evening J. Kelly Wright, Farmer's Institute lecturer of the State Board of Agriculture, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on Missouri. This was given outdoors with the curtain hung between two trees.

The Wednesday morning session was opened by Purd B. Wright in his address on "What Next in County Library Development." Mr. Wright was active in obtaining the passage of a county library law at the last session of the Missouri legislature, and his account of methods which were used to obtain this result were suggestive in illustrating what is now needed to put county libraries in operation in Missouri as rapidly as possible. Irving R. Bundy, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, reported on counties which were already taking preliminary steps toward the establishment of county libraries. He said that the plan of the A. L. A. for having a library book truck as a means of arousing communities to see the need of county libraries did not at present seem practical in this state, but might later prove an excellent publicity method. A resolution was passed that a committee be appointed by the President to assist Mr. Bundy in spreading the county library idea thruout the State. Alice I. Hazeltine of the St. Louis Public Library then presided during four-minute book reviews.

In the evening Sula Wagner of the St. Louis Public Library surveyed "Public Library Progress in Missouri" while Mr. McMillen gave a corresponding survey of college and university library progress in Missouri. It was voted that copies be sent to the State Library Commission in order to maintain as complete a permanent record of the library history of the state as possible.

The following officers were elected: President, Irving R. Bundy; first vice-president, Sula Wagner; second vice-president, Mary A. Ayres; secretary, Jane Morey; treasurer, Artie West.

CHARLES H. COMPTON.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held on the morning of September 29, at Rapid City Library, under the presidency of Ada M. Pratt. The librarians had not met in the Black Hills for seven years, and, because of the distance from the more thickly settled eastern portion of the state, not quite so many were present as last year.

This was an "all South Dakota meeting," and the outstanding features of the program, besides the technical topics, were the delightful talk on western poets by our own Black Hills poet, Charles Badger Clark, with readings from his own works, and the evening address on the history of the Black Hills, given by President C. C. O'Hara, of the South Dakota School of Mines.

Ella Laurson's brief talk on what a library should do for a community was inspiring; Ethel E. Else gave a helpful demonstration of book-mending; and there were good discussions on the following topics: How to get county libraries started, by Jessie Bartholomew; Short cuts in cataloging, by Sarah N. Lawson; Keeping the library before the people, by M. E. Livingstone; The library from the trustee's point of view, by Mrs. F. D. Smith; and Interesting children in good books, by Minnie Shannon. Leora J. Lewis of the Free Library Commission, gave an interesting account of the A. L. A. meeting at Swampscott, which was supplemented by comments from Mr. Powers. Marian Manley of the Library Workers Association, who was unable to be present, sent a communication which was read by Doane Robinson.

Hospitable Rapid City people contributed much to the pleasure of the meeting: Dr. O'Hara arranged for a visit to the State School of Mines; the Public Library trustees planned a motor trip and dinner and local ladies entertained the delegates on the "Harvard plan."

Officers elected for the coming year are: President: Ella McIntyre, Huron; vice-president, Myrtle Francis, Redfield; secretary, Ethel E. Else.

MAUD R. CARTER, *Retiring Secretary.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association was held in the Denver Public Library on September 2-3.

Mrs. Duffield's paper on interesting others in the State Library Association gave, in a few words, some practical ideas. Katherine Craig, state superintendent of schools, made her audience feel the interest that should exist between librarians and teachers. She spoke of the growth in usefulness of the library, formerly a receptacle for knowledge whose usefulness was restricted by rules and regulations for the protection of its books, now, one of the greatest mediums for distributing material for the education of the people.

The association had been looking forward eagerly to the report of the work in France of Rena Reese, assistant librarian of the Denver Public Library. Miss Reese's call was to the

American Library at Coblenz, but the ground she covered in her talk extended over the principal libraries of France. "Impressions of a Western Librarian in an Eastern Library" by Elfreda Stebbins, of Fort Collins, who has just spent eight months in the New York Public Library, gave an idea of the vastness of that institution compared to our own smaller spheres of usefulness.

Still another of our librarians had wandered to foreign fields this past year, Helen Ingersoll, of the Denver Public Library, who has been engaged in children's work in the Denver Public Library. Miss Ingersoll held before us a high ideal of the "Children's Librarian" whose duty is to foster friendliness, to take part in the social activities of one's community, to create a better taste for better books in the home, and better books in the movies.

A lively discussion on "Rental Shelves: 'Do they pay?'" led to the conclusion that they did. The librarians present all charge rental for new books of fiction. The Denver Library also puts popular non-fiction on this shelf, believing that people are attracted to something for which they have to pay. C. Henry Smith, librarian of the University of Colorado, gave a clear and concise idea of "How to Take an Inventory," which in his estimation, is an undertaking consuming time and money not justified by its usefulness to the library. A pleasant break in the business discussions was provided by the subject, introduced by Dr. and Mrs. George Reynolds, of the University of Colorado, of "Some Phases of the Modern Drama," illustrated by Mrs. Reynolds' reading Maurice Baring's play "Katherine Parr." An afternoon meeting was held at the new Park Hill Branch library, whose attractions visiting librarians viewed with envious eyes.

The following officers were elected for 1922: President, Rena Reese, Denver Public Library; vice-president, Mary Weaver, Rocky Ford Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Lena R. Fenton, Boulder Public Library.

LENA R. FENTON, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirty-second annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Keene on October 13-14. The attendance was larger than ever before, fifty-three librarians and trustees being registered, as well as a large number of the townspeople.

At the Thursday morning business session, President Caroline B. Clement, in the chair, reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and received, following which the neighborhood leaders reported seven meetings held during the

year. Affiliation with the A. L. A. was discussed and it was voted to become a chapter. It was voted also to amend the constitution to include a new membership program with contributing, life, sustaining, associate and regular memberships.

At the afternoon session, after welcome from Mayor Orville E. Cain and Dr. H. R. Faulkner, Evelyn Warren of Townsend, Mass., gave an interesting paper on the duties and rewards of a village librarian. Next came brief notes on recent books, Mrs. Thomas Marble, of Gorham, discussing recent fiction; Alice M. Jordan, of Boston, children's books, and Winifred Tuttle, of Manchester, non-fiction.

On Friday morning sixty or more gathered in the library hall to hear J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., speak on "The Trustees Trust." It was well worth hearing. Following, Willard P. Lewis of Durham spoke on certification of libraries and librarians. Informal discussion followed and a committee was appointed consisting of Willard P. Lewis, F. Mabel Winchell of Manchester and Grace E. Kingsland, secretary of the Library Commission.

At this meeting Miss Kingsland announced that a friend of the association had given the necessary funds to establish a scholarship to enable some librarian from a small town to attend the annual meeting or the summer school.

The following officers were elected: President, Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; vice-presidents, Lillian Wadleigh, Meredith and Willard P. Lewis; secretary, Winifred Tuttle, Manchester; and treasurer, Annabel C. Secombe, Milford.

In addition to the exhibits of library supply houses there were interesting exhibits of free material and suggestions for Good Book Week, arranged by Miss Kingsland; and a Bookbinding exhibit by the A. L. A.

Visits to the New Hampshire Pottery Works, an automobile trip to Peterborough by invitation of residents of Keene, a visit to the MacDowell Colony and, not least, the reading from his own works by Judge Henry A. Shute contributed greatly to the enjoyableness of the meeting.

SARAH GILMORE, *Secretary*.

Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library since 1903 and director of the State Museum, has resigned to become librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on December 1, succeeding John W. Jordan who died last spring. He is succeeded at Harrisburg by Rev. George P. Donehoo of Coudersport, secretary of the State Historical Commission since its inception in 1911.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALEXANDER, William A., dean of Swarthmore College, appointed librarian of Indiana State University in succession to William E. Jenkins, who is spending this year traveling in Europe and will return to the University next year as professor of English. Mr. Alexander was assistant in the University Library previous to his appointment as registrar and dean of Swarthmore. He has served as publicity director of the National Educational Association, as a member of the committee which in 1917 devised a uniform college certificating blank for colleges and universities in the middle Eastern states and for the last year of the committee which determines the official list of accredited colleges in the middle Eastern states.

BROWN, Greta E., 1900 D., is Anna G. Rockwell's successor as librarian of the New Britain (Conn.) Institute.

BUDLONG, Minnie Clark, is acting temporarily as pastor of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., during the illness of her daughter, Rev. Julia Budlong.

BROWN, Jane, formerly army librarian at Camp Knox, Ky., appointed naval librarian at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

CLARKE, Elizabeth Porter, has resigned the librarianship of the Public Library of Jacksonville, Ill., to become State Organizer with the Iowa State Library Commission at Des Moines, November 15th.

COMAN, Caryl, of the Portland, (Ore.) Public Library was appointed librarian of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Calif., and

later transferred to the U. S. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to succeed Irene Dayton.

COOPER, Isabella M. 1908 N. Y. S., after a year's library work with the American Committee for devastated France has returned to the charge of the Central Circulation Branch of the New York Public Library.

CORWIN, Belle, for twenty-six years librarian of New York University, resigned in October.

COWGILL, Ruth, 1911 P., formerly librarian of the Public Library, Boise, Idaho, has been appointed librarian at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

DAY, Rebecca, formerly librarian at Longmont and later librarian of the Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo. has been transferred to succeed Maude L. Mast as librarian of the 12th Naval District, with headquarters at Mare Island, Calif.

DAYTON, Irene, 1911 D., transferred from the Library of the U. S. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., to succeed Miss Duren as librarian of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

DONNELLY, June R., director of the Simmons College School of Library Science will spend part of her Sabbatical year, from Christmas to Easter, in a study of present-day library conditions and of the Library of Congress classification system.

DUREN, Fanny, librarian at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., for the last three years, has resigned in order to take a much needed rest.

FLEMING, Ruth, 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, Calif.

FREEMAN, Marilla Waite, who received the degree of LL.B. from Memphis University in June and was admitted to practice at the Tennessee Bar, has resigned the librarianship of the Memphis Institute which she has held for the past ten years to accept an executive position in the Foreign Law Department of the Harvard Law Library, Cambridge, Mass.

GODDARD, Frances H., for over thirty years on the staff of the Boston Public Library, resigned in the summer and has sailed for an extended visit abroad.

JOHNSON, Mildred Noë, 1918-19 N. Y. P. L., is assistant editor of *Safety Engineering*, New York City.

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KELLER, Helen Rex, recently of the League of Nations Library at Geneva and formerly in charge of the library courses at Columbia University, has returned to New York.

LAMMERS, Sophia J., 1911-12 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, Public Library, Mankato, Minn.

LITTELL, Grace A., assistant librarian of the General Theological Seminary, New York city, resigned to become librarian of St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-the-Hudson.

SCOVIL, Elizabeth A., assistant librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and previously librarian of the International Law Section of Colonel House's Inquiry succeeds Grace A. Littell as assistant librarian of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore is author of a

life of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, soon to be published by Williams and Wilkins of Baltimore.

THOMAS, Sarah, formerly army librarian at Fortress Monroe, Va., appointed navy librarian of the U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

ULRICH, Carolyn F., 1918 P., who has had charge of Central Circulation of the New York Public Library during Isabella M. Cooper's absence, appointed chief of the Periodicals Division in succession to Annie C. Tompkins, deceased.

WAYLAND, Annie E., for fourteen years a member of the Bangor (Me.) Public Library staff and for some time past head of the Reference Department died in September, at the age of thirty-three.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

Buffalo. The University of Buffalo Library Science Course opened on September 28th with thirty-four new students, who, together with those who started their work last year, make about fifty candidates for a certificate. Several from New York State, outside of Buffalo and others are from Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Ontario, China and Russia. Eleven are graduates—two of Peking, three of Smith, one each of Vassar, Syracuse, Mt. Holyoke, Buffalo, Minsk, Trinity—and others have had college work at Michigan, Pittsburgh, Carnegie, Elmira, Buffalo, Wyoming, Oberlin, William Smith, Charkov, Tulane.

NORTH DAKOTA

The outlook for good library legislation in North Dakota is bright. R. A. Nestos, the new governor, is the head of the Minot Public Library Board, an ex-president of the North Dakota Library Association, and a member of the County Library Law Committee of that Association; and Sveinbjorn Johnson, the successful candidate for the office of attorney-general, at one time was legislative reference librarian at Bismarck, and has always retained a deep interest in library affairs, being at present a member of the Grand Forks Public Library Board.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The University of Washington Library School opened September 28th with a

registration of nineteen, the largest class, except one which has ever entered. Of these eight are graduate students. All but one (who comes from Oregon) are residents of the state of Washington. Registration has been probably curtailed somewhat by the excessive fees levied by the last State Legislature against students from outside the State, as there were many more than the usual number of inquiries from non-residents.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda. With a book stock of 54,047 volumes at the beginning of the library year on June 30, 1920, and augmented by 2,402 volumes, the Alameda Free Library in the past year circulated 172,480 books and registered an increase in circulation of 13,685 over the previous year. The staff numbered eight, and their salaries totaled \$8,622. \$4,117 was expended on books. The attendance at the West End Reading Room was 28,889. The practice of advertising the new accessions in the *Times-Star* proved popular with the reading public.

The county library of Monterey County is ranked among the most important educational agencies in the county by Arthur Walter, Superintendent of the Salinas City Schools and Chairman of the Monterey County Board of Education, in his report dealing with the school finances of Monterey County, published March 7, 1921.

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Riverside. The ten-weeks "winter school" of the Riverside Library Service School will begin on January 9th. The courses will be: Book-binding, W. Elmo Reavis, about forty-eight hours; Reference and documents, Lillian L. Dickson, about sixty hours; Cataloging and classification, Mary E. Hyde, twenty-five periods (about 100 hours); Book selection, 10 periods, and Loan Work (5 periods), Zulema Kostomlatzky; High school library, ten periods, and Periodicals, five periods, Alice M. Butterfield; Library administration, five periods, Theodore R. Brewitt; Business library, fifteen periods (about sixty hours), Louise B. Krause; Library law, lecturer to be announced.

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Librarian with one year's training and fifteen years' experience—8 in public and 7 in industrial library work, would like to hear of an opening in public or special library. Address E. M. P. 18, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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Library school graduate with seven years' experience in scientific, technical and general reference work wants position in professional or commercial field in New York City or within commuting distance. Address E. N. 20, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

United States. Superintendent of Documents. Agricultural chemistry, industrial alcohol, preservatives; list of publications for sale by superintendent of documents. 10 p. August, 1921. (*Price List* 40, 13th ed.).

AGRICULTURE

United States. Department of Agriculture. Farmers' bulletin subject index. 12 p. July 1, 1921.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. See ENGLISH LITERATURE.

AMERICANIZATION

Jordan, Riverda Harding. Nationality and school progress: a study in Americanization. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publishing Co. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (School and home education monographs, no. 4).

ARIZONA. See WATER SUPPLY

BALTIC STATES

Townsend, M. E. The Baltic states. 419 West 117th Street, New York: Institute of International Education. Bibl. S. (International relations clubs syllabus no. 10).

BIOGRAPHY

United States. Library of Congress. Selection of composite biographical works arranged by countries. 8 typew. p. April 20, 1921. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

CALIFORNIA. See WATER SUPPLY

CHEMISTRY. See AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

CHILD LABOR

United States. Children's Bureau. Employment-certificate system: a safeguard for the working child. Bibl. (Industrial ser. no. 7, Bur. pub. no. 56 [rev.]).

See also SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, COMPULSORY

CHILD WELFARE

American Child Hygiene Association. Transactions of the eleventh annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., October 11-13, 1921. Bibl. Gertrude B. Knipp, Exec. Sec., 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

CHINA

Latourette, K. S. China under the republic. 419 West 117th Street, New York: Institute of International Education. Bibl. S. (International relations clubs syllabus no. 9).

CHURCH WORK. See IMMIGRANTS

CITIZENSHIP

Massachusetts. Department of Education. Division of University Extension. Thirty lessons in naturalization and citizenship: an outline for teachers of adult immigrants. Bibl. November, 1921. (Bull. v. 6, no. 6, whole no. 39).

COLOMBIA, S. A. See TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

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United States. Superintendent of Documents. Commerce and manufactures; list of publications for sale by superintendent of documents. 44 p. July, 1921. (*Price List* 62, 5th ed.).

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Palmer, E. G., comp. Selected reading list for administrators and teachers in part-time schools. Berkeley: University of Chicago. Division of Vocational Education. Research and Service Centre for Part-Time Schools. 14 p. S. (Part-time educ. ser. no. 7, Leaflet no. 3).

CO-OPERATION

Watkins, G. S. Co-operation: a study in constructive economic reform. Urbana, Ill.: University of

Illinois. Bibl. March 14, 1921. \$1. (Univ. of Ill. Bull. v. 18, no. 28).

DANCING

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Allen, F. M. Possibilities of prevention of diabetes. Albany, N. Y.: N. Y. State Dept. of Health. *Health News*. August, 1921. p. 159-169. Bibl.

DIETETICS. See FASTING

DISARMAMENT

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Committee on International Justice and Good Will. The church and a warless world; the next step; reduction of armaments. Bibl. 105 East 22nd Street, New York. 15 c.

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on naval disarmament, with special reference to Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. 5 typew. p. March 3, 1921. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

DISINFECTION

Rideal, Samuel, and Eric Keightley Rideal. Chemical disinfection and sterilization. New York: Longmans, Green. 1 p. bibl. O. \$7.50 n.

DRAMA. See ONE-ACT PLAYS

ECONOMICS

Boucke, Oswald Fred. The development of economics; 1750-1900. New York: Macmillan. 14 p. bibl. D. \$2.25 n.

EDUCATION

Archer, R. L. Secondary education in the nineteenth century. London: Cambridge University Press. Bibl. 12 s. (Contributions to the history of education 5).

United States. Bureau of Education. Publications available September, 1921. 21 p.

See also CONTINUATION SCHOOLS; SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, COMPULSORY; AMERICANIZATION

ELECTIONS, PRESIDENTIAL

Boston Public Library. Presidential elections: selected titles of books in the . . . library. . . Boston: Boston Public Library. 18 p. D. pap. 5 c. (Brief reading lists, no. 17).

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Tappan, Eva March. A short history of England's and America's literature; rev. ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. 12 p. bibl. D. \$1.84 n.

ESPIONAGE IN INDUSTRY

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on espionage in industry. 3 typew. p. April 18, 1921. 40 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

EUGENICS

Newman, Horatio Hackett, comp. Readings in evolution, genetics, and eugenics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 3 p. bibl. O. \$3.75 n.

EYESIGHT

United States. Library of Congress. List of references on eye conservation in industry. 11 typew. p. April 6, 1921. \$1.20. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

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Pearson, R. B. Fasting and man's correct diet. 6912 Lakewood Avenue, Chicago: [Author]. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.

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Hasting, A. B. *Physiology of fatigue; physico-chemical manifestations of fatigue in the blood.* Washington, D. C.: U. S. Public Health Service. Bibl. May, 1921. (Public health bulletin no. 117).

FLUORSPAR INDUSTRY

Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. *Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, war period: fluorspar (1913-1919).* Bibl. 1921. 9 d.

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Gilchrist, R. N. *Principles of political science.* New York: Longmans, Green. 27 p. bibl. D. \$6 n.
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GREAT BRITAIN—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Simpson, C. R. *Facts and figures on the social problem.* 136 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2: Society of Friends. Bibl. 4 d.

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Colby, Frank Moore. *Outlines of general history.* New York: American Book Co. 16 p. bibl. D. \$1.92 n.

HUGO, VICTOR

Duclaux, Mary. *Victor Hugo.* New York: Holt. 2 p. bibl. O. \$3 n. (Makers of the nineteenth century).

IMMIGRANTS

Harkness, Georgia Elma. *The church and the immigrant.* New York: Doran. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.

See also AMERICANIZATION; CITIZENSHIP

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Page, Kirby. *Industrial facts; concrete data concerning industrial problems and proposed solutions.* New York: Doran. 2 p. bibl. D. pap. 10 c. (Christianity and industry, 2).

IRRIGATION

United States. Superintendent of Documents. *Irrigation, drainage, and water power; list of publications for sale by Superintendent of Documents.* 27 p. August, 1921. (*Price List* 42, 12th ed.).

JOURNALISM

Hyde, Grant Milnor. *Handbook for newspaper workers; treating grammar, punctuation, English, diction, journalistic structure, typographical style, accuracy, headlines, proofreading, copyreading, type, cuts, libel, and other matters of office practice; with an introd. by Willard G. Bleyer.* New York: Appleton. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

LAW

Hicks, Frederick C. *Men and books famous in the law.* Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co. Bibl. \$3.50.

Shepard, Frank, Co. *Legal bibliography: the citation phase; an explanation of the use of citations in legal research with explanatory notes and specimen pages, prepared as an aid to the study of legal bibliography and for the general information of the bar.* 148 Lafayette Street, New York. 53 p.

See also MARITIME LAW

LEATHER INDUSTRY

Bennett, H. G. *Animal proteins.* London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Bibl. 15 s. (Industrial chemistry).

LIBERIA. See NEGROES**LIBERTY OF SPEECH**

The fight for free speech; a brief statement of present conditions in the United States, and the work of the American Civil Liberties Union against

the forces of suppression. New York: American Civil Liberties Union. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 5 c.

LIVESTOCK

United States. Library of Congress. *Brief list of references on the live stock industry in the tropics.* 4 typew. p. April 22, 1921. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

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United States. Library of Congress. *List of references on the history and development of maritime law.* 9 typew. p. March 28, 1921. \$1. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.).

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British Library of Political Science. *Bibliography of marketing.* Clare Market, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2: London School of Economics. *Bulletin.* August, 1921. p. 19-22. 6 d.

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NEVADA. See WATER SUPPLY**NIAGARA FALLS**

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See also IRRIGATION

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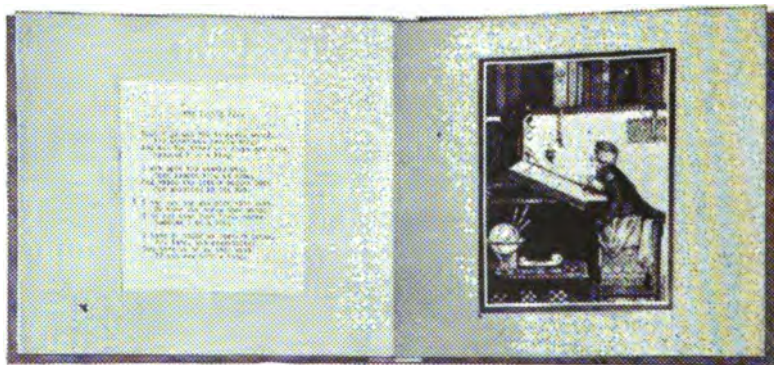
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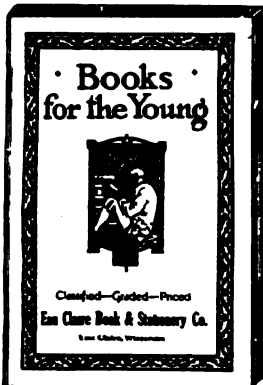
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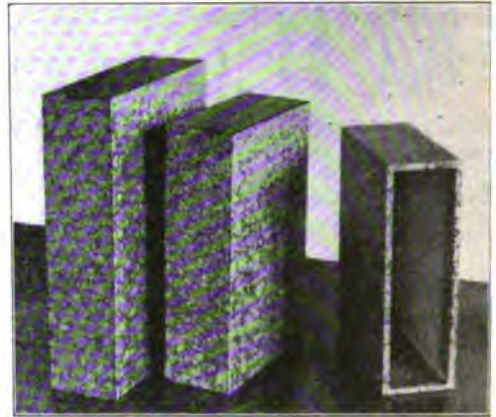
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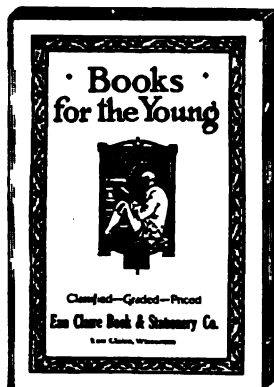
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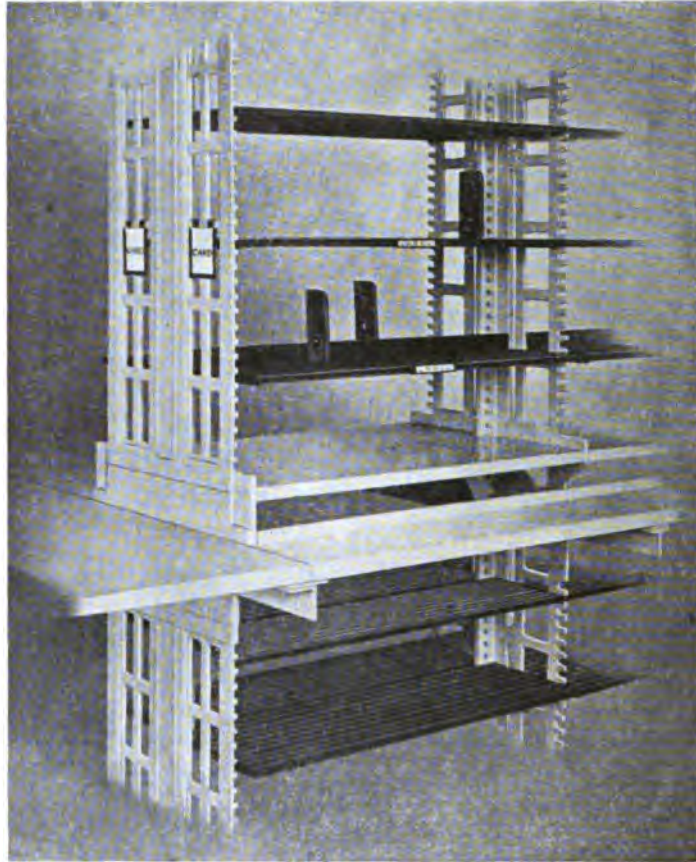
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The Snead Standard Stack equipment is the preferred equipment for both large and small libraries. Their adaptability to expansion, their unequalled compactness, and their scientific construction throughout insure perfect satisfaction and ultimate economy.

Detailed plans and descriptions of many notable library buildings are found in our publication "Library Planning, Bookstacks & Shelving," which will be sent free wherever it will be useful in the promotion of scientific construction.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Yiddish Literature

The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born is making a definite effort to bring together such information as will be helpful to librarians, and to make it available for the widest possible usefulness. The following group of articles on Yiddish literature is the first results of our work to be published. They will be followed at brief intervals by articles on other literatures and on methods of work with various immigrant groups. The second article, on library work with the Poles, will probably appear in the January 15th number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

David Pinski is probably the most distinguished Yiddish writer and we are very fortunate to be able to present an authoritative article from his pen. Jennie Meyrowitz is a member of the staff of the Rivington Street Branch of the New York Public Library. Miss Meyrowitz has compiled also a list of Yiddish books now available for purchase in this country. Librarians interested in this list or in other aspects of Yiddish work are invited to write to the Chairman of the Committee, Eleanor E. Ledbetter, at the Broadway Branch Library, Cleveland.

Modern Yiddish Literature

BY DAVID PINSKI

MODERN Yiddish literature is the youngest of all literatures, tho the people creating it is the oldest of all peoples. The man known as its founder died only recently and is affectionately called by all "Grandfather." Unique, indeed, is the progress it has made. The first essay on Yiddish literature, which appeared in a German-Jewish magazine in 1900, enumerates a scant dozen names of Jewish writers. By the year 1917 the list had grown to nearly two hundred.

The Yiddish language is quite old. It is a middle high German dialect whose beginnings go back to the distant obscurity of the Middle Ages, mixed mainly with Hebrew, to which have been added many Slavic and occasional English, French, and even Spanish words. Also as a written language it is ancient. An anthology of five hundred years of Yiddish poetry, recently published, contains poems written in Yiddish five hundred years ago.

But as a literary language, as a language in which literature is being created, the works of the written human word, which direct themselves to the soul and heart of man in artistic form æsthetic in tone and style, it made its debut in 1863, in a story by the "Grandfather," Sholom Jacob Abramowitz, who is better known under his *nom de plume* of Mendele Mocher Sphorim (Mendele the Bookseller).

For fully twenty years Mendele stood almost alone, childless. All that was written during that period was trashy and worthless. Just ten years after the appearance of the first book by Mendele the literary market began to be flooded with stories and novels by the father of the Yiddish dime novel, Nochum Mayer Shaikewitz, known under his pen name as Shomer. Not only did the Yiddish language during that period fail to grow to more beautiful forms and greater wealth, but it actually degenerated into complete formlessness and particular ugliness. But in 1883 Mordecai Spektor and the highly gifted Solomon Rabinowitz (Sholom Aleichem, whom efforts were made to impress upon the minds of the Americans by the nickname of the "Jewish Mark Twain") made their appearance. These two joined the "Grandfather" in the work of spinning the thread of Yiddish literature. These two also have to their credit the publications of almanacs which served as a center for the rallying of the best creative forces in Yiddish. But it was in the brilliant and highly cultured J. L. Perez, a man with wide horizons and great universality, that Yiddish literature won in 1891 a power which by its stimulating and inspiring effect raised it to its present level.

In its substance Yiddish literature is purely Jewish. It takes its themes from Jewish life, from the present as well as from Jewish history,

Jewish joys and Jewish sorrows, the joys and sorrows of the individual Jew as well as those of the people collectively. Rarely does a Jewish poet drift into a foreign life, and very few are those who have done so.

In its form Yiddish literature has during its short history passed thru the most varied schools, from the simplest naturalism to the most misty and hazy symbolism. The "Grandfather" began in 1863 as a chastising and moralizing preacher. Spektor and Sholom Aleichem succeeded him as realists, the former scant in colors, the latter very rich, but J. L. Perez alone represents several schools, several tendencies. He is realist, romanticist, symbolist, mysticist. His successors divided his heritage and took different courses. The only new trails opened since his advent are the historical drama and the historical sketch. Ancient Jewish history is the only field not touched by Perez as an artist.

The short story predominates in Yiddish literature. The "Grandfather" and his two disciples, Spektor and Sholom Aleichem, began their literary activities with longer stories and novels. But J. L. Perez had patience for the short story only, and those who have followed him have likewise failed to develop energy for larger works. But of late years the Yiddish novel has begun to come into its own. In Russia David Bergelson and Sholom Asch are its prominent progenitors; the novel of the latter, "Motke the Vagabond," has just appeared in English translation. In America we have David Ignatof and J. Oppatshu.

Yiddish literature is very rich in lyrics, rich in quantity as well as in quality. The number of poems received by an editor of a Yiddish publication is quite formidable. One might almost assume that all Jews are writing poems. But it is not an exaggeration to say that there are more than a score of high-grade talents, God-inspired poets. The non-Yiddish world heard first of Morris Rosenfeld, but he has long been outdistanced by many highly gifted poets.

Yiddish literature is poorest in its drama. In Russia, the motherland of the modern Yiddish literature, the Yiddish theater was forbidden by the Czar's régime. That, naturally, did not have the effect of encouraging the writing of dramas. Besides, Yiddish literature has developed under the influence of the Russian literature, which is more epic than dramatic. Russian literature attained its position among the literatures of the world by its great novels, not by its dramas.

It was in 1899, after a few years as a student in Berlin University, where I became closely acquainted with German literature, which is more dramatic than epic, that I escaped from the yoke of the novelette and took up the drama. Later

came Perez Hirschbein, who for a long time was exclusively a playwright; and also J. L. Perez and Sholom Asch soon applied themselves to the drama. In America, where the Yiddish theater was as free as any other and where the Yiddish stage offered great commercial opportunities, Jacob Gordin began his career as playwright in the middle of the '90s.

Geographically Yiddish literature is divided into two parts, the Russian and the American. But they are not as separate and distinct literatures as are the English and the American. They are one literature going thru one course of development. The American-Yiddish writers are without exception immigrants from Russia, Poland and Galicia. They take their themes and plots largely from their old homes. The lexicon of Yiddish literature, which was published in Warsaw in 1914, shows no distinction. We are closely bound with one aim and purpose: To stand among the literatures of the world independently and self-sustainingly as a distinct Jewish literature.

Present Day Yiddish Literature

By JENNIE MEYROWITZ

WITHIN the last decade, a new school of writers has arisen, the so-called "Young" group, so named after a periodical, *Jugend* (Youth), of which only the first three issues appeared. Those gathered around it were young writers who strove to break away from the old traditions of Yiddish literature. According to them, that literature had been too objective; it had given too little expression to the personality of the author and had suffered from a lack of intimacy between the author and his reader. It had also been too narrowly nationalistic. We are not only Jews, they argued, since we have absorbed much of the culture of the European nations among whom we dwelt for centuries; and it is not only the Jewish but also the non-Jewish world whose aspirations we voice. They strove to emancipate themselves from the proletarian tendencies of earlier Yiddish literature in America and made theirs a movement of art for art's sake. After the appearance of *Jugend*, this group crystallized and published larger almanacs, until with the publication of *Shriften* they began to exert a marked influence on Yiddish literature in Europe and America.

Of the writers of fiction, the following are most prominent. David Ignatoff, as editor of *Shriften*, is the representative of the group. In his first novel, the Whirlpool, the hero moves between dream life and reality to such an extent that the border line between the two is almost effaced. Tho his plans are thwarted by

the force of circumstances, he nevertheless reaches his goal in the land of dreams, the land of all lands. This philosophy of the "Land of Dreams" is the credo of David Ignatoff.

I. Raboi is noted for his love of the land that breathes thru his novels. In a rugged, primitive, almost biblical way, he writes about the farmers of the West and of New England. He also writes much and lovingly about animal life in which field he has no rival in Yiddish literature.

"J. Opatoshu," to quote the Cambridge History of American Literature, "is not a traditional Ghetto writer. He has been called the originator of the Yiddish historical novel."

M. Chaimovitch is an eloquent, fluent writer. His field is the psychological novel.

The "Young" school is strongly represented in poetry and has produced several highly talented writers, among whom Mani Leib ranks first. He is the most lyrical of the Yiddish poets of today and has brought the Yiddish language to its highest perfection.

Zisho Landau writes about subjects of everyday life but often chooses daring themes, as does also M. L. Halpern, whose power of language is remarkable. Others to be noted are Joseph Rolnik, the idyllic poet, and H. Leivik, poet-mystic, who is by some considered the foremost poet of the "Young" school.

Translations from foreign literatures have always made a strong appeal to the Yiddish reading public. Many of the standard works of fiction, drama, sociology, etc., have been translated. The Yiddish reader is very responsive to the best in foreign literatures as well as in his own, and therefore only the best should be offered him.

As far as book-making is concerned, the make-up of Yiddish books in America is far superior to anything that has been done in Europe in that respect. Practically all Yiddish books published here are issued in cloth covers, tho many of them may be had also in paper covered editions. The almanacs "Shriften" are illustrated by men of modernist tendencies and have set a new standard in the artistic make-up of Yiddish books.

Yiddish Papers and Periodicals

COMPILED BY JENNIE MEYROWITZ

THE Yiddish newspaper occupies a very important place in the life of the Jewish community. The majority of the readers of Yiddish do not read any other literature and as a consequence the Yiddish dailies, besides carrying the regular news and devoting much space to Jewish and international problems, print nov-

els, short stories, articles on popular science, literary criticism, etc. The aim of these newspapers is to give their readers a general education.

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK

Americaner (American). Weekly. Est. 1905. Published by *Jewish Morning Journal*, 77 Bowery. Family journal: literary and informative.

Day. Daily. Est. 1914. Ed. William Edlin, 183 East Broadway. National. Non-partisan in politics.

Forward. Daily. Est. 1877. Ed. Abraham Cahan. Published by the Forward Association, 175 East Broadway. Socialist.

Freie Arbeiter Stimme (Voice of free labor). Weekly. Est. 1899. Ed. 24 Rutgers St. Labor and literary.

Grosser Kundes (Big stick). Humorous weekly. Est. 1908. Ed. Jacob Marinoff, 177 East Broadway.

Jewish Daily News. Daily. Est. 1885. Ed. G. Bublick, 185-187 East Broadway. Republican in politics. Orthodox Zionist. Has an English section.

Jewish Morning Journal. Daily. Est. 1902. Ed. Peter Wiernik, 77-79 Bowery. Republican in politics. Orthodox.

Kinder Journal. Juvenile monthly. Pub. by Shalom Alekhem School Association.

Kinderland (Child land). Juvenile monthly. Published by the Educational Dept. of Workman's Council.

Neie Welt (New world). Weekly. Est. 1913. Organ of Jewish Socialist Federation of America. 175 East Broadway.

Wecker. Weekly. Ed. B. C. Vladeck. Socialist. 175 East Broadway.

Wort. Weekly. Ed. Setzer, 175 East Broadway. Literary.

Zeit. Daily. Est. 1920. Ed. David Pinski. 153 East Broadway. Zionist labor.

Zukunft (Future). Monthly. Est. 1892. Ed. A. Liesin. Pub. by Forward Association, 175 East Broadway.

PUBLISHED IN OTHER AMERICAN CITIES

Forward. Daily. Pub. by Forward Association, Chicago. Socialist.

Jewish Courier. Daily. Ed. Dr. Melamed. Chicago. Orthodox.

Jewish Press. Daily. Cleveland. Orthodox.

Jewish Record. Weekly. Chicago. Orthodox.

Jewish Record. Weekly. Ed. Gelman. St. Louis. Orthodox.

Jewish Star. Weekly. Ed. J. Tigel. Patterson, N. J. Orthodox.

Jewish World. Daily. Ed. M. Katz, Philadelphia. Orthodox.

Los Angeles Jewish Times. Daily. Orthodox.

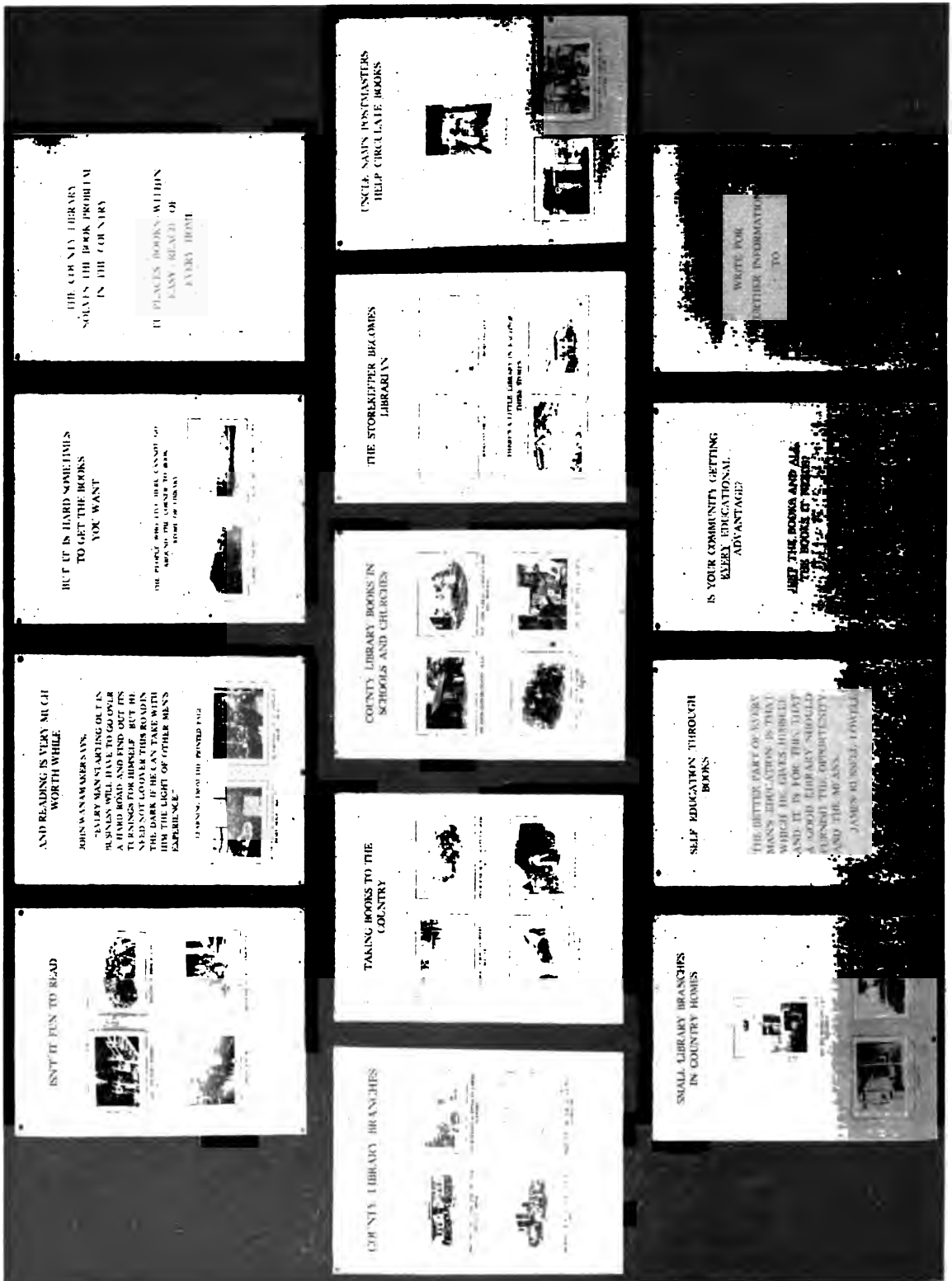
Jewish Eagle. Daily. Montreal, P. Q., Canada. Orthodox.

EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS

Kritik (Critique). Monthly. Literary. Ed. M. Silburg, Vienna. High class literary magazine devoted to poetry and literary criticism. Many of the contributors are Yiddish writers residing in New York. (Fairly regular in arriving.)

Naier Heint (New Day). Daily. Ed. Finkelstein, Warsaw. Zionist.

Tag (Day). Daily. Ed. S. Reisin, Vilna. Liberal.



PART OF THE A. L. A. COUNTY LIBRARY EXHIBIT. *See p. 981.

Library Publicity Material

By CARL H. MILAM

AT a meeting of the Chicago Library Club last winter several men and women, not librarians, talked about libraries. There were speakers representing various civic, welfare, and educational organizations, a preacher and the vice-president of a steel company. The Program Committee had wisely informed them that they were not being invited to say nice things about libraries; they were to make constructive criticisms.

It was something of a surprise to hear them, one after another, make just one point, namely, that libraries should advertise. Some called it publicity, some propaganda, some advertising, and various methods were suggested, but the theme was the same in each talk. All were impressed with the extent and usefulness of the library collections in Chicago—they had evidently looked up some statistics—but they were convinced that the men in the shops, the women and men in the offices and stores, the women in the homes, did not know what the libraries were prepared to do. And each speaker made it clear that in his opinion it was the business of the library, even of a reference library, to make itself known.

Most librarians present at that meeting seemed to agree with the speakers. Perhaps librarians everywhere now accept that point of view. At any rate much publicity material has recently been brought into being to meet the existing demands for it.

It is undoubtedly true that the best library publicity is that which is based on local news. And that cannot often be manufactured outside of the local community. Nevertheless there is a big opportunity for united effort. In nearly every progressive library community some placards, posters, book marks and reading lists are now to be found which were prepared and printed elsewhere, either as a commercial venture or by some library or other educational agency for the good of the cause. Where such things can be used to advantage it usually means a considerable saving in expense to the library and—what is more important—in the time of the library staff.

I have listed below some of the important items which are now available. Any librarian who wishes to promote the use of his library, or the distribution of good books generally, and any person who wishes to further library establishment and extension will find something here which he can use.

For prices and further information about the material mentioned write to the agencies named.

LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT

See also County Libraries.

How to start a public library, by G. E. Wire. A. L. A. Ten pages of suggestions for anyone interested in starting a municipal public library movement.

Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign, by Chalmers Hadley. 49 p. A. L. A.

The place, the man and the book, by Sarah B. Askew, 22 p. H. W. Wilson Co. Interesting story about the usefulness of books.

Workshops for assembling business facts, by Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. 24 p. A. L. A. Introduction by Herbert Hoover. Tells the why and how of special libraries in business. Written for business men.

Standard library organization and equipment for secondary schools of different sizes, by C. C. Certain. 58 p. A. L. A. A construction program of high school library development to be put into the hands of school authorities.

Libraries in education. A statement of school library standards, approved by the Library Department of the N. E. A. and by the A. L. A. Copies for distribution to school authorities can be obtained free of charge from Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y., and president of the Library Department of the N. E. A.

Lantern slides on various phases of library work, suitable for use in illustrating a lecture or talk on the desirability of establishing a public library, can now be furnished by the A. L. A.

Photographs illustrating various phases of library work, suitable for illustrating newspaper or magazine articles, can be furnished by the A. L. A.

A few pictures are available also on business libraries and school libraries.

LIBRARY SUPPORT

Two scrap books have been prepared illustrating with clippings, and other publicity material, the campaigns that have recently been made in Evanston, Illinois, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, for better financial support. These scrap books will be lent on request.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

A County Library. A. L. A. A four-page illustrated leaflet, for distribution in any community where it is desired to create or stimulate interest in the establishment of a county library.

Book Wagons, the county library with rural book delivery. 8 p. A. L. A. This pamphlet also is for use as county library propaganda.

County library exhibit. A. L. A. Comprises fourteen panels, 20"x26" in size, attractively printed on heavy gray cover stock. Thirty photographs are mounted on the panels with appropriate captions. The exhibit was prepared for use at state and county fairs, conferences of social workers, teachers, librarians and church workers and at farmers' institutes, agricultural colleges and many other places. Many of the state library commissions now own sets of this exhibit and they will presumably be lent to libraries throughout the state.

Lantern slides on county library work. The A. L. A. now has a small number of slides on county library work to illustrate a talk on this subject.

Photographs illustrating county library work are avail-

able at A. L. A. Headquarters for use in illustrating newspaper or magazine articles.

CHILDREN'S READING AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

An exhibit on children's reading. A. L. A. Ten placards 20"x26" in size, printed on heavy gray cover stock. Fourteen real photographs are mounted on the panels. For use at county fairs, conventions, club meetings, teachers' institutes and meetings in the library and elsewhere.

An exhibit on books and childhood. National Child Welfare Association, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Ten colored posters on children's reading have been prepared. They will be found useful in many libraries. Some of the other posters for sale by this organization illustrate well known fairy tales. Many of them will have an appeal for children.

Children's books for Christmas presents. Compiled by Sarah C. N. Bogle. 16 p. A. L. A. A new buying list for parents and others who make gifts to children. For distribution by libraries, schools and bookstores. Includes about one hundred titles with prices and brief descriptive notes.

Book shelf for boys and girls, compiled by Clara W. Hunt, Ruth G. Hopkins, and Franklin K. Mathews. 48 p. R. R. Bowker Co. A reasonably long list for distribution by libraries, book stores, or schools.

Short reading lists for distribution to children, parents and teachers. H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., New York City. The following subjects:

Boy Scouts of America.

Eighty tales of valor and romance for boys and girls.

Fairy stories to tell and suggestions for the story teller.

Lists of stories and programs for story hours.

Seventy-five books of adventure for boys and girls.

Things I like to do: for boys and girls.

What shall we read now?

Book marks as follows: Chivalry tales, stories for girls (1), stories for girls (2), stories for boys (1), stories for boys (2), Brownies book mark (illus.), books for girls, books for boys, first and second grade, third grade, fourth grade, fifth grade, sixth grade, seventh grade, eighth grade. Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

Several of the large public libraries sell their brief lists to other libraries.

Book marks for children's library publicity. Gaylord Brothers.

Posters and placards. Gaylord Brothers and Democrat Printing Co.

Lantern slides, illustrating children's library work. A. L. A.

Photographs of children's library work for use in illustrating magazine and newspaper articles. A. L. A.

Children's book week publicity material. The very best of children's book and library publicity is that furnished by the Children's Book Week Committee, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It includes a beautiful poster, plans for a Thomas Bailey Aldrich bookshelf, suggestions for observing Children's Book Week, etc.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

A placard reading: "After college what—Have you considered library work? If interested, talk with the librarian." A. L. A. Free.

Books and a vocation. An eight page pamphlet about library work and the facilities for library training. Distributed by the A. L. A. free of charge.

Library work an opportunity for college women, by June R. Donnelly. 8 p. Distributed by the A. L. A. free of charge.

The above material is especially suited for use in colleges and universities.

The library schools issue announcements which can be obtained for anyone interested in library training.

READING LISTS

See also Children's Reading.

The United States, by Theresa W. Elmendorf. 20 p. A. L. A. A short reading list of popular books on American history, government ideals and literature, descriptions of the country and special regions, American resources, opportunities and occupations, lives of some interesting Americans, some fifty titles of historical and characteristic fiction.

The new voter. 8 p. A. L. A. A reading list of forty or fifty titles. For distribution to those men and women who have only recently begun to vote and to young men and women who will soon exercise the privilege of voting for the first time.

Book marks listing selected titles on the following subjects:

Southern stories, Humorous books, Historical novels, Tales of mystery, Western stories, Some good novels, Tales of adventure. The U. S. and the war, Books on Evolution, Better babies, Our Flag. Democrat Printing Company.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICITY MATERIAL

McCutcheon cartoon poster by John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago *Tribune*. A. L. A. Caption:

Buried treasures in public libraries.

Why are some folks all puffed up because a great man has spoken a few words to them?

When they can go into the nearest Public Library and enjoy by the hour the finest thoughts of the greatest men who have ever lived.

Size 13½"x20½". For use in shops, clubs, store windows, schools, libraries and elsewhere.

McCutcheon cartoon book mark. A. L. A. Same as poster, except 2½"x5½" in size. For distribution with local correspondence, at meetings, thru high schools and colleges and in books as they circulate.

Library posters. Gaylord Brothers. This firm now has for sale a large number of placards or posters covering various phases of library service and suitable for use in all sorts of places, outside as well as inside the library.

Lantern slides. Gaylord Brothers. Slides can be furnished to duplicate all of the library publicity posters.

Bookmarks for library publicity. Gaylord Brothers. Posters. Democrat Printing Co.

Don't be a quitter; a little story from life for life by S. H. Ranck. 4 p. H. W. Wilson Co. A bit of inspirational literature, suitable for distribution to students leaving school.

Photographs on library activities. A. L. A. Gradually a collection of photographs covering various phases of library work is being assembled at A. L. A. Headquarters. Any pictures in the files will be lent to any library for use in illustrating library articles in magazines and newspapers, or for other publicity.

Lantern slides. A. L. A. Only a few subjects have been covered. Others are being added as opportunity offers.

Material for newspaper and magazine articles. A. L. A. Headquarters can furnish this in a very limited way, but requests are welcome and every effort will be made to meet the needs of the person who makes the request.

Lantern slides illustrating some library publicity methods are being assembled at A. L. A. Headquarters with the thought that they may be useful at meetings of librarians.

Gleanings from Experience in Business Librarianship

By NANCY VAUGHN

IN speaking about business libraries and particularly about "aids" for the business librarian, I would say first that I have been in special library work for five years and can positively state that the first and greatest aid to all business librarians is the public library. I do not see how any business library could get along without the public library, the Library Bureau and the *Publishers' Weekly*. In my own library work the cart has been before the horse, as I had several years experience before I had any real library training; and I felt very strongly that a business librarian should have all the training possible. Training alone, however, is not enough, unless one can adapt one's self to any and all circumstances, for, generally speaking, business men want what they want at once and they want it done in their own way without being told even by a "trained librarian" how it should be done. One of the very first things a business librarian has to learn is that men want results, not excuses—no matter how much time or effort the results mean on your part.

It seems to me now that the best background for the business librarian is: All the education possible, thoro library training, some business training, if possible, and several years in either the science and industry or the sociology departments of a large public library, where one learns the quickest way to get information and is brought constantly in touch with keen men. Personally I love public library work—even if I did have a question like this asked over the telephone the first night I was alone at the desk, with several patrons awaiting attention: "What makes a motorcycle kick out on one cylinder and cut out on two with the throttle open?"

And the flattering part was that the man expected me to know at once; tho he naïvely said he had searched in vain thru all the motorcycle books.

When I was offered charge of the Erie Railroad Library in New York City I knew nothing more about library work than that my sister was a children's librarian and I lived across the street from Mr. Dana. He very kindly allowed me to spend a little time in the Business Branch of the Newark Library and both he and Miss Ball were very helpful with suggestions for books for first purchase. As I had several friends who were bookmen I had been brought up on the *Publishers' Weekly*; but the *Reader's*

Guide, the *Industrial Arts Index* and government publications were unknown to me.

For the Erie Railroad Library, we were given a large room in the Hudson Terminal Building and a free hand to build up a library for use of the officials and employees of the Erie Railroad. The room was beautifully furnished with green velvet carpet and mahogany desk, tables and chairs, with shelves all around the walls and a large magazine rack. I had a trained librarian help me for a month ordering and getting the books ready for the shelves, and then started in with far less trepidation than I would now at a similar undertaking. I should hate to remember how I bothered both the Library Bureau and the New York Public Library, if it were not that I am always glad to recall how patient and how very helpful they both were to me. The nicest thing about our profession is the co-operative spirit that exists within it. Mr. Hicks told us in one of his lectures that it is the only profession where there are no secrets, and I can testify that I have always found everyone not only willing but eager to pour out knowledge.

Our Erie library started in with three hundred novels from the Newark "List of One Thousand Novels," a really good engineering collection and for encyclopedias we were rich with both the International and the Britannica. We had yearbooks, dictionaries, atlases, a full set of Baedeker, about a hundred books of general interest and, of course, a good selection of railroad books. Among other books we had Bartlett's Concordance to Shakespeare, Stevenson's Home Book of Verse and the Bible; and you would be surprised how much they were all used. In the five years I was with the Erie Railroad and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, I am sure that not a day passed without a call for the Bible. We subscribed to about fifty magazines which were in constant circulation. The Erie has about six thousand employees in the Hudson Terminal Buildings and we gradually worked up a circulation of about thirty-five hundred books a month. The library was open half an hour before and half an hour after office hours and at noon the rush was similar to that described by Miss Warren as seen at the Sears, Roebuck Library in Chicago. After this noon rush it took hours to put the books away. While we did not begin to do the work we could have done had I been a truly "trained librarian," I like to tell about my little library for I had the real pleasure of planning

*Talk given before Pasadena Library Club, February 13, 1921.

and developing it and of seeing it grow. One of my thrilling moments came when the President of the Erie Railroad (and you may be sure that all business librarians look up to their presidents with great awe) sent his secretary down to find out the location of a small town in France—of course he wanted the information immediately. It seemed a simple request, but after looking thru Rand-McNally, Harmsworth and the Baedekers, I began to feel a trifle panicky. I called up the Information Desk of the New York Public Library. (The secretary was waiting all the time). But it could find no record of the town. Then I called the Western Union with no better result. Finally I remembered the French Cable Office and they were able to tell me that it was one of the new base hospitals of the American Army—too new then to be known. The whole thing took perhaps thirty minutes, tho it seemed hours, but it was a keen satisfaction to be able to furnish the information. It is a dreadful thing to fail your President!

Our books were very simply taken care of. We had no cataloging except author, title and subject, and I did not know the meaning of an analytic. Library work makes you realize how little you really know and leads you to want to know more, so in about a year I went to Columbia University at night and took a course in Library Economy. Later when their librarian went abroad to do canteen work, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company offered me charge of their library, which was about twelve years old and occupies large quarters on the fifth floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. Here they have about thirty thousand books and pamphlets and a staff of sixteen, and have created a fine special library—tho they do no advertising. They borrow from both the New York Public Library and the Russell Sage Foundation; but only books not in their own collection. The library is really two libraries in one: the general library which contains fiction, a good collection in natural science and useful arts, all kinds of material on housing and hygiene, books of general interest, a good selection of reference books and a number of magazines—all very much like one of the large branches of a public library; and the insurance division, which is kept thoroly up-to-date and contains state reports, all journals pertaining to insurance, and vital statistics from all countries. The collection on social insurance is very complete, and tho largely in pamphlet form is in practically every language. A special classification has been adapted for this from Dewey's 368's, which divides the subject into its great divisions of Accident, Health, Invalidity, Unemployment, etc., and further provides for regional distinc-

tion. Pamphlets which are too small to stand well on the shelves and are not worthy of present binding are kept in vertical files or in dust-proof boxes, in their regular order, and both pamphlets and books are cataloged. The library is used by general employees, all officials, and is vital to the Statistical Bureau. Its staff tries to see that all officials and departments are notified regarding information which will be of interest to them or pertinent to their work, and to discover all the information available thru books, pamphlets, reports, magazines, society journals, newspapers and forthcoming government reports. One of the greatest advantages is the closeness of the librarian in charge to the vice-president and his willingness to co-operate in every way, and the thoroly delightful freedom from all red tape. The expenses of the library are watched closely and all bills are checked first by the librarian and then by the vice-president; statistics are kept and an annual report made up, but there is no library budget.

Lists carefully checked are the monthly lists of government and state publications, P. S. King's list from London and publisher's lists, and magazines and society publications are examined. The great problem is to keep moving the stream of material that comes in and to see that it is recorded briefly and passed on immediately to those interested without waiting to have it cataloged. Sometimes it is easier to start this stream than it is to keep track of it. Very few business men realize the importance of a single copy of a magazine, tho they all want complete files.

Besides the splendid work of the library, the Metropolitan now issues a *Monthly Digest*. This *Digest* has an editor, and, while entirely separate from the library, is of great help to it, as it is compiled from current literature on insurance, health, industrial problems, finance and miscellaneous topics. All the publications and books referred to are received by the Metropolitan library. In this way the busy officials are kept in touch with what is being published.

Bullock's, one of the largest department stores of Los Angeles, felt the need of centralizing all their magazines and engaged me as librarian. The "library" merely consisted of a small deposit from the Los Angeles Public Library and a desk in Bullock's Research Office, and was really a clipping bureau. All the trade journals were carefully marked for clipping and the articles of interest were routed. The Research Office is part of the Retail Research Association, a co-operative association of non-competitive stores in different cities, with headquarters in New York City. The New York

office and foreign offices are constantly issuing reports which have to be circulated thru the store and then filed for future reference. Very few of the clippings are kept after being circulated, for their value lies in their timeliness. It is tremendously important to get hold of a rumor of a drop in denim, for instance, before the event, but of no value after the drop. Important articles were marked in Babson's *Reports*, the *Financial Chronicle*, *Dun's Review*, and the *Journal of Commerce*. Bank reports were carefully read and each week a Commodity and Market Report was made out which was stencilled and circulated thruout the store. It is very interesting work, but after my assistant was thoroly trained I felt the need of some public library experience, which I believe is the best background.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Library now occupies large quarters on the fifth floor and has a staff of sixteen. The collection is very much larger, having grown to 37,491 volumes. The daily average circulation is 476 with a registration of 3,400. In addition to the special collections already mentioned there has been added all reports and information obtainable of welfare work in industry of various companies in the United States, including their house organs. The library has an efficient organization and all the material is cataloged the same day it is received and before it is routed.

The library not only serves the employes for recreational and educational purposes but cooperates with all the various departments of the company. The reference work has grown steadily and offers great opportunities for development. It would take much time and space to tell of the splendid growth of the library but, after visiting many special libraries all over the country, I am convinced that our Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Library ranks among the first and I am very glad to be back as assistant librarian in charge of the reference work. [At the time of writing this paper Mrs. Vaughn was in the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library. Her return to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Library has already been reported. Ed. L. J.]

"My thesis . . . is this, that the American Library Association, that the library profession generally, will go no farther and no faster and to no greater ultimate goal than the general convictions, the general enthusiasm and the general backing of the library profession carry them. . . ."—AZARIAH SMITH ROOT, *President of the A. L. A.*

Children's Book Exhibits at Pittsburgh

THE Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh held an interesting exhibit of children's books during October, which attracted unusual attention. This was a display of illustrated books, ranging in time from 1600 to 1921. Beginning with a collection of fables from the press of Christopher Plantin and ending with "Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates," recently published, there were examples of early wood-cuts, the hand-colored pictures of the first toy-books, "elegant" copper-plate and steel engravings, lithographs, halftones and modern color-plates. Tho the greater number of books were of English or American origin, France, Italy, Germany and other countries were represented and all the principal illustrators for children from the time of Thomas Bewick to the present.

The famous "Orbis Pictus" of Comenius, generally known as the child's first picture-book, was shown in an English edition of 1777 with a copy of James Greenwood's "London Vocabulary" of 1749, while a New England primer bound in modern covers occupied an honored place. The quaintness of the chap-books, the simplicity and charm of the early toy-books caused many a grown person to linger long over the cases in which they were displayed and several people becoming interested in the collection brought in treasured volumes of their own to be added to the exhibit.

Seventy of the books were loaned for the occasion by Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone of New York, others were loaned by the Carnegie Library School and these were supplemented by a representative selection from the Library of more recent books to show modern developments in illustration.

The annual Christmas exhibit of children's books opened November 14. This includes old favorites in attractive editions and also the new books which the Library is recommending as gifts for boys and girls.

The September number of the *North Carolina Library Bulletin* contains a check list of North Carolina publications compiled by Mary Thornton of the University of North Carolina Library, and checked in the departments of Raleigh by Mrs. Frank Nash of the Library Commission. "It was not possible to compile a complete list. The variety and nomenclature in other departments has made uniformity difficult. Repetition of department addresses occurs so as to make it quite clear where the various publications can be secured."

The Fordney Tariff Bill Reactionary

THE Fordney Tariff measure, which passed the House quickly several months ago, still lies before the Senate Committee on Finance, with hearings not yet begun and little prospect of passage before spring. There has thus been time abundant to examine it. How retrogressive are its book sections may be gathered from the following considerations:

1. Its authors propose to lay an impost of twenty per cent on the immigrant's library, if exceeding \$250 in value. For precedent, we must go back beyond August 10, 1790. On that date the American Congress, in its second tariff enactment, declared the immigrant's books and other household effects free of duty, and so they have remained to this day. Not till 1921 had any statesman arisen to dispute the wisdom of not penalizing the entry of a family that owned a library.

2. The proposal, further, is to exact similar tribute from libraries in cases where they import more than two copies of a work. The like of this has not been seen in the United States for over a century. It was on April 27, 1816 that we lifted the duty from books, maps, charts, etc. "specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning." In fact it was not till 1872 that any limit was placed even on the number of copies that could be imported in any one *invoice*. Never till now has a maximum been set.

3. If the Bill passes, the individual will pay duty on all his foreign books, no matter what the date or language. That he has not had to do for fifty-one years. The Act of July 14, 1870, removed books as much as twenty years old from the dutiable class. By the Act of October 1, 1890, this free list was swelled by the addition of books in languages other than English regardless of date, thus leaving only the English books of twenty years subject to duty. So they have remained unbroken.

4. "Textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions" vanish from the section that holds them in the Act of October 3, 1913.

5. Replacing the invoice as rendered with an arbitrary American valuation is, of course, revolutionary, but the times, too, are unmatched. So there may be two opinions as to the wisdom of this feature. Its serious effect on book prices, however, is not open to question, applied, as it would be, to all imported books.

6. Since 1890 four general tariff measures have been enacted—equally divided between the two parties. But in the matter of book importation there has hardly been a shadow of partizan division. Democrats and Republicans have vied with each other in liberalizing the law on this score. If McKinley freed the rest of foreign language books and made like provision for the blind, W. L. Wilson countered by adding hydrographic charts, learned society publications to subscribers, government documents, gratis private copies, and even "scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research" (an item that disappears in subsequent Acts, however). Dingley advances by including in the free list the "exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academics," while Underwood answers with an expansion of the free blind schedule, the addition of textbooks, and lowering the book duty, when assessed, to fifteen per cent from the twenty-five per cent that had obtained ever since July 30, 1864.

Thus the pending measure seeks to reverse the liberal tendencies steadily operative in America for the last fifty years, and in some respects flies in the face of almost our whole history as a nation. It is inconceivable that the attempt will succeed.

Meanwhile the A. L. A. memorial lies in Washington stirring like yeast, for it has been endorsed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors, American Chemical Society, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Philological Association, American Physical Society, American Political Science Association, Association of American Colleges, Association of American Universities, Association of Urban Universities, College Art Association of America, Geological Society of America, Modern Language Association of America, National Education Association, and scores of university and college presidents. A hearing is being arranged in conjunction with the American Council on Education. If there be librarians who have not addressed their home Senators, let them read that statement in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15, and *Public Libraries* for October, and act without delay. Protest cannot be heaped too high.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

The University of Illinois Library School

By FRANCES SIMPSON, Assistant Director

IN point of age the University of Illinois Library School ranks fourth, having been preceded by the New York State School at Albany, that of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and that of Drexel Institute (now discontinued) in Philadelphia. Like the School at Albany, the Illinois School, tho born in one environment, has grown up in a different one. In 1893, when Armour Institute was established in Chicago by the late Philip D. Armour, provision was made from the very first for instruction in librarianship, and the Department of Library Science was organized with twelve students and with Katharine L. Sharp as director of the courses and librarian of Armour Institute.

Early in the history of the School the director felt the need of a broader academic connection and of a better and more thoro preparation for its students as well as a more generous equipment and support than the authorities at Armour Institute felt justified in providing. Consequently, when, in 1897 communications came almost simultaneously from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois, offering a home to the young Library School, they were welcomed by the director. The decision was finally made in favor of Illinois, largely because of a library building, just erected, which would provide ample and suitable accommodations for the School, an offer which Wisconsin at that time was unable to make, tho the Illinois offer of an administrative and staff connection to the director and faculty also undoubtedly carried weight. In September, 1897, consequently, with the good will of Armour Institute, the Library School moved part of its faculty, its students and its technical equipment to the University of Illinois.

No record of the early history of the Illinois School would be quite complete which did not include a grateful recognition of the help always cordially and generously given by the director and staff of the Library School to the pioneer school in the Central West.

At the outset the entrance requirements had been set at high school graduation plus a competitive entrance examination; but upon removal to the University, the completion of two years of college work was made the basis of admission and the entrance examination was discontinued. In 1903, the formal entrance requirements were raised to three years of college work and in 1911 to four years, or the possession of a Bachelor's Degree in Arts or Science. The course of study, at first covering but one year, was early felt to be inadequate and was lengthened in 1895 to two

years, the first two-year class graduating in 1896. After the connection with the University of Illinois was established, the course remained a two-year one, and to those who have completed it, the University has granted the degree of Bachelor of Library Science (B. L. S.).

This is not the place for discussing in detail matters of the curriculum; suffice it to state that the work of the first year (the junior year) has been basic, giving fundamental principles and practices, but offering no opportunity for electives or specialization. So far as preparation for library work is concerned, it may, in general, be regarded as comparable to the work of most of the one-year library schools, tho the individual courses are probably not identical with those of any other school. The work in the second or senior year, on the other hand, is partly historical, and includes advanced courses in some of the junior subjects. It has emphasized reference, including courses in federal, state and foreign documents; it offers some chance for electives, and owing to the School's connection with the University departments and departmental libraries, it affords opportunities for specialization along several lines, such as commerce, education, agriculture and chemistry. Opportunity has been given in several cases, in connection with the library economy seminar, to pursue investigations along various lines of research under the direction of the School faculty. A compilation of war work accomplished by Illinois libraries and librarians, a bibliographical study of the rubber industry, a selection of several hundred books and magazine articles in general science for use by high school students are some of the subjects chosen recently by individual students.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence, the School has registered six hundred and ninety-four students in the courses of the regular academic year (not including those registered in the summer sessions) six hundred and fifty-seven of whom are still living; of this number, three hundred and six have completed the two years' curriculum and received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. Approximately four hundred are now engaged in professional work in various parts of the country. Almost every state in the Union has furnished its quota of students, and has received in return library workers from the School. Three hundred are members of the American Library Association.

In 1911, yielding to demands from the libraries of Illinois, the School began its first summer session, giving elementary instruction for six

weeks to persons already holding library positions or under appointment. For these courses, which in no way duplicate the work of the School during the academic year, two hundred and forty-two students have registered.

In 1919, the University offered eight weeks' summer courses in library training to college graduates who could meet the entrance requirements for the regular courses in the Library School. Courses given in this eight weeks' session are chosen from the curriculum of the junior year and receive full academic credit. Fifty-six students have registered in the three eight weeks' sessions, nineteen of whom have returned to the School for work in the regular academic year. Ten have been registered for more than one summer session. Attendance for two consecutive summers enables a student to complete one-half of a year's work in the Library School.

The faculty of the School has increased from a director, one teaching assistant and clerical help of the Armour Institute days to a staff of a director, an assistant director, four instructors and a reviser, most of whom give all of their time to the work of the School. Since its foundation, Illinois has had two directors, Katharine L. Sharp, 1893-1907, and P. L. Windsor, 1909 to the present time; the late Albert S. Wilson filled the office of acting-director from 1907 to 1909.

Slightly more than half of the alumni and former students of the School are filling positions in libraries connected with educational institutions, the connection of the School with a large university and the possibility of using the University Library as a laboratory affording a reasonable explanation of the fact; about one-third are working in public libraries. A large majority are in the Mississippi Valley and Pacific states, with a goodly number in New York City. The School has frequently been asked to recommend instructors for other library schools and at present graduates are filling faculty positions in six schools.

With the rest of the University, the Library School has shared the benefits of access to a library of over four hundred and fifty thousand volumes, having eleven well organized branches, and administered by a staff of fifty trained and experienced workers. This forms an excellent laboratory for practise and must be regarded as an essential part of the School's equipment.

The graduates and former students of the University of Illinois Library School have formed an alumni association which has been of service in many ways. One of the most practical of these has been the establishment of a loan fund to aid students. This fund now

amounts to over nine hundred dollars and has been in constant use since it was voted in 1913. The alumni have also subscribed as individuals toward a memorial of Katharine L. Sharp. This has taken the form of a bronze portrait tablet in low relief designed and executed by Lorado Taft, which will be presented to the University in the near future.

The A. L. A. to the "Unnamed Soldier"

THE A. L. A. was invited by the War Department to send a delegation of five to represent it at the ceremonies at Washington in honor of the "Unknown Soldier." President Root and Secretary Milam, unable themselves to attend, arranged for representation by certain librarians conveniently at Washington, headed by James I. Wyer, as former Chairman of the A. L. A. War Service Committee.

The delegation thus consisted of James I. Wyer, Herbert Putnam, H. H. B. Meyer (representing the Executive Board), George F. Bowerman and L. L. Dickerson.

The first ceremony was in the rotunda of the Capitol on the morning of November 10th, where in the name of the A. L. A. the delegation formally deposited a floral wreath bearing the following inscription:

The American Library Association
to
The Unnamed Soldier:
in reverent tribute
from those who gave something
to those who gave
All
and, Mortal, in that very Gift
Found Immortality.

"They are not dead, who die
In a great cause . . . Their Spirit
Walks abroad—conducts
The world at last to freedom."

The second participation was in the formal procession on the morning of November 11th from the Capitol to Arlington, and in the ceremonies attending the interment, perhaps the most dignified, the most appropriate, and the most solemn ever held on any occasion in this country.

H. H. B. MEYER.

Emily Van Dorn Miller, librarian U. S. Marine Hospital No. 14, New Orleans, La., represented the A. L. A. at the meeting of the American Country Life Association in New Orleans on November 10-12. Leaflets about county libraries were distributed and an exhibit on county libraries was displayed in the St. Charles Hotel.

Books Popular in September and October

F ICTION titles most in demand in the public libraries in September and October, according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's statistics prepared for the *Bookman*, were:

September:

Fiction:

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.
Alice Adams. Booth Tarkington. Doubleday.
Galusha the Magnificent. Joseph C. Lincoln. Appleton.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
Growth of the Soil. Knut Hamsun. Knopf.

Titles in general literature most in demand were:

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
Margot Asquith. An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
Mystic Isles of the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

October:

Fiction:

Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Brimming Cup. Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
The Flaming Forest. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
Alice Adams. Booth Tarkington. Doubleday.

General literature:

Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
Mystic Isles of the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

Best sellers in fiction during September as reported by fifty-eight booksellers in forty-seven cities for the November *Books of the Month* were:

Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton Porter. Doubleday.
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.
The Flaming Forest. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
The Master of Man. Hall Caine. Lippincott.
If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little.

Best sellers in general literature were:

Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.
The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.
The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.
The Glass of Fashion. Anonymous. Putnam.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

October best sellers in fiction according to one hundred and one booksellers in seventy-five cities were:

The Pride of Palomar. Peter B. Kyne. Cosmopolitan.
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton Porter. Doubleday.

Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little.

The Sheik. E. M. Hull. Small.

The Obstacle Race. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam.

And in general literature:

Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.

Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

The Glass of Fashion. Anonymous. Putnam.

Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls

A NTHOLOGY and Bibliography of Niagara Falls, by Charles Mason Dow. 2 v., 1423 pp. The State of New York, Albany, 1921.

This unusual and most attractive compilation justifies thoroly its accurate and descriptive title.

In a dozen chapters, it notes with full and careful bibliographic detail, and in chronological order, every scrap of literature, great and small, that its industrious compiler could discover relating to Niagara Falls. It begins, of course, with the periods of French and English discovery and is especially full and interesting in its liberal excerpts from the journals of these pioneers and of those travelers who became so numerous, and frequently so voluminous, after the American Revolution. Then passing on thru the flora, the fauna, the geology, etc., of the Falls, with more than one hundred pages on the latest and most unattractive industrial exploitation, we come at last to chapters on music, poetry, fiction, maps, pictures, guidebooks, etc. The liberal quotations are selected with judgment and brief notes are made as to the personality of authors. The volumes are illustrated with more than forty full-page reproductions of early and notable prints, and four maps, excellent ones, add to their value. The whole forms a most attractive reading and reference compilation.

At the end of the second volume, covering one hundred and fifty pages, is an alphabetical list of all authors, articles, poems, etc., cited thruout. This offers the more formal, but of course far less interesting, bibliography as contrasted with the preceding predominating anthology. The captious or the careful may easily discover technical irregularities and oddities of entry and description.

The catalog of almost any large library will certainly reveal items of more or less importance that have been overlooked. For example, Vachel Lindsay's striking poem "Niagara" does not appear, nor is there any single entry describing the notable series of Reports of the New York State Niagara Reservation Commissioners. Albert H. Porter's "Historical Sketch of Niagara from 1678 to 1780" is missing, altho there are items noted by the same author. A thirty-six page quarto illustrated booklet by Moses Foster Sweetser, 1893, is omitted, altho many far less important items are noted. All this, however, is inevitable, and detracts very little from the value and not at all from the interest of the books. In these days he who attempts a complete bibliography is sure to fall short. Any apparent criticism which these observations may suggest is more than counter-balanced by the gratitude which all will feel for this impressive and presumably definitive compilation by a former commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara who thru many years gave liberally of his own time and money not only to the physical welfare of the Falls and their park but to the quieter but perhaps no less important work which has resulted in the present volumes.

An edition of 5,500 copies has been printed by the State of New York, 3,000 of these, by legislative resolution, have been delivered to the New York State Library for disposition. They will be distributed free to all public and college libraries in the state and to a selected list of such libraries without the State as are in equivalent exchange relations with the State Library. To other libraries and to individuals the volumes are offered for sale at \$2.50 per set.

JAMES I. WYER, *Director.*

New York State Library.

The Bookman's Manual

The Bookman's Manual, by Bessie Graham. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1921.

I have used the Manual ever since the material appeared in *Publishers' Weekly*. It seems to me quite as valuable for librarians as for booksellers. The entries are extremely well selected and the annotations interesting as well as informative. I know no other work that covers as much ground in such concise and workable form. We have a copy for reference use at the Circulation Desk and the assistants refer to it constantly in their work with the public. They find its greatest use in answering the question "What is the best" biography of Gladstone or History of France or compendium of philosophy? It is also invaluable for suggestive reading for club programs.

I think it should be part of the equipment of every information desk.

JESSIE SARGEANT MCNIECE,
Chief of Circulation.

St. Louis Public Library.

Why not World War?

"European War," we librarians call the recent great struggle; "World War," says everyone else. European War, 1914-1919, or just European War, 1914, is the heading on our catalog cards; "European War" the caption in our indexes and bibliographies. The war of course was European when it began in 1914, but was to use our catalog phraseology, continued as World War.

The U. S. War Department, it seems, was undecided whether to designate the conflict as Great War or World War. On November 18, 1920, the War Department made public an official order declaring that the war against the Central Powers of Europe should hereafter be designated in all official communications and publications as "World War." The Public Affairs Information Service for 1920 tells us this under the heading "European War—Terminology." It, however, disregards this bit of information to the extent of not giving a "See" reference from "World War" to "European War." The *New York Times Index* October-December, 1920, uses both "World War Veterans" and "European War Veterans." Somehow it is easier to call the war European than "the boys" European War Veterans. I have at hand the *July Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents*, and I expected that it, at least, would adhere to "World War." (Last year's *Monthly Catalogue* used "Great War.") But no, italicized under War Department is the caption "Records of World War." It seems that we are irrevocably committed to "European War." Will not "Records of World War" listed under "European War, 1914," cause more such remarks as the one instanced at the A. L. A. by Dr. Louise Fargo Brown, "Catalogers' minds don't work the way ours do?"

Why don't we change to World War?

SADIE ALISON MAXWELL.

*College of Business Administration Library,
Boston University.*

The "Party Room" is the latest development at the Homestead (Pa.) Public Library. This is a room which young people whose homes are inadequate for entertaining may engage for an evening. With the room are given facilities for serving refreshments, a piano, and a chaperon. The plan has already become quite popular.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 1, 1921



THE mid-winter meetings at Chicago will present a positive attraction this year, in addition to the program, because they will be held in the new Hotel Sherman on the north side instead of the overcrowded and difficult hostelry previously utilized. Besides the usual meetings of the cognate organizations, the Council will hold three meetings, two of them for discussion of problems of organization, and the third, involving a general discussion of the important question of certification, in which Dr. Williamson will represent the proponents. An error in a recent editorial note on this subject which referred to the Wisconsin certification scheme as already in operation, should be corrected, as the law altho passed in 1921 does not become operative until January 1, 1923. It is well that the problems incident to this feature of standardization should have such thoro discussion as is implied in scheduling it on the Council program.

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THE solemn ceremonies in honor of the unnamed soldier, symbolizing the heroic sacrifices of the World War, were worthily participated in thru the A. L. A. committee provided for by President Root. The War Department had requested the appointment of a delegation of five only, duly "robust" for the march to Arlington and return. It was accordingly made up of the Librarian of Congress, the chairman of the A. L. A. War Service Committee, a representative of the Executive Board in Mr. Meyer, Washington's librarian, and the advisory librarian of the War Department. It was regretted that the limitation to five prevented the inclusion of the representative of the Navy Department and representatives of the women who did the larger share of the actual A. L. A. work abroad, especially as Miss Barnett, vice-president of the A. L. A., and Miss Caroline Webster were both in Washington. After the A. L. A. delegation there came similar delegations from the other organizations in the Seven Sisters of Service, but these were extended by the men and women who donned their uniforms and "fell in" without invitation. This explanation is made because the smallness of the A. L. A. delegation and the absence of women from

it may otherwise be misunderstood. On the day previous, while the body lay in state in the Capitol, Dr. Putnam, for the delegation, laid a wreath with a fitting inscription on the casket, reading it quietly as the two lines of those who filed by in honor of the dead passed silently on either side. The presence of representatives of the Seven Sisters of Service on both occasions made a worthy finale to their work in the war.

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THE after war work of the A. L. A. abroad has been rounded up by the dispatch, completed by Mr. Hopper just before Thanksgiving, of \$1,000 worth of new books for the boys on the Rhine, in accordance with the appropriation by the Executive Board and Finance Committee. It is interesting evidence of the value of books as the best means of recreation during the unoccupied leisure of the boys who no longer have the inspiration of war duty to keep them in line, that so loud a call was voiced for their supply as an antidote to the temptations which beset men who have more time than they know what to do with. These conditions are to be found, also, in the standing army which remains for domestic service, as well as in the Navy, and it is gratifying that both the War and Navy Departments have fully appreciated this and that the initiative of the A. L. A. during wartime will thus have its effect thru the succeeding years of peace.

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THE rise of special libraries in this country is interestingly illustrated in Mrs. Vaughn's paper, instancing the development of the great insurance library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York, to which she has now returned. The contrast between the beginnings which she knew and the great library which has again enlisted her more experienced service is indeed remarkable. The most notable of previous insurance collections was that of Cornelius Welford, a leading book collector as well as insurance authority in England, editor of the insurance cyclopedia, who housed his collection in his London mansion. In his library rooms he permitted neither gas nor electric

lighting, but one evening he went to his library for some special book and started a fire, which, however, was easily quenched. His library was sold to the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York and went up in flames when that building was destroyed—a curious incident in the history of an insurance library. The Metro-

politan collection is now only one of several important insurance libraries, and the insurance libraries are an example in their special field of what is going on all over the country in making special libraries a part of the necessary apparatus of business development in all important fields.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

Chicago, December 29, 30, 31, 1921

THE Mid-Winter Meetings will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 29, 30 and 31.

There will be

Two executive sessions and one open session of the A. L. A. Council

Two or more meetings of the Executive Board
A meeting of the Editorial Committee

A meeting of the Committee on Education

Two meetings of the League of Library Commissions (one of them open to non-members)

A meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America

And informal round table conferences of

University librarians

College librarians

Normal school librarians

At the meetings of the A. L. A. Council questions which involve the policies of the Association will be presented in the form of committee reports, accompanied by resolutions embodying the judgment of the committee. These the Council will be asked to consider and adopt or reject. So far as possible the resolutions proposed by the committees will be submitted to the members of the Council in advance of the meeting. Because of the seriousness of the business which is to come before the Council at the Mid-Winter sessions the President of the Association is urging a full attendance.

The tentative programs follow. Additions or corrections will appear in our December 15th number.

A. L. A. COUNCIL

First session (*For Council Members*) Thursday, December 29, 10 a. m.

10-10:20. Affiliation of State Associations. Other business.

10:30-12:30. Subject: Library Revenues. Definite proposals will be submitted by S. H. Ranck, chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues. Discussion lead by Hiller C. Wellman.

Second Session (*For Council Members*)

Thursday, December 29, 2:30 p. m.

2:30-3:00. Council business.

3:00-5:00. Subject: Function of A. L. A. Committees. Recommendations will be submitted by Carl B. Roden, chairman of the Committee on Committees.

Third Session (*Open to all A. L. A. Members*), Friday, December 30, 10:00 a. m.

10:00-11:30. Subject: Certification. Recommendations will be submitted by Dr. C. C. Williamson, chairman of the Committee on National Certification. Discussion opened by Paul M. Paine.

11:30-12:30. Subject: Copyright Legislation. Discussion opened by M. Llewellyn Raney, chairman of the Committee on Book Buying, and Frederic G. Melcher, secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Friday, December 30, 8 p. m.

Frederic Ives Carpenter, trustee of the Newberry Library, will speak on the photographic reproduction of rare books and manuscripts.

Pierce Butler, custodian of the John M. Wing Foundation, Newberry Library, will speak on the Typographical Library, the scope of its collection, its anticipated activity of the future and some of its acquisitions.

John C. Bay, of the John Crerar Library, will speak on rare and fine imprints of Chicago.

(George B. Utley, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, is making arrangements for this meeting.)

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Topics for discussion:

A talk on the College Library from the standpoint of the President, by some representative of the Association of American Colleges.

Building up of a college library outside of the immediate book needs of the instructor.

How can the college library management help to stimulate research work on the part of the student?

Relation of the college librarian to the college faculty.

How to make best use of pamphlets.

Apportionment of the Book Fund among departments.

First editions in a college library.

Library deposit system to cover fines.

Use of student help.

Exchange of periodicals and magazines.

How to avoid loss of books and yet allow access to the stacks.

Creation of a desire for reading among college students.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Joint Session with the University Librarians.

(Chairman, Ada M. Nelson, Knox College Library, Galesburg, Ill.)

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Saturday, December 31, 2:30 p. m.

Harriet Wood of St. Paul, chairman of the Committee, is arranging an informal meeting. Members or other representatives of state education committees are invited to attend.

One of the Normal School Librarians sessions will be a joint session with this committee.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Friday, Dec. 30, 2:30 p. m. (*Open Meeting.*)

School and public library co-operation as exemplified in Minnesota.

Annual reports of officers and committees.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

(*For commission workers and officials only*)

Transaction of business of annual meeting.

Informal discussion of problems of commission workers.

(President, William R. Watson, New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.)

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Friday, December 30, 2:30 p. m.

Conference with State Supervisors of School Libraries.

School Libraries and School Success, by O. S. Rice, Supervisor of School Libraries of Wisconsin.

Fitting Library Service to School Needs, by Della Frances Northey, School Library Organizer, Indiana Public Library Commission.

The Pennsylvania Program for School Libraries, by Adeline B. Zachert, Director of School Libraries of Pennsylvania.

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Subject: Children's Literature and Library Science.

Standards in Children's Literature, by Charles M. Curry, professor of literature, Indiana State

Normal School, and chairman of the Indiana Education Commission.

Maximum Results and Minimum Instruction, by Mrs. Winifred L. Davis, University of Wisconsin Library School.

The Normal School Library and Children's Reading, by Bertha Hatch, librarian-teacher, Cleveland School of Education.

Round table discussion.

(Chairman, Arthur C. Cunningham, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.)

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

Saturday, December 31, 10:00 a. m.

Joint Session with College Librarians.

Experiences in book-buying in Europe, by William Warner Bishop.

Messages from Book-Buying Committee.

Report from Committee on Co-operative Cataloging.

After the war atlases.

Saturday, December 31, 2:30 p. m.

(*For librarians and members of the staffs of University libraries.*)

Pamphlets and the vertical file.

Care of maps, prints, pictures and slides—by library or department interested?

Arrangement, classification and cataloging of government documents.

Reserve book collections.

What shall be included in the annual report?

College catalogs—their preservation and service.

(Chairman of Committee on Arrangements, T. W. Koch, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.)

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE joint meeting of the Vermont Library Association and the Free Public Library Commission was held at Ludlow October 19-20.

The following program was given on Thursday: Business meeting, "Local Vermont History in Hemenway's 'Gazetteer,'" by Caroline Royce; "Present Day Problems in Book Selection," by Florence Robinson; "What Makes the Juvenile Book Bad or Mediocre?" by Iva Young; "Library Publicity," by Joseph Wheeler; memorial service for Elizabeth Hills; "The Collection, Handling and Use of Local Historical Material in a Small Library," by Harold G. Rugg; "The Library; the Community's Opportunity," by Jasper Wright; informal discussion of Vermont poets, introduced by Fanny Fletcher; "Studies in Contemporary Poetry," by Grace Hazard Conkling.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was given by the business men of Ludlow to the visiting librarians.

JULIA CARTER, *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE TOPICS

A COLLEGE and Reference Round Table was held at the Illinois State Library Association meeting at Urbana and had an attendance of over one hundred who evinced a lively interest in the subjects discussed.

THE MAKING OF A DICTIONARY

In a talk on "The making of a dictionary," Amanda Flattery, of the University of Illinois Library, narrated her experience as a definer on the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary. The equipment of each definer and the difficulties encountered in the work were discussed. The work was traced thru the successive stages of defining, reviewing, attaching quotations and editing. Facsimiles of galley proofs and page proofs were exhibited. The purpose of the talk was to give an insight into the mechanical details of dictionary making. Side lights revealed the fact that even so serious and prosaic a task as making a dictionary may abound in humorous situations.

CURRENT INFORMATION REFERENCE FILE

Alice S. Johnson, reference librarian, University of Illinois, speaking on the use of an information or reference file in the reference room said that such a file of pamphlets and clippings facilitated finding on short notice information difficult to locate in books and too recent to be indexed in the *Readers' Guide* and other indexes. In the University of Illinois library a selection is made for the reference file from the pamphlets currently received by the Gift and Exchange department. The *New York Times* is also clipped for whatever may be useful, including speeches by prominent men, documents and articles on topics which the students may select for argumentative themes or debates. After the subject headings are written on the margins of these clippings and pamphlets they are put into manila folders, with the subjects printed or written on the tabs and filed alphabetically in legal cap size vertical files. As a rule the *Readers' Guide* is followed in deciding on the form of subject heading because it indexes the same sort of material. A typed alphabetical list of all the subject headings in the file with spaces for additions, has proved to be of much assistance in arranging the material.

UNIVERSITY RENTAL COLLECTIONS

In the absence of J. C. M. Hanson, Mr. Frederick W. Schenck presented certain facts in regard to collections in college and university libraries. The rental of books by the University of Chicago Libraries originated about 1911 when the Classical Department purchased six Greek and six Latin dictionaries at a cost of

seven dollars a copy and rented them to students in Greek and Latin courses for seventy-cents per quarter.

During the last ten years the system of so-called reserved books, by which as many as twenty copies of a book were placed on reserve, has been many times expanded. The experiment of purchasing several sets of a selected list of books required for two courses in English literature, and renting a set for a small fee to one or more students for the quarter was tried during the autumn quarter, 1913. "The object was twofold; first, to provide the student with his required reading so that it might be done under the best possible conditions, and, second, to reduce the demand for these books from the reserve book desk." These sets were not accessioned, classified or cataloged. They were placed in boxes and the student renting paid the fee and gave a receipt for the set. The demand for rental books has spread until the departments of Biblical Literature, Commerce and Administration, Economics, History, Political Science, Romance and Sociology are also represented in this collection. In 1915-1916 there were in all 104 sets or libraries which were available for rental. In 1916-17 the total number of sets loaned were: Summer quarter 49, autumn quarter 65; winter quarter 73; spring quarter 58; total 245. In 1917-1918 these sets were rented to students in the Correspondence Department for the first time. During the present quarter there are available nine hundred and fifty-seven sets for thirty-seven courses. The number of single volumes loaned by the day (three cents rental per day) is steadily increasing.

Books are now rented in three different ways.

(a) A set of books including all those required for the course is loaned for the quarter. (b) A number of the most important books, or even single volumes, are loaned for the quarter. (c) Single volumes are loaned by the day.

The basis for the fee for the rental of the first sets was one-eighth of the cost price of the sets; this has been raised to one-fifth of the cost price. The collection is not intended to make a profit; and no overhead expenses are figured. All that is expected is that in time the sets will pay for themselves. The fund available is a loan from the general fund of the University, and is not charged against the library book budget. The cost of the books purchased is debited to the loan fund and the fees collected are credited to the fund.

The advantages of the Rental System are: The demand on the library to supply required reading in large classes is to some extent relieved; the library is not required to purchase

many duplicates which might later be discarded; the student is more likely to do his required reading.

Mr. Schenk's account of the rental collection plan to university library patrons led Mr. Roden to hope that the same expedient might serve to relieve somewhat the difficult situation confronting the Chicago Public Library with reference to students of the so-called University College. The latter comprises a series of courses given by members of the University of Chicago faculty in downtown quarters in the evening or late in the afternoon. They are largely attended by public school teachers and others, and are admirable and much appreciated. The various instructors supply the Library with lists of their required readings. The Library assembles as many of the titles as it is able to spare—usually but one copy of each; sometimes none at all—and these are kept together for the duration of the respective courses. They can be used only in the reading room, this provision being by way of trying to serve as many readers as possible with the books available. Obviously this plan serves but a small portion of possible readers and these at the expense of convenience and time in restricting the use of the books to the Library. Mr. Roden thought that it would be very interesting to adapt the university rental plan to the needs of these students in the downtown classes. The Public Library has for years conducted a supplementary rental collection of current popular books, both fiction and non-fiction, with great success and public approbation, and it would seem quite feasible to include such books as above mentioned. At any rate, the experiment will be made.

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN

Continuing, Mr. Roden said that a reference problem in urgent need of solution is that of the so-called 'inter-library loan'. A clear definition of this term, and a general acceptance of such a definition would be most timely. At present some of our smaller library neighbors appear to entertain the idea that 'inter-library loan' covers all requests for material desired by local patrons and not available in local collections. Few large libraries are in a position to spare the time and help for the service asked of them, and it would seem proper for the State Library Association to formulate something in the way of a definition, setting out the limits of the accommodation reasonably to be expected, as well as the limits of reasonable requests, which should govern and might be invoked in these very one-sided transactions. It is pleasant to be looked to for help in time of trouble by one's neighbors, but, after all, no municipal public library has any legal right whatever to send

its books out of the city, or to transfer their custody to a similar institution elsewhere. Only an emergency of particular stress could serve to give even the color of justification to such a procedure, and this very strict and illiberal construction of the term 'inter-library loan' should at least be borne in mind, even if it is not always closely observed.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held in the lecture room of the Milwaukee Public Library October 10 to 12.

The address of welcome was delivered by Matthew S. Dudgeon of the Library, who, emphasized the democracy of the modern public library, more democratic and accessible than our schools, "more democratic than democracy" itself.

Gladys May Andrews in her presidential address discussed the increasing complexity of library problems and the function of the association as a forum for their discussion. Deploring the "paltry" membership of two hundred and twenty-seven after thirty years of activity, she recommended a membership committee with a slogan of five hundred members, fuller co-operation with other associations, including joint state meetings, biennial elections, co-operation with the A. L. A., and a representative of the Association in A. L. A. conferences.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., described work of that association and said that it is ready and willing to render valuable aid to libraries in their publicity programs. He acknowledged the common public indifference to the proper support of libraries. Schools, good roads, and other forms of public service have established themselves in accepted programs of enlargement; there is no reason why libraries should not do the same. The library can best be advertised to the public by good service. Poor service does endless harm.

Frederic G. Melcher described the progress already made in extending the influence of the Children's Book Week movement among churches, clubs, parent-teacher associations, etc. Mr. Melcher spoke again in the evening on the library work of the American Committee for Devastated France which was illustrated by moving pictures. The place being made in the popular mind for the "bibliothèques populaires" was strongly emphasized. In the evening, also, Carl Sandburg discussed the new poetry, and entertained the audience with extensive readings from his own works and with examples of

American balladry sung to the accompaniment of the guitar. He described the new poetry as not a movement, but a phenomenon. Various in form, the non-metrical, rhythmic form prevails, altho this form is no newer than the Old Testament. Poets today, as always, are realists or romanticists. Mr. Sandburg believes that the future opera of America will be built upon the folk music that now exists, or is in process of formation, such as negro melodies, cowboy songs, gutter-songs, etc.

RECRUITING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Mary E. Hazeltine followed with an address on recruiting for librarianship, in which she said that the appeal of the work of the librarian should be made clear to prospective recruits. Librarianship has an established place as a profession: national headquarters, association literature, library schools, a variety of professional tasks, specialized work, opportunities for promotion, and no fear of unemployment. Recruiting may be unconscious, thru advice, explanation and belief, or conscious, thru direct encouragement and persuasion. For years the demand for trained librarians has exceeded the supply. During the last fiscal year the Wisconsin Library School received two hundred and ninety-eight requests for trained people, whereas the school has a total of only three hundred and forty-five graduates in actual service. The school can accommodate thirty-five students each year, but the actual attendance since the establishment of the school has averaged twelve each year. Miss Hazeltine suggested the possibility of each of Wisconsin's seventy-one counties sending one student every two years, or of each of the forty-one cities of five thousand or more population sending one student each year.

LEGISLATION

The Thursday morning session was opened by Clarence B. Lester with a discussion of progress in library legislation, reporting that practically everything which had been proposed two years ago has now been accomplished. The County Library bill was passed at the last session with practically no opposition. Changes made in the original draft of the bill were noted as follows: (1) Provision for the exemption from county tax, of local units so desiring; (2) necessary costs to be charged back from the county to the local unit served; (3) provision for the five-member board; (4) extension of the general principle of representation on board of units served by the central system. Some parts of the county library law, as now existing, are in the nature of mere inclusion of the county with other local units, in special provisions.

A system already established in a county may be turned over to administration under the new county library law.

The Library Commission asked for changes in the Revision Bill to eliminate inconsistencies, and to harmonize the various acts and simplify the statement of the law as a whole. The function of the revisor has, however, been extended to cover the inclusion in the law of actual practice in effect generally among libraries in the state. Recognition has been given to the practice of levying money from general funds by special appropriation. An effort has been made to clear up the confusion prevailing in the organization of library boards.

Provision was also made for the substitution of schedules for the vouchers, in submitting bills for audit.

CERTIFICATION

Mary A. Smith, in speaking of the certification law, introduced in January and passed in June, took occasion to condemn the A. L. A. certification plan as "snobbish, undemocratic, and impractical," whereas "the Wisconsin plan is based on actual qualifications for entrance into library service," and has a good sound working basis. Cities of the first class are exempted from its provisions, as Milwaukee's Civil Service Commission opposed the act.

BOOKS AND READING

May Masee, editor of the *Booklist*, discussed some of the year's new books, including "Queen Victoria," "The New World of Islam," "The Manhood of Humanity," "New Voices," "The Bookman's Manual," "Three Soldiers," "To Let" and "Liliom."

Peter Wolter considered "Some Price Problems," emphasizing the primary fact that manufacturing costs keep up book prices. Paper and binding materials have declined somewhat in price, but printers are not willing to submit to reductions and binders usually follow the lead of the printers. While all costs have more than doubled since 1914, publishers' prices have not as a rule increased to any such extent. Publishers are laboring under great difficulties; there is need of a larger volume of business, and librarians are urged to help by getting more readers.

Professor C. R. Rounds spoke entertainingly on Wisconsin authors, more than one hundred and fifty of whom have attained notable positions in the field of literature. He urged the cultivation of pride in the "family tradition" of authorship, and the help of librarians in bringing to light the literary history of Wisconsin, and in stimulating present day literary activity.

THE BOOK WAGON

In the afternoon Ida Faye Wright of Evanston gave an account of her book wagon experiences. The peculiar geographical and social situation of Evanston, with no east to west transportation lines, called for more than ordinary methods to furnish library service to the factory workers in the western section of the city. Hence the book wagon. Eleven hundred dollars was raised by popular subscription to inaugurate the work.

The library has benefited by the development away from the "institutional" idea and the creation of a democratic and sociable atmosphere, and this "locomotive branch" is economical as compared with regular branch service.

Sylvanus J. Carter spoke briefly on pensions for librarians, characterizing the prevailing type of pension plan as unsound and based on false principles. Latest authorities were cited to show what is the modern and approved actuarial method of establishing retirement systems.

On Wednesday morning the groups meeting for the discussion of administrative problems and for the school libraries section were combined for a joint session, when Harriet Long spoke on "The Library and the Study Club." The relations between the two have always been intimate; in fact, libraries have sometimes grown out of study clubs. Librarians should keep in closest touch with clubs, by helping to make up programs and by furnishing material. Systematic programs should be recommended to the clubs rather than miscellaneous topics. The commission and traveling libraries should be used in furnishing material, and the requests should come thru the local library, as the material will be sent thru this agency in any case.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Julia W. Merrill discussed progress in county library work in Wisconsin. Milwaukee and Antigo are the only counties having established county library systems. The matter has been brought before many county library boards and agitation started for the project, with varying success in the following counties: Brown, Taylor, Portage, Jackson, Rusk, Winnebago, La Crosse, Eau Claire, Rock, Marinette, Iowa, Shawano, Lincoln, Merrill, and Wausau. Marinette county is planning for a county book automobile. Iowa County has had valuable assistance from the Red Cross in its campaign.

The chief difficulties met with in attempting to introduce county libraries are that the large size of county boards makes them unwieldy and difficult to convince; the good roads movement absorbs their interest and funds to the exclusion of books; confusion exists in the minds of members between the old county traveling library system and the new plan. There is fear

that the city is going to get something from the county without making adequate return.

The discussion that followed showed that at least twenty cities give free library service to their respective counties. It was suggested that free service might be desirable to stimulate a desire for library service, so that when the county system question is brought before the county board the people will know the meaning of the movement and support it. Jealousy between rival cities in the same county was mentioned as a factor in forcing free library service in case one city offered it.

DUPLICATE PAY COLLECTIONS

Leila Janes discussed "Books 'Never in.'" The remedy, of course, is duplication of copies, but the question arises as to how far libraries should go in purchasing duplicates. The practice in Fond du Lac is to buy a second copy when there are three reserves in for a book, and to continue for each additional three until five, or in certain cases ten, copies have been added. One copy is always kept for the regular shelf and is not held on reserve. When there is much demand for a book after this duplication still more copies are added, for people want their new books directly and not even small libraries can wait long for a book to be approved before buying. Miss Smith gave an account of her "Renting Collection Annex," composed of expensive non-fiction books in great demand. Thirty weeks are allowed for a renting collection book to pay for itself, the cost price is divided by thirty, and the renting fee charged accordingly. This may be fifteen or fifty cents. The new collection is advertised in the newspapers, and within twenty-four hours not a book remains on the shelf, showing the willingness of the public to pay.

The Historical Society library has the greatest number of requests for genealogies, and it has been necessary to rule that genealogical books may not be sent out, as it badly cripples the service to do so, but the library gives to those requesting them the service of a trained genealogist.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

The Racine system of reaching children thru the schools was described by Miss Caton.

The librarian makes personal visits to the schools at least twice a year, explaining what a library is, telling stories in the lower grades, and telling upper grades the extent of the library, its support by the city and its use to pupils and others. Another visit is made in the spring to each class to talk of books and stimulate reading. There has been no difficulty in giving these talks in the parochial schools.

Annie Nunns spoke on the University and its

lending problems. Complete co-operation between Madison libraries enables the University to give especially efficient lending service. Requests are referred to the library that can best fill them.

Lucy Thatcher spoke on the function of the normal school librarian, and Mr. Rice on teaching library work in schools. This instruction should be made definite, not incidental. The teacher librarians now being fitted for this work will be most efficient in giving children this necessary training.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The program of the Trustees' Section was opened by William Pieplow, president of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library, and chairman of the section. C. B. Lester spoke on "The Budget," saying that a fair average percentage value of the four principal items of a budget would be: Salaries, forty-five per cent; books, periodicals and binding, twenty-five per cent; general operation, twenty-five per cent; maintenance and permanent improvements, five per cent. Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy discussed vacations, and Mary Shinnick made a detailed report of the "by-laws" as in effect in the library of Watertown. William J. Anderson, in presenting the subject of salaries, said that he did not believe it to be the function of the library trustee to guard the public treasury. There are properly constituted officials for that purpose. It is rather the trustee's business to promote the service of the library, and with this in view he will not seek to drive a hard bargain with library employees. He distinguished between a purely industrial or financial organization and an institution of the professional character of the library, and believed that professional services should be recognized and paid for. Speaking for the city of Madison, he told of considerable advances in library salaries and indicated that further increases were probable.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee; vice-president, Jessie W. Bingham, Rhinelander; treasurer, Florence C. Day, Appleton; secretary, Vivian C. Little, Watertown.

SYLVESTER J. CARTER, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at Hutchinson October 17-20, with the largest attendance of librarians and trustees in the history of the K. L. A., there being one hundred registered and eighty-four present. The program was interesting and inspiring and the hospitality of Hutchinson much enjoyed and appreciated.

On Monday evening at the Public Library, President Mary C. Lee of Manhattan, presiding,

a word of welcome was given by the president of the Hutchinson Library Board, Mrs. F. D. Wolcott, to which Miss Lee responded. The address of the evening was delivered by Chancellor E. H. Lindley of Kansas University, his subject being "Wealth."

On Tuesday morning the report of the Committee on Legislation was given by W. H. Kerr, chairman. On suggestion of Mr. Kerr, Judge Freeman moved that a committee of five be appointed to plan the work of the Association in initiating the county library law thruout the state. Mr. Heffefinger moved to amend that the committee be made three instead of five and that the committee not only make the plan but carry it out. The committee appointed was W. H. Kerr, chairman, Minnie J. Grinstead, and J. B. Heffefinger. A committee was also appointed to make suggestions to the state codification committee on amalgamation of library interests in the state. Committee, Grace Derby, Judge Ruppenthal and Mr. Bigger. Much appreciation was expressed of the work of the committee on legislation in getting passed at the 1921 session of the legislature the county library law and the increase in library tax for cities of the second and third class.

Nora Daniel led an interesting discussion on "County Libraries—the Next Step in Kansas."

Julius Lucht spoke on "Raising the Standard of Librarianship." He said that librarians should have standards as do doctors and lawyers, and he presented a tentative plan outlined by Maud Shore by which librarians might obtain first, second or third class certificates. So strong was Mr. Lucht's appeal that Mr. Kerr moved that a committee of five be appointed to bring in a report at the next K. L. A. meeting giving a standard of certification of librarianship in Kansas, for consideration and adoption.

At noon a luncheon was given in the Tea Room, at which the librarians were divided into groups and held round-table discussions on their special lines. In the afternoon Minnie J. Grinstead of Liberal spoke in an interesting manner on the "Influence of the Public Library in the Community." J. B. Heffefinger gave an informing talk on "Apportioning the Budget," saying that from forty-four to fifty-four per cent of the library income should be spent for salaries and from twelve to sixteen per cent for books. At four-thirty an automobile ride was enjoyed thru the courtesy of the Hutchinson Library Board. In the evening an address on "The Renaissance of Reading" was given by Frederic G. Melcher. Following the address Mr. Melcher showed a motion picture film of the work of the American Committee for Devastated France in establishing libraries.

On Wednesday morning the president, Miss Lee, gave an address full of helpful suggestions and outlined a definite program for the proper functioning of the Association. She suggested revision of the constitution, a standing publicity committee, a permanent committee on the appraisal of subscription books, the organization of a Kansas Library Commission, and an exchange of librarians for several months or a year. Mr. Kerr moved that a committee of three be appointed on revision of the constitution with Miss Lee as chairman. The motion was carried, and the names of Delia Brown and Clara Francis were added.

For the committee on the Kansas List of Children's Books, Miss Burgess, Wichita, chairman, reported, and a copy of the list of books selected by the committee was handed to each person present. Mr. Lucht read a very interesting report on District Meetings. Four one-day sessions had been held with a total registration of 115. The meetings proved a success in every way. Affiliation with the A. L. A. was explained by Mr. Manchester, who moved that the K. L. A. apply to the A. L. A. to become a chapter according to the new plan of membership. Mr. Kerr reported for the committee on Appraisal of Subscription Books, and said that it would be a good thing if every library board passed a law forbidding their purchase.

The afternoon program was devoted to books and reading. Miriam Clay read an excellent paper on "Selection of Books for Children." This was followed by an address on "Religious Books in the Public Library," by Rev. Seward Baker, of Hutchinson. Mrs. McCaughey spoke briefly on "Encouraging Children's Reading" and Miss Romig told what they had done and what they were planning to do for Children's Book Week in Abilene. Mr. Lucht moved to accept the invitation of St. Joseph, Mo., to meet in joint session with Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska for the next meeting in 1922. In the evening the K. L. A. enjoyed a banquet and dance at the County Club given by the Hutchinson Public Library Board.

Dora Kershner spoke on Thursday morning on how to care for and mend books. Florence Cass read a paper on "The Librarian's Own Reading." Mrs. Cass believed that every librarian should belong to some study club and take part in the program. Delia Brown of Salina was then given a short time for her question box, which brought out many problems of librarians.

Resolutions were passed thanking Chancellor Lindley, Mr. Melcher, Mrs. Grinstead, and all others who contributed to the rendering of a most successful program.

The Association gratefully acknowledged the work done by the committees on publicity and legislation, by whose untiring efforts the County Library Law became an accomplished fact, and recorded its recognition and full appreciation of what the Traveling Libraries Commission has meant to the K. L. A.

The nomination committee reported the following nominations: President, Willis H. Kerr; vice-president, Delia Brown; secretary, Mable Parks; treasurer, Odella Nation; member-at-large, Lida Romig.

ROBERTA T. MCKOWAN, *Secretary*.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Grand Island, October 13-17, with a good attendance from all parts of the state, including trustees as well as librarians.

Some progress has been made in the direction of county libraries, altho none have been organized at the present time. Jessie Glass, librarian of the Lincoln High School, reported that the publicity committee appointed at the last meeting, had sent letters to all the county superintendents in the state, in an effort to arouse interest in county libraries. Only a small percentage responded, and lack of funds prevented a further effort.

Anna V. Jennings, librarian at the Kearney Normal School, reported that a list of books for elementary schools, particularly selected for use in rural districts, had been compiled by herself and Lila Bowen of the Extension Department of the Omaha Public Library. This list was to have been printed by the State Department of Education, but since lack of funds prevented, it was made a bulletin of the Nebraska State Teachers' College, at Kearney.

A large portion of the time of this session was devoted to a discussion of rural problems in Nebraska, since library service is so inadequate for such communities. The subject was discussed from the standpoint of the county superintendent of schools, the county agent, the farmer and the librarian, in very helpful and inspiring talks. Prof. J. O. Rankin of the State University gave statistics compiled from a survey showing the amount and kind of reading matter in farm homes of the state. Prof. H. C. Filley of the State University gave an excellent list of books on farm economics, in the course of an inspiring talk on "The Farmer and the Library."

The program included a round table for trustees as well as one for librarians, this year. At both meetings there were very helpful discussions of current problems.

The Association was fortunate in its visitors this year. At one session, Keene Abbott, Nebraska author, gave a delightful reading of his story, "The Wind-Fighters," which is a keen and beautiful appreciation of life on the plains in the early days. The story may be found in the *Outlook* for January 12, 1916. Frederic G. Melcher of New York gave an inspiring talk, "A Book Renaissance," which was especially interesting to us who are so far from the center of book publishing.

At the closing business session it was voted that Nebraska co-operate with Missouri, Iowa and Kansas in an effort to have an inter-state library meeting next year. Considerable interest was also shown in plans for district meetings within the state, following the report given by Nellie Williams, on the district meeting held in Fairbury last spring. A committee was appointed to carry on the publicity work started during the past year. An attempt will be made to interest an influential citizen in each congressional district of the state, and work thru him. The ultimate aim is the county library.

Nebraska voted to apply for affiliation with the A. L. A. under the new ruling. It is also planned to carry on a campaign for A. L. A. membership among the librarians in the state.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Loretta Murphy, North Platte; first vice-president, Merlyn Anderson, Beatrice; second vice-president, Sara Gosselink, Fremont; secretary-treasurer, Czarina M. Hall, Omaha.

CZARINA M. HALL, *Secretary*.

UTAH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE Utah Library Association held its ninth annual meeting in the Governor's Board Room, State Capitol, October 22, President Mary E. Downey, presiding. Sixty-five librarians and trustees were in attendance, the largest number at any meeting yet held by the Association.

The first Handbook of the Association to be printed, containing dates of organization and annual meetings, names of Presidents, lists of officers for 1921, constitution and by-laws, and the list of active members, followed by a list of members by towns and libraries, was distributed.

Preliminary to the program the following pertinent matters were suggested for consideration thru the day intervening before the Business Meeting and to be discussed at that time: the new by-laws relating to State Association affiliation with the A. L. A.; importance of the Handbook as a means of increasing membership; appointment of a membership committee; larger state association membership the fore-

runner of increased A. L. A. membership; suggestions to executive and other committees to follow constitution and by-laws; alteration of section five of the constitution to include only last three ex-presidents, instead of all, on the Executive Board, as the increasing number is becoming impractical.

In her president's address, "An Eastern, a Middle-West and a Western Problem in State Library Extension," Mary Elizabeth Downey gave her twenty-year study of the subject, illustrated by the states of Massachusetts, Ohio and Utah, showing differences in developing State extension work in various parts of the country, due to population, classes of people, area, climate, topography, transportation, cost, effort, affiliating agencies, appropriations, and departments of state thru which the work is done. She said that no common pattern could be used from state to state but that there must be adaptation in every case to suit the particular conditions, and ended by telling the varying conditions in the State of North Dakota, to which she had recently gone.

Reports of progress by librarians followed from county, public, corporation, secondary and normal school, college, agricultural college, and university libraries. While time could be given for samples only of what might have been told by all present, this part of the program was one of the most welcome to all listeners. G. Y. Cannon, due to illness of W. E. Ware, to whom the topic was assigned, gave the "Essentials in a Small Library Building," illustrating his talk by points in Utah libraries designed by the firm of Ware, Treganza and Cannon. Esther Nelson then described the University Library loan work thruout the state, which for the most part is done with the university graduates teaching in high schools, and extension correspondence students. The University is willing to meet any request so far as limitations permit. Discussion showed that like service was being rendered by Brigham Young University Library, the county and public libraries, and the agricultural college libraries.

The afternoon session opened with a talk by Mrs. Robert Forrester on "Co-operation Between the Branch Library and a Near-by Public School" in which she told of the work of her library with an adjoining school thru its principal. Lessons on the use of the library are planned and given to the children by the librarian. Orpha Keyser spoke of the "Classroom Libraries in the Salt Lake Schools" showing the development of the School Department of the Public Library recently established. Prof. J. E. McKnight gave an able address on what the teacher should know about a library and what

the teacher has a right to expect from the librarian.

Joanna H. Sprague in telling "What the Salt Lake Library is Doing for the Business Man," said that the staff addressed letters to people in the classified part of the City Directory mentioning books in the Library on the respective subjects and asking for recommendations of others. The result was a greatly increased use of the books in these classes both in the circulation and reference departments. Julia T. Lynch followed with an account of "The Spencer Clawson Music Collection," the first memorial collection of music books in the State, giving its history, contents and use. Prof. M. W. Poulson, speaking on "The Trustee and the Library," said the library trustee should have vision to plan for the future, co-operate with the librarian, understand the value of books and libraries, realize that the communities are composed of people with varied interests, and to have a budget, using money for service, not extravagance, but seeing that the money be spent and not put by for savings.

Apropos of Children's Book Week, Mrs. A. C. Blanchard gave a reading from her book "Carita," and Hester Bonham read an excellent paper on "The Coming Children's Book Week."

The report of the Resolutions committee in reference to Miss Downey said: "We congratulate the State of Utah for having had the valuable and efficient services of Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey who has acted as State Library Organizer and Secretary for the past eight years. Under her supervision our libraries have developed from a few unorganized book collections to more than fifty libraries with tax support. The movement for a book to every child, suited to his grade, in every school room, has swept the state. Due to her efforts we have made an enviable record in County Library organization, thirteen county libraries already being established. The service of many of our school libraries has been greatly increased. Because of her stimulus the secondary schools are in the midst of promising library development. We take this occasion to express our deep regret at her leaving our state and congratulate the State of North Dakota in securing her efficient services. We trust that the splendid foundation so well laid in Utah, will be continued with no less efficiency."

Other resolutions passed included expressions of appreciation to all who had contributed to the success of the meeting, and to the compilers of the Handbook. There was also one recording that the Association "favors the making of more adequate provision for our public schools for

the systematic teaching of the use of books and literature," and one deploring "the publication of juvenile books, the physical make up of which tends to endanger the eyesight of children," and recording the Association's pledge "to purchase and give shelf room to as little of such reading material as possible."

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Prof. M. W. Poulson, Provo; first vice-president, Julia T. Lynch, Salt Lake; second vice-president, Cora Clark Stevens, Ogden; secretary-treasurer, Ireta Peters, Brigham; executive board, Ruth Kingsbury, Salt Lake; Amy Pratt, Kaysville.

IRETA PETERS, *Secretary*.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twelfth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in the Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash., September 1st to 3rd, and can be regarded as a success in every essential respect.

The P. N. L. A's territory embraces the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah, the Canadian province of British Columbia and the territory of Alaska. The majority of the librarians enrolled in its membership, however, are located on the Pacific slope, and the decision to hold the Conference at the eastern side of Washington naturally precluded as large an attendance as in the three past years, when the Association met at Seattle, Vancouver and Portland. Nevertheless, more than a hundred librarians were in attendance.

The program, principally built around the needs and aims of the smaller libraries, was interesting in the subjects chosen, and these were placed in competent hands; the discussions were vigorous, and often entertaining. The Association was fortunate in having in President Stewart a stimulating and tactful personality, while Librarian Fuller, and the Spokane Library Board, planned such arrangements for the social entertainment of visitors as made the Conference memorable.

The address of the President, Helen G. Stewart, dealt principally with library budgets, their necessity, and their proportionate relations to other municipal expenditures. If libraries are to be centres of stimulation, of leadership, they must ignore the snare of the merely obvious; both the books added and the policies pursued must reflect, not merely the "safe and sane"—and commonplace—but something of the spirit of adventure that refuses to reject the new because of its novelty. Librarians should gauge

their profession in terms of its community responsibilities. They should adjust themselves to the needs of the mental, social, political and spiritual unrest of the present day, and work for, the day when people will make adequate appropriations for libraries with the same cheerfulness, the same sense of necessity and value, as they today do for utilities not any more requisite for the good of the community.

C. W. Smith presented the report of the Committee on Pacific Northwest Bibliography (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 1921, p. 722), and a cordial vote of thanks was extended him for his labors.

Lucile Fargo, of Spokane, in the absence of Mildred Pope, reported for the School Library Committee. The work of the Committee, the report showed, had taken two directions during the year, (1) the carrying out of the program of the A. L. A. Committee on Education, (2) regional follow-up work of the P. N. L. A. Committee of the preceding year. In prosecuting the former, questionnaires had been sent to all colleges, normal schools, public and state libraries, and state departments of education throughout P. N. L. A. territory, and the results forwarded to Harriet A. Wood, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Co-operation between the Library and the School. The Committee's report has been published in that of the Puget Sound English Teachers' Association, and its recommendations made a part of the new English course for high schools in the State of Washington.

One of the most valuable Committees of the P. N. L. A. is the Subscription Book Committee, of which Ruth Rockwood has for several years been chairman. The Committee recommended the quarterly publication of its findings, and suggested an effective and economical plan for doing this, which the Conference unanimously adopted. The report on War Records, by Miss Marvin, Oregon state librarian, recommended the continuation of the work, and the compilation of a check list of diaries and other war material for each of the states included in P. N. L. A. territory. Mr. Fuller reported that Spokane County had voted \$1,000 to the local Historical Society for this work. Miss Marvin also reported on the proposed joint conference of the P. N. L. A. and California Association. This has been a topic of common interest for three years, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for Ashland, Medford or Crater Lake in 1923.

Mrs. H. E. Garber, Jr., of the Parmly Billings Library, Montana, brought to the Association the greetings of that State, explained the physi-

cal conditions that made speedy library progress difficult, and gave as the present outstanding needs an effective state organizer, and the development of the county libraries. Greetings from Idaho were presented by Jessie Fraser, of Twin Falls library, who stated that the library association of that state was six years old, and had drafted and promoted a state library law, defeated, however, last January.

At the Monday afternoon session, the President brought forward for discussion the suggestion that trustees of libraries that are institutional members of the Association automatically become members, qualifying on the institutional dues paid. The suggestion was adopted.

The topic for the afternoon was "Budgets," led by John Boynton Kaiser, Tacoma, with a paper on "New Financial Boundary Lines." Mr. Kaiser's conclusions were, that if librarians could justify their claims for increased financial support in terms of service—quantitative, qualitative and potential—they could retain their faith in the judgment of the people, who, after the submission of proper proof, would give libraries the necessary funds for enlarged and improved service.

Elizabeth B. Powell, Missoula Public Library, attempted an answer to the question "What Should we Do if our Appropriations were Trebled?" She believed the staff should be the first consideration. Salaries should be graded upward. Then she would advertise much more widely and systematically than is now possible. A mail order department should be inaugurated, the telephone service of the reference room be made better known. Enlarged work could be done with schools. No limit should be set on loans to adults. Hundreds of good, tho not new, books are in every library; these should be put in circulation—empty the shelves, rather than build more stacks! The items of upkeep being fixed, a great proportion of the increased revenue would naturally go to book purchases.

W. V. Vincent, of the Spokane Library Board, discussed library revenues and expenditures, using the Spokane library system as the basis and material for his presentation of underlying principles, and devoting his address largely to the bearings that income has on investment, expenditures and circulation. These points were clearly visualized in three large charts, in each of which circles were divided into segments, showing the proportions of total revenue each cost the citizens. Thus, the Spokane library investment is roughly, \$356,000, and of this the main library represents \$233,000, or 65.3 per cent, the three branches \$105,600, or 29.6 per cent, the five stores \$11,000—3.2%—and the

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schools \$7,000, or a little less than 2 per cent. The 1921 budget called for an income of \$75,847, of which the main library would absorb about \$52,000, the three branches \$17,748, and the five branch stores \$5,385. The percentages of cost in the main library were: office and order department 9.7; cataloging 5.4; reference 18.6; circulation (adult) 16.3; (juvenile) 9; janitors and upkeep 10.5. The total circulation of the system was 512,646, and it was notable that some of the sections that cost the citizens least in investment and upkeep were doing a proportionately large share of the circulation. Thus the five stores, with only 3.2 of municipal investment, and 7.1 of this year's expenditure, were doing 24 per cent of the system's circulation.

President Stewart read a paper by W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, "Where Shall the Burden Rest?" printed in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of October 15.

In the discussion that followed these addresses Mr. Munn, of Seattle, pointed out the wisdom of securing, by special service, the co-operation of business men and city officials. There was general agreement that a per capita revenue of 50 cents was inadequate. President Stewart suggested that libraries might legitimately develop forms of specialized service, charging for them in the same way as duplicate book collections are loaned on a special fee, and that thus libraries need not be wholly dependent on taxation. Mrs. Garber pointed out that tho many library users were not tax payers, there was objection to library service being other than "free to all." Mr. Ridington stated that widely varying systems of assessment made a millage tax give widely varying library revenues in cities of similar population in the Canadian province of Ontario, and this fact led last year to the introduction of a per capita system of library tax.

The principal feature of the next day was an address by the Hon. Chas. M. Fassett, recently appointed Professor of Government in the University of Kansas, and for several terms Mayor of Spokane. He maintained that the facts of social, educational, economic, industrial and national history were all in support of his contention that the world is growing better, not worse, and he believed that the optimists should, as a matter of duty, challenge the assertions of the pessimists, and compel them to abandon their position.

"Country Libraries" was the general topic of the fourth session. The report of Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Oregon, was in her absence read by Miss Blair, and was, on the whole, a record of substantial achievement and progress.

"Three Unsolved Problems" were next dealt with—Montana, by Lucia Haley, University of Montana; Idaho, by Marian Orr, Idaho Falls; and British Columbia, by Herbert Killam, secretary of the British Columbia Library Commission. All had features in common—public indifference due to imperfect information, inability to carry on progressive library work because of lack of money, temporary and partial cessation of effort because of local conditions, and the difficulties imposed by vast geographical extent and costly and inadequate transportation facilities. In spite of these, reports of progress along certain and different lines came from each. Miss Orr reported forty-nine libraries in Idaho, and that the chief lack was of central state organization, while in British Columbia the lack of a taxable unit, and the absence of social cohesion due to so many small and separated communities living in remote valleys, had of necessity imposed a library policy which concentrated on the more thickly populated lower mainland.

Judson T. Jennings' report for the State of Washington, read by Ralph Munn, told of the activities during the year of the committee appointed by the Washington section of the P. N. L. A. at the last Conference for the enactment of a county library law for Washington. Two laws had been submitted, one by the Committee, another by Mr. Elliott of Walla Walla, but died in the Committee of the Senate, so that the library law of Washington to-day remains as it was in 1915. Mr. Jennings suggested that future work be undertaken from a different starting point. Instead of a county library law being advocated by librarians, the requests for enactment ought to come from such organizations as the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Grange, farmers and country residents who desire and need library service.

Anne M. Mulheron, Library Association of Portland, then spoke on "Specialization, its Fitness and its Future in Relation to Public Libraries." There is to-day, perhaps a tendency to over-specialization, over-balancing normal library work by trying to give special service to too small groups. In the larger cities, where special libraries exist there should be cordial co-operation with the public library. In planning specialties in a public library, the size and arrangement of the building are important factors, some library systems, such as Cleveland, being in a large measure the outgrowth of the limitations and opportunities imposed or afforded by the physical plant.

Fanny E. Reynolds, Seattle Public Library, next discussed "Books for the Blind," and strongly advocated centralization of the books for

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the blind in one or two libraries for each state in the whole P. N. L. A. territory, as individual libraries have inadequate collections. She suggested that a union catalog be prepared, in both printed and embossed type, and that every blind reader be provided with a copy in the embossed, and every library one in the ink, print. Miss Reynolds suggested the appointment of a committee to select titles of new purchases, and thus prevent duplication, and she was appointed by the President to act as head of a committee, to report before the close of the Conference. This committee endorsed her suggestions, and recommended the Washington State Library as a clearing house.

Ralph Munn, reference librarian, Seattle, discussing "Business Libraries," gave as the reason that smaller libraries hesitate to inaugurate a special service for business men the general belief that such a service would be too expensive. But there is no need, in a small library, to undertake the work on the large and costly scale of Newark and Indianapolis, because a large part of the enquiries of the business men of smaller cities can be answered from the ordinary reference tools. He emphasized the importance of government documents, which, tho "about as popular as influenza in a small library," cost almost nothing, and contain information not to be found in the most expensive books. He strongly urged that, to offset the disadvantage under which the small library labors in having no way in which it can learn of the publication of this valuable free material, the *A. L. A. Booklist* should publish selected lists of free publications.

Miss Fossler's paper on technical libraries was read by Mrs. Segrist. It was a carefully compiled compendium covering the scope and opportunities of such libraries, with explanatory illustrations from the Portland Library system.

M. H. Douglass, librarian of the University of Oregon, surveyed "The Extension Activities of State University Libraries." It costs the various states, on an average, something over \$600 per head for each student within the state universities. Consequently, Mr. Douglass asserted, it is good ethics, good politics and good economics for these institutions to be of the greatest possible value. Hence all of them are emphasizing and developing extension work. In this the university libraries are doing their share. The University of Oregon library, in the first half of 1921, sent thru the mail 562 packages, containing 1875 books. Either directly, or thru the State library, the municipal or county libraries draw on the University library to meet exceptional demands, such as foreign language

books, and special book material on exceptional subjects. Twice a month the University of Oregon Library mails to all libraries in the state a list of its new accessions, and from time to time issues complete or selected lists of books it has on certain subjects.

A committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Hitt, Miss Mulheron and C. W. Smith, to consider the affiliation of the P. N. L. A. as a regional section of the A. L. A.

Group sections, each dealing with some phase of library organization, administration or technique held meetings. The Small Libraries section was in charge of Mrs. Garber, that on Branch Library Problems of Edith Vermeule, Seattle, of Circulation, Ora Maxwell, Spokane, and Reference Work, Marie Hardy, Spokane.

Pauline Madden, Chouteau County Free Library, Fort Benton, discussed "The Trained Assistant" on Friday afternoon. She dealt with the personal as well as the professional qualifications, and emphasized the necessity of careful choice, because in many cases finances would prevent the appointment of more than one trained assistant. She recommended that library schools should recognize in the county library a field requiring special consideration in their curricula, and that lecturers with practical knowledge of all phases of county work, and real understanding of local conditions in the various states, should prepare students to meet the new conditions imposed by, and inherent in, all county library work.

Next followed one of the principal addresses of the Conference, given by Rt. Rev. F. W. Keator, Bishop of Olympia. Modestly disclaiming any intention or right to "hold the mirror up to nature," and speaking simply as a lifelong advocate and friend of the library movement, Bishop Keator discussed libraries and librarians with knowledge, sympathy, and genial humor. He said that, on the social side, the library is one of democracy's surest safeguards. The world is not suffering, as some assert, from too much education, but from forms of education that emphasize the selfish and the partial rather than the true and the universal. The librarian thru whose spirit flow the wide currents of humanity, whose sympathies are in contact with all points of view, can accomplish much in these days of difficulty, and thru professional service can render a notable contribution to human progress.

George W. Fuller, librarian of Spokane, followed with "Some Reflections on the Library Profession," a paper that ably discussed some fundamental aspects of present day librarianship, sketched the development of the profession in recent years, and set forth his own attitude

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to the problems of the present and the near future.

A book review symposium was conducted by Rebecca Wright, of the Seattle Public library in the evening. Two minute annotations of "Books That Have Given Me a Jolt" were given by a score of librarians, and eight or ten citizens of Spokane.

At the final session, on Saturday morning, affiliation with the A. L. A. was authorized, and the incoming president instructed to appoint a delegate. Trustees of libraries that are "institutional members" of the Association are henceforth, and automatically, members of the P. N. L. A. The suggested appointment of a County Library Committee was held over for further consideration. Olympia, Wash., was decided on as the meeting place of the next Conference. Miss Nason presented the report of the Committee on Membership, which recommended the compilation of a membership list by states, to be included in the next Proceedings. This was adopted.

John Ridington, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented its report, which consisted largely of appreciation and thanks to all the Spokane institutions and citizens whose kindness and hospitality had done much to make the Conference successful and enjoyable, and to the invited speakers, Hon. C. H. Fassett and Rt. Rev. Frederick W. Keator, Bishop of Olympia, for their addresses.

Officers for the coming year are: President: Judson T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library; first vice-president, Anne M. Mulheron, librarian, Library Association of Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Pauline Madden, librarian, Chouteau County Library, Fort Benton, Mont.; secretary, M. H. Douglas, librarian, University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.; treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Order Department, Tacoma Public Library.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

THE first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, for the year 1921-1922 was held Monday evening, November 14, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of The Free Library of Philadelphia, Asa Don Dickinson, the president, in the chair.

Mr. Dickinson spoke of the great loss to the library world of Philadelphia, and to the scholarship world in general in the death of Dr. Morris Jastrow, and suggested that all the members of the Pennsylvania Library Club who could do so, attend the Jastrow Memorial Meeting, the object of which is to make plans to raise funds that the portrait of Dr. Jastrow, now on

exhibition in the University Library, might be purchased for the University of Pennsylvania.*

Mr. Dickinson then introduced George H. Rigby, who related some of his experiences as a dealer in old books, from his early days as a bookseller's assistant, up to his final setting up in business for himself. Mr. Rigby said that Edward Newton had in the *Atlantic Monthly* referred to him as "The eccentric bookseller of Philadelphia." Mr. Rigby said he was glad that Mr. Newton had added "in Philadelphia," as it made him feel less lonesome, and if, by "eccentric" was meant "personality," then he had no objection to the term.

In these days of contracted living quarters and vest pocket editions, folios and large books generally have had a hard blow, Mr. Rigby said, and yet during the last six months he has sold two sets of Napoleon's "Egypt," in twenty-one gigantic volumes, "Versailles Gallery" in nineteen imperial folio volumes, and Roberts' "Holy Land," in six folio volumes.

Mr. Rigby's inclination towards illustrated books was given a great impetus by the advent of the Clarke sale in 1910, one of the most interesting collections of books ever amassed by citizens of Pennsylvania. In this collection was to be found all the grand old folios, the great monumental works of the past, such as Napoleon's "Egypt," Kingsborough's "Mexico," "Boydell Gallery," Owen Jones' "Alhambra," a complete set of Piranesi, Du Sommerard's "Middle Ages," Taylor's "Picturesque Voyages in France," which Mr. Rigby purchased for The Free Library of Philadelphia. In this Clarke collection was also a set of Motley's "Dutch Republic," upon which Mr. Clarke had expended some \$35,000, no doubt the most costly extra-illustrated work ever attempted. Mr. Rigby bought this last named set for Mr. Clarke's son, at a cost of \$1,000 a volume, a total cost of \$28,000 for the set.

Many factors, Mr. Rigby said, enter into the matter of the price of a book, such as auction records and dealers' prices. These again are affected by the number of copies issued, the frequency with which they come into the market, again by the briskness or dullness of trade and by weather or other conditions removing competition.

The president warmly thanked the speaker and a reception followed.

MARTHA LEE COPLIN, *Secretary.*

*Dr. Jastrow died suddenly on June 23rd. At the memorial meeting on November 22nd the portrait referred to above, which was painted by Wayman Adams was presented to the University by friends of Dr. Jastrow. John Ashurst and Asa Don Dickinson represented the Pennsylvania Library Club.—Ed. L. J.

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To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I wish to endorse most heartily the words of Mr. Dana in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November first on the subject of the certification of librarians.

It used to be the pride of modern libraries that the chains were removed from books and no longer would we see in the present day fetters attached to folios as were pictured in the mediaeval libraries, but unfortunately the tendency has lately increased to put the fetters on the librarians that were removed from the books. More and more governmental supervision and a Procrustean bed is being used as a standard of measurement for those who work in public libraries. It was a shock to my conception of free democratic American institutions when at the Mount Washington library conference in 1909, when the subject of revising the constitution was considered I found that the rank and file of the members of the A. L. A. were prohibited from making any motions in meetings of the Association except a motion to adjourn, or a vote of thanks to the speaker. It seemed to me at the time, and still seems, a most undemocratic and unnecessary regulation. I protested at the time, but it was a *vox clamantis in deserto*. It made no impression on the audience who were more deeply impressed with the *ipse dixit* of certain leaders in the library world who showed the way—it was for others to follow. Any matter of importance was first to be presented to the Council, and if the superior wisdom of this body deemed it wise, it could be brought to the attention of the meetings for discussion. I appreciate the reasons that dictated this rule; to avoid long-drawn discussion on the introduction of matters more or less trivial, or revolutionary material which might be carried with a rush against the sober better sense of the Association, but in spite of these more or less cogent reasons, I strongly feel that the great body of the librarians in convention assembled are not given free enough rein, and it certainly is an ostensible badge of inferiority when they are practically told they must not speak until spoken to. Since then the bands have been tighter drawn, and we now find that in some parts of our land of the free no books are to be bought for the libraries unless they receive the sanction and the distinction of being listed in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and now

later comes the proposition, swallowed "hook, bait, and sinker" by the association that every worker in the library shall perforce spend at least one year in a library school. I have no disposition to criticize the training as given in the library schools. They are useful institutions and are doing good work. I have had occasion to use to advantage assistants who have had the benefit of library school training, and with satisfactory results. I have also had in certain positions in the library those who have not had the advantage of special library school training, and they in their places have held their own to the satisfaction of the library and the public; but, to make a hard and fast rule that no one shall be eligible for library work without the training as given in library schools and being certificated by a State board is to my mind obnoxious in the highest degree, and I cannot believe that the sober second sense of the people in the Association, and out of it, is going to stand for it. Governmental machinery has invaded our methods of living, and even the constitution of the United States has been burdened with one or more amendments restricting our liberties. I thoroly believe that the libraries should set an example of domestic self-government not interfered with in its administration by force from above. We do not care to have meddling, even with best intentions, carried to the degree that will rob a community of its liberty of action.

GEORGE H. TRIPP, *Librarian*.
New Bedford, Mass.

From a friendly letter to the Editor we quote the following:

"I do not expect to return to St. Paul, but I do expect to find enough to keep me busy for several years in Paris. . . .

"Each bit of experience seems more interesting than the last—my Washington novitiate more interesting than my work as a university instructor; my university librarianship more interesting than my federal service, and my work as city librarian more interesting still.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BARNES, 1907 S., Librarian of the Auburn (Ind.) Public Library has resigned, and is succeeded by Mrs. Charles Manuel, 1911 S.

BARNETT, Claribel R., vice-president of the American Library Association, represented the A. L. A. at a conference of organizations supporting the Towner-Sterling Educational Bill on October 1st and 2nd in Washington.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., has been appointed trustee to represent workers in the library field for the Foundation for the Blind which will hold its first meeting in New York City on November 28th.

CLARK, Gertrude, 1921 S., is working on the organization of the library school collection of the New York Public Library Library School.

CRAIGIE, Annie, 1916 S., has been made librarian of the Fredonia (N. Y.) Public Library.

ENDICOTT, Edith, 1913 C. P., appointed instructor in the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, with charge also of the apprentice class conducted by the Library.

FORBES, Leila G., 1911 P., librarian of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Montclair, N. J.

GIBLIN, Esther, 1916 P., appointed librarian of St. Francis College, Brooklyn.

GLASGOW, Stella R., 1915 W. R., appointed librarian at Fort Sheridan (Ill.).

GRAVEZ, Clara, 1916 P., of the Cleveland Public Library staff, appointed assistant libra-

rian of the Technical Library of the New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, Pa.

HEILMAN, Lura F., 1912 C. P., has gone to Portland, Oregon, as librarian of District 6 of the United States Forest Service.

LEAVITT, Luella Katharine, has resigned her position as librarian of the People's Library, Newport, R. I.

MCBAIN, Margaret, for fifty years librarian of the Owosso (Mich.) Public Library, resigned at the end of October. The Library organized shortly after the Civil War, by the Ladies' Library Association, was taken over by the City in 1912, and in 1913 a \$20,000 Carnegie Building was erected. Frances Jones succeeds Mrs. McBain.

MCDOWELL, Ella, 1914 S., appointed municipal reference librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

McKINSTRY, Ruth E., 1917 P., librarian of the World's Student Christian Federation, becomes assistant librarian of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, on January 1.

MARSHALL, Mary K., 1914 W. R., appointed classifier in the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

MOON, Edith C., 1913 C. P., appointed head of the school libraries of Evanston (Ill.)

OBERLY, Eunice Rockwood, librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died from diphtheria on November 5. Born in 1878, she graduated from Vassar in 1900, immediately after which she entered library work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. Her charge of the Bureau of Plant Industry Library, which she developed into one of the largest and most important of the department's libraries, dates from 1908. Her bibliographical work on plant pathology was published currently in *Phytopathology*, her list of plant pathology references in the publications of the Department of Agriculture appeared as a publication of the Department library, and she was working on a list on the same subject covering the State Experiment Stations' publications at the time of her death. Her readiness to give her energy and enthusiasm for the public service was known to her many associates outside the profession, as it was to librarians, who will remember her contributions to the professional journals and to the discussions of the national and local library organizations of which she was a valued member.

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PATTERSON, Lillian N., 1910 W. R., appointed reference librarian Mt. Union College library, Alliance, Ohio.

PETTY, Annie F., has resigned the Chairmanship of the North Carolina Library Commission, and the Librarianship of the State Normal College for Women, and has been unanimously chosen Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

SAXE, Mary E., librarian, Westmont (P. Q.) Public Library spoke before the Woman's Council and before the Daughters of the Empire on "The Librarian's Opportunity to Promote the Reading of Canadian Literature" in connection with Canadian Authors' Week, celebrated all over the Dominion during the week of November 21st.

SEARS, Minnie Earl, has recently returned to New York City after a five months' trip in Europe. Part of her time abroad was spent in visiting foreign libraries.

TOWSLEY, Lena G., 1913 P., recently librarian of the New York Bar Association Library, has become children's librarian at the public library of Everett, Wash.

VENN, Mary, 1921 N. Y. P. L., has been appointed Librarian of the Manual Training High School Library of Indianapolis.

WHEELER, Joseph L., librarian Public Library

of Youngstown, Ohio, who is on leave of absence and living in Fair Haven, Vt., has been appointed by Gov. Hartness a member of the Vermont Free Library Commission to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Walter P. Smith, until next spring.

WHITTEMORE, Mildred, 1915 S., appointed reference librarian at the Radcliffe College Library.

Further appointments of members of the class of 1921 of the Carnegie (Pittsburgh) Library School are: Rose M. Barber and E. Irene Franklin, assistants in the catalog department of the Indianapolis Public Library; Myrtle Crockett, assistant, catalog department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Mary J. Crowther, branch librarian Gardner (Mass.) Public Library; Ruth B. Miller, children's librarian, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mary C. Oliphant, assistant in the Lincoln School Library, New York City; Catherine L. Van Horn, children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Claire U. Cable, Dorothy C. Cady and Elizabeth Whitaker, assistants, children's department Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Dilla L. Whittemore, assistant librarian Allegheny High School Library, Pittsburgh; Grace D. Latta, cataloger University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.

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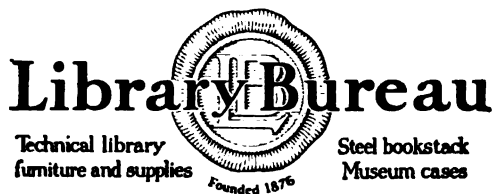
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1921



A Co-operative Index of Coats-of-Arms*

By AGNES C. DOYLE

Reference Department of the Boston Public Library.

THE Tercentenary Celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, undoubtedly has caused the genealogical wave to rise all over the country, especially from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast. To "get into" "The Mayflower Descendants," "Colonial Dames," and "Sons" and "Daughters of the Revolution" before the end of the Summer was the objective.

Connecting links having been found, dates ascertained, papers accepted, applicants admitted, the next step is to find out where the original ancestor came from, and to display his coat-of-arms.

Of course, in a republic, such symbols of a dead and gone political system, should not be considered of any value, but the fact remains that the American people have an insatiable desire to hang up somewhere, in some part of their houses, a representation of such an hereditary device, whether it really belongs to them or not.

In England and other European countries, a coat-of-arms is as much a piece of property as land or a house, and subject to well-regulated laws.

Not so in America.

The American Smith, Jones, Brown or Robinson has a copy made from some book, framed, and hung up in the same manner as a diploma from a school, college or fraternal society, in the "living room" or "parlor" and proudly points to it as "our shield."

In former days I was frequently consulted as to "which I thought the prettier colors, red and gold, or blue and silver?"; blue and silver would "go" so much better with the furniture of the parlor, altho red and black would be so nice for the den.

It was a little bit difficult to point out tactfully to the inquirer that much correct genea-

logical investigation was necessary to connect up his or her family to the brilliantly colored arms chosen haphazard from some book, and labelled with the family name.

Not long ago a man asked me: "Say, where can I get a monogram of the _____ and _____ families?" "A coat-of-arms?" "Yes, that's it," he replied. I hunted up the genealogies of the families, found a color plate in one and gave it to him. This was unsatisfactory, however, as the name was "not spelled his way." I suggested other works, but to no avail, then, after a little search, pointed out to him that the same arms covered both spellings.

This desire of displaying hereditary devices in the United States has been very much discussed.

Many gentlemen of a past generation toiled severely over the subject and wrote many articles published in the Massachusetts Historical Society's *Proceedings* and in the New England Historic Genealogical Register. I am afraid they took the subject too seriously. One of these gentlemen, Mr. William S. Appleton, printed a pamphlet entitled "Positive Pedigrees and Authorized Arms of New England" containing the names of the only families in New England (thirty-two in number) authorized to own arms.

This caused much wrangling among these learned gentlemen, which today is occasionally quoted. To be sure, some of the first settlers were people of quality, and as such were authorized to use their family arms. Others in New England, not so well-born but with a desire not to be outshone by their neighbors, hired a man named John Coles, who had a copy of "Guillim's Heraldry," a book published in London in 1660. For a guinea he would take any coat from "Guillim" that bore a name having some resemblance to the applicant's, and copy it on a piece of paper about fourteen inches by ten. If no crest was found in "Guillim" he usually raised on the torse, the American flag. He put the name beneath, and it became the "arms" of

*Paper read before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A. at Swampscott, June 24, 1921.

the family. Unnecessary to register it in any Herald's College. Many of these old drawings were proudly handed down from one generation to another, and probably some of them were carved on tombstones.

If our American people must have coats-of-arms, and ask librarians all over the country to supply them, it behooves us, as honest toilers, to give them as nearly correct ones as possible. Our mission is to be educators and we have to begin at the beginning and tell them that the use of coat-armour, especially in England, (I am now referring to New England families, the subject with which I am most familiar), dates back to a very early period. The right to use heraldic insignia was a privilege granted by the sovereign, in the exercise of his princely prerogative and was a royal recognition for the achievement of some important and distinguished public service. The ulterior design was to attach to the sovereign and his government, his most prominent and influential subjects among the yeomanry. In the early centuries the granting of coat-armour was apparently subject to few conditions and controlled by no fixed rules. When the population expanded chartered rights became necessary, and a corporation known as the Herald's College was organized and chartered. This took place in the reign of Richard III—about 1483 or 1484. Similar institutions were established in Scotland and Ireland. To these organizations, as representatives of the sovereign, are committed the grant, the design, the blazon, and the registration of coat-armour.

Since the incorporation of the Herald's College, all arms legitimately granted are recorded in the Herald's Office.

In 1867 an attempt was made to establish in the United States an equivalent to the Herald's College in England. John W. Chanler, of New York, offered in the House of Representatives a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to levy a tax on family crests and coats-of-arms actually in use as ornaments or on vehicles or household furniture. Fifty dollars was to be paid as a preliminary step, into the Treasury of the United States, then a yearly tax was to be paid, for the privilege of bearing arms, also, an annual license, for the engraved plate, or seals, or paintings of the arms which he was entitled to use.

This scheme, however, died an early death. Some of our legislators may resurrect it as another form of additional taxation.

Wars have been the producers and preservers of these hereditary emblems, as in the war thru which we have just passed, the various divisions of our own army adopted devices to differentiate their bodies of men. Says Charles

Boutell, an authority on the subject, in his "Heraldry Historical and Popular," "the idea of symbolical expression coupled with a love of symbolizing appear, indeed, to constitute one of the component elements of the human mind, as well in the rude condition of savage life as in every progressive advance of civilization and refinement. Thru the agency of such figurative imagery the mind is able both to concentrate a wide range of thought within a very narrow compass, and to give to the whole a visible form under a simple image."

Devices of all kinds have been used, singly and in combination, objects animate and inanimate, beasts, birds, fishes, flowers, trees, stars, moon, sun, the human body as a whole and in parts, agricultural implements, wells, fountains, geometrical devices, household utensils, bridles, spurs, saddles, water bags, guns, cannon and implements of trades.

Unlike the soldiers of our recent war, who were clothed to be as inconspicuous as possible, so as to fade into the landscape during battle, the knights of old and their retainers wore over their armour, rich surcoats glowing with color, on which were displayed their personal emblems. Their shields were painted in the same gorgeous hues and pennants waved in the wind above tossing crests which crowned helmets whose vizors were down to conceal the features. Only by such signs could bodies be distinguished during a battle and mobilized after an onslaught. Truly a splendid sight to our modern eyes to see one of these glorious figures, horse and rider gaily caparisoned, charge into the fight and rally with a wave of his sword his weakening retainers! Sun flashing on glittering metal and glorious color, as the wind tossed feathers like so many birds of gay plumage in flight! When the war was over and the knight returned to his castle, his mantle was hung on the wall of the great hall, against it his shield, and above that his helmet, surmounted by its crest. In time, as the real articles wore out they were replaced by sculptured or painted representations, used architecturally, in walls, above the great doorways and iron gates, and as the finishing touch to the immense mantels in the various rooms of baronial halls. From very simple devices, thru intermarriage with families privileged to bear coat-armor, very elaborate quarterings were evolved. The crest was used on seals, rings, silver, note-paper, carriages, harnesses and other personal equipment and as time went on this luxury was taxed, and became a source of revenue to the government.

As wealth and leisure have come to our own people in America, the desire for such devices, especially in architecture, or as decorative de-

sign, grows, and the correct sources must be placed at the disposal of those who seek and desire to obtain accurate information. The earlier days of ignorance are passing away, and we receive fewer of the ridiculous requests above quoted.

A number of years ago, I conceived the ambitious plan of examining in my own library, the Boston Public Library, the general works relating to the heraldry of all countries—English county, town and parish histories and visitations; as well as separate family genealogies—for plates, in color, if possible, of coats-of-arms. I intended to index them, by family name, to be readily accessible, at my desk or in a small card catalog. I devoted a summer to the project, and assembled about six hundred titles. This special work, as is usual in a busy reference department, had to be laid aside for the more pressing demands of every day, and as my index was as yet not made, I had to depend on my general knowledge of sources. Memory, however, is a treacherous thing, and a card or printed list is better.

I had in my mind's eye, a glorified "Burke's Armoury," plus a Rietstap's "Armorial Général" alphabetically arranged, with colored illustrations of every name contained therein, to be placed on the reference shelves for easy access, and to be handed out to the most exacting inquirer. Of course, this was an absurdity, a mere dream of short-cuts after a hard battle hunting thru dozens of books for a "picture of my arms," failing to find one, and in desperation taking a piece of paper and from the description in "Burke" or "Rietstap" drawing a sketch, giving a lesson in heraldic terms, "gules means red, sable means black, azure means blue, proper means just as it really looks, etc., etc.," and sending off a satisfied inquirer.

But dreams sometimes come true and perhaps this one may, tho not on such a large scale as the combination of Burke and Rietstap, if the library forces of the country co-operate.

My suggestion is that a co-operative index of coats-of-arms found in authentic works, arranged on an easy plan, similar to the great works already so helpful to libraries, be compiled under the direction of the American Library Association.

It may be that various libraries unknown to each other have already for their own convenience made such individual lists, either on cards, typewritten or printed. To help bring these together under one headship for redistribution so as to avoid unnecessary duplication is my object in appearing to-day before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A.

Various methods might be used to achieve

such results. A paid commission, volunteer aid from library schools and colleges, the indexing counting as work toward a degree, and a system of loaning by the larger and richer libraries, the books to be analyzed by libraries which have the time but not the books. I am aware that this work appeals to a limited class, but it is surprising to see how history is clarified by a knowledge of genealogy which includes heraldry. In England especially, the rise of great governing families and their political powers, depended almost wholly on carefully arranged marriages.

I would suggest as a library school thesis an index to the great set of Johann Siebmacher's "Grosses und Allgemeines Wappenbuch" in fifty volumes. This contains most valuable information, but is, as librarians know, almost worthless, for want of an index. It would give the students exercise in German as well, and count towards two courses, language and indexing.

The Library of Congress might be induced to look after the plates in separate family genealogies, since it has recently compiled and published an excellent work on the subject and likewise has facilities for printing on a large scale.

Above all, I would suggest using first sources, when possible, books without a shadow of doubt as to the authenticity of the illustrations.

So many ridiculous mistakes are perpetrated and put upon an ignorant American public, that they should be reduced to a minimum.

I was quite surprised in looking over a very expensive work in three volumes, "Historical Families in America," edited by Walter Spooner (New York, The Historic Families Publishing Co. Association, 191—, \$300) to find "fool" illustrations. Opening the first volume by chance at page 147 under "Ronse," I found a black and white drawing of the arms of the "Wright" family. The description given was "Arms or, on a chevron azure, between three grey hounds sable, as many trefoils argent." The illustrator evidently got mixed in his symbols for he had lined the ordinary (representing gules) instead of dotted, for or, the three black greyhounds were right, but stuck all around them were what were supposed to be trefoils, five above the chevron, and four below, nine in all, instead of placing merely three on the chevron, as the description called for. On the following page "Mott" was the name and the description, "Sable, a crescent argent." The shield was divided horizontally, with black above and red beneath (instead of all black), the only correct thing being the crescent.

"America Heraldica" is another work of the same type. The late William H. Whitmore, an authority on genealogy and heraldry, whose own work the "Heraldic Journal" is absolutely accurate and dependable, called it "crazy heraldry" in *The Nation* for May 5, 1887. He says "E. de V. Vermont . . . simply chopped up various books, picked up facts and errors, and placed the result before the public in a manner provocative of examination and censure. . . . a book like this is an unmitigated nuisance."

"Ancestral Records and Portraits," a compilation from the archives of Chapter 1, *The Colonial Dames of America* (Grafton Press, New York, 1910), has on p. 603-604 a bad drawing—the "Ridgley" arms. The description reads "Argent, on a chevron sable, three mullets pierced, of the field." The illustrator has put on the chevron, the symbol for purple, not black. Other mistakes might be quoted if time permitted.

In direct contrast, however, to these are the splendid plates to be found in the "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," edited by Joseph Jackson Howard. This has no collected index, but it contains many fine full page color illustrations and color fac-similes of grants of arms with decorative borders. Pedigrees done in family-tree style are also included.

This would be an excellent work to index for a beginning of the co-operative index.

The great general works, such as the "Fox-Davies" and the "Peerages and Baronetages" should be left to the last, as these are well-indexed and easily accessible.

I suggest also many splendid English county histories, of which I have a list, also works on monumental brasses. Of the latter, "John Sell Cotman's Engravings of Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk and Suffolk, London, 1839," has two fine color illustrations, one of Sir John Blennerhasset, and the other of Lady Katharine Howard. This method of color enamelling was in use at Limoges, France, and reproductions of examples are difficult to find, most brasses being in yellow and black.

"A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek, in Staffordshire; including Horton, Cheddleton, and Ipstones, by John Sleigh, London, 1883" has many fine color plates, twenty to a sheet. It is a work not very well-known, and contains accurate illustrations, as well as pedigrees.

W. H. St. John Hope's "Stall Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, 1348-1485" (Westminster, 1901) is another example of fine workmanship in its beautifully colored plates.

Of the foreign works, I would draw attention to the work in eight volumes of "Amato Amati,"

entitled "Dizionario Corografico dell' Italia." This is really a gazetteer, but has in the text hand colored coats-of-arms of every city and town in Italy. It is a little known set, but for the working reference librarian a very valuable one.

"Francisco Piferrer's Archivo Heraldico, Armas, Timbres y Blasones de Nuestra Noblesá Espanola (Madrid, 1863-66, 2 v. in one) is another little known work which has splendid color plates of Spanish families.

Library Service at Oteen

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In my letter of November 10th, for want of late information, I did not say anything concerning the library service at Public Health Hospital No. 60 located at Oteen, N. C.

From Mr. Hickling's letter of October 23d to the *New York Times* it might be inferred that there were no library facilities at Oteen. According to the October report of the Librarian, Miss Helen Harris, there were in the Library, 9,177 books to meet the needs of about 900 patients. In addition this library has the privilege of borrowing books from the North Carolina State Library Commission at Raleigh, N. C. These facilities are superior to the public library facilities in a good many cities throughout the United States. The present librarian, Miss Harris, took up her duties on October 5th, succeeding Mrs. Eliza J. Rankin. These names are a sufficient guarantee for professional and devoted library service.

Mr. Hickling's letter has resulted in a good deal of embarrassment to the Commanding officer and to the Postmaster, who has been deluged with publications of all sorts. There is a real need at Oteen, and elsewhere for current numbers of popular magazines. No fund is sufficiently large to meet this demand completely. The men in the hospitals are just as eager to get current numbers as other citizens, and it is a waste of effort to send back numbers. Current numbers therefore or a subscription which will ensure current numbers are welcome anywhere.

H. H. B. MEYER,

*Chairman, Committee on Transfer of
Library War Service Activities.*

The Manual of the New York Library Association, 1921, lists seven honorary members, three permanent institutional members, five life members, seventeen annual institutional members, and five hundred and fifty-two active members, making a total (previous to the thirty-first annual meeting) of five hundred and eighty-four.

The Atlanta Library School

By TOMMIE DORA BARKER, Director.

THE establishment of the Atlanta Library School is coincident with the movement for the establishment of municipally supported libraries in the South.

This movement had its beginning in 1899 when Atlanta received an initial gift of one hundred thousand dollars from Mr. Carnegie for a library building and the city appropriated five thousand dollars for the maintenance of a free public library. The Young Men's Library Association, which had been in existence since 1867 and had accumulated a considerable property, generously turned its collection of books over to the city and purchased a lot for the library from the sale of its own building. This marked the beginning in the South of the public library as a municipally supported institution. Other cities were quick to follow Atlanta's example and within a few years most of the larger cities of the southern states had established free public library service.

As new libraries were built or old ones reorganized a demand was created for trained librarians and technical experts. When the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was reorganized in 1899 as a free library a graduate of a technical school was put in charge of the catalog department but untrained assistants had to be employed thruout the system. An apprentice class was then organized after the plan worked out by Miss Electra C. Doren at the Public Library in Dayton, Ohio, Miss Doren having modeled her course on that used in Los Angeles, established by Miss Tessa Kelso.

Miss Anne Wallace, in her admirable paper, given before the American Library Association in 1907 on "The Library Movement in the South since 1899," summarized the events of these early years as follows:

"By the time the Carnegie Library was finished (1902) a competent staff was trained. But here our troubles began. No sooner had we a model shop than our neighboring cities began to call on us for trained assistants. Other Carnegie libraries were in process of erection, institutional and private libraries were being reorganized, and a steady demand for library service was created. Early in this demand were the libraries of Montgomery, Charlotte, and Chattanooga. Their librarians came to study methods and each returned with one of our assistants tucked under her arm. Assistants were lent to the libraries of the Georgia School of Technology, Agnes Scott College, and to the University of Georgia; to the public libraries

of Dublin, Newman and Albany, Georgia; to Ensley, Selma and Gadsden, Alabama. Assistance was claimed by the state libraries of Mississippi and Georgia, and by the projectors of newly planned buildings not yet erected. It is impossible to see how we did it so as not to cripple our own library, but finally the demand reached even the limit of inter-municipal courtesy, and Mr. Carnegie was appealed to. Again he came to the aid of the work in the south and established a technical library school as a part of the work of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, in May, 1905."

The curriculum of the Atlanta Library School is designed to give thoro training and instruction in the fundamentals of library work. The school does not feel that a one year course offers much room for specialization but it has made certain adaptations to suit local conditions. Special attention is given to the administrative side of the library, one of the requirements for graduation being the presentation of an acceptable thesis on the organization and administration of a public library. The school also gives special attention to practice work, as it is considered highly important that the students be thoroly grounded in library details as most of them go to libraries that have never been organized or that have only one trained person who must organize the routine and impart the knowledge of the details to an untrained staff.

The work of this school has been peculiar in that it has engaged in many activities ordinarily outside the limits of a professional training agency owing to the special conditions that have existed in the South. When the school was first started few southern states had library commissions, so that it became a bureau of information in regard to library matters for communities seeking help and advice in establishing libraries. It was called on to select architects, plan buildings, compile book lists, and, in fact, to perform all the functions of a library commission in addition to maintaining a ready supply of trained workers. With the establishment of library commissions in most of the southern states these more or less extraneous activities have become fewer from year to year and with the organization of the Georgia Library Commission in 1920, the school was finally relieved of the demand for this form of service. However, it was an important contribution that the school made in these formative years by furnishing expert advice on library technique.

With the demands of the foregoing character taken care of thru regularly established agencies, the school was able to consider how it could further adapt its work to meet local needs. To this end, in April, 1921, an institute week was held offering lectures on children's work, the mending and repair of books, and problems in library administration. The course was open to all those engaged in library work in the southeastern states and the response was such that the school feels that in addition to offering its regular course it can render a distinct service to the untrained librarians of small public and institutional libraries by giving from year to year longer courses similar to that held in 1921.

Another experiment that is being tried this year is the giving of a short course of lectures to the students of the Atlanta Normal Training School in an effort to give to those who will take charge of school libraries a minimum of technical knowledge.

The school has one hundred and fifty graduates. Of this number eighty-nine are engaged in library work, principally in the southern states. Of the sixty-one not now in the work, forty-one have married, nine have taken up other work, six are at home, and two are deceased.

The school is one of the agencies for the development of libraries in the South set in motion thru the efforts of Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta from 1899 to 1908 and director of the Library School from 1905 to 1908. It is only with the passing years that the full measure of Miss Wallace's contribution to library progress in the South can be gauged. Her work was concerned not only with the question of setting the machinery in motion, such as securing proper legislation for the support and control of libraries, creating a library commission, organizing a state association, and establishing a professional training agency, but it was also concerned with the more difficult matter of creating a public sentiment in a naturally conservative society for libraries supported from public funds. After the principle was accepted by one community it simplified the situation enormously for others so that when, in 1899, Atlanta appropriated funds for a public library it meant that an important precedent had been established in the south for accepting the free library as a legitimate activity of government. But the acceptance of this principle was only the result of years of educational work on the part of Miss Wallace.

Miss Wallace was the pioneer and organizer. In working out the details of the curriculum for the school Miss Wallace was fortunate in having associated with her Miss Julia T. Rankin

and Mrs. Percival Sneed, both graduates of the two years' course at the Pratt Institute School of Library Science. Miss Rankin succeeded Miss Wallace as director in 1908 after having been chief instructor from the inauguration of the school; when Miss Rankin resigned in 1911, Mrs. Percival Sneed became principal of the school and its executive officer until her resignation in 1915. Mrs. Sneed was succeeded by Miss Tommie Dora Barker as director. Associated with Miss Barker have been Miss Mary Esther Robbins, who served as vice-director from 1916 to 1918, and Miss Susie Lee Crumley, who served as chief instructor and assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, from 1915 to 1921 when she became principal and school executive.

Another Library Impostor

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A middle aged man recently appeared in a New England library representing himself as connected with a historical society in New York state and inquired for the names of the officers of the local historical society. He later called on one of these and told a story of an emergency need for a small sum of money to enable him to continue his journey.

It appears to have been an impostor. The description of the stranger and his methods recall the amiable gentleman who, a dozen years ago, victimized many librarians and museum curators in a manner so artistic and graceful that many of the victims felt repaid for the small loans extracted.

It may be well, however, for librarians to be on their guard in case officers of historical societies should not possess so keen a sense of humor.

X.

And Another

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Someone has been visiting libraries in Brooklyn and in New England, representing himself as my brother, or as the agent of the Syracuse Public Library, and asking for money. It is flattering to think that one's name is considered negotiable in this manner, but I am obliged to say that the Syracuse library has no agent nor have I a brother either in Brooklyn or New England. The man is an impostor.

PAUL M. PAINE.

An edition of sixty-five thousand copies of Alice A. Blanchard's attractive Children's Book Week List was financed by the publishers on a prorata basis, and distributed widely thru Los Angeles stores, schools and library centers during the week.

College Library News

A SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1920, AND NOVEMBER, 1921. PREPARED BY THE STUDENTS AND PRINCIPAL OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS HELD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ON NOVEMBER 26, 1921.

AS was the case with the similar report presented at this conference a year ago, this summary does not claim completeness, but the hope is that most of the important news of the year has been included; and a few items of 1920 are incorporated which were either overlooked or unavailable last November. If college library interests seem to be broadly interpreted, it is to be remembered that the work of the college librarian is a branch of a large service, and that it cannot be justly discussed without frequent excursions among subjects which concern the library profession as a whole.

Now that international matters are to the fore it is perhaps not unfitting to begin with mention of some things that are happening in college library circles abroad. We have lately read newspaper accounts of the laying of the cornerstone of the new university library at Louvain, and of the participation in the event by American educational leaders.¹ This is not only symbolic of the sympathy between American and European scholarship, but of efficiently organized effort toward its expression. The Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace tells, in its annual report² dated March 16, 1921, of the action which largely made this possible, namely the gifts in 1919 and 1920 of \$107,000 by the Endowment toward the fund sought by the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, upon which apparently the library is being made a first charge. In the same report there is recorded the appropriation by the Endowment of \$100,000 to provide a new library building for the University of Belgrade,³ a decision reached after considering the claims of the Academy of Sciences of Belgrade, and in view of the serious handicaps under which the University Faculty was laboring by reason of loss of books and damage by shells to the building in which the library was housed. In pursuance of a policy of some standing the Endowment has also given collections of books of about two thousand volumes each on American history and institutions to the general library of University College,

London, to the Library of the University of Paris, and to libraries in Peking, Rome, Zurich and Tokio, and similar collections have been in process of assembling for the Universities of Strassburg and Belgrade.⁴

Coming to English university library affairs, Cambridge libraries and the work of Henry Bradshaw are discussed by Sir Geoffrey Butler in the *Edinburgh Review*;⁵ and the *Living Age*⁶ brings news that the International Institute of Bibliography was made the subject of unfavorable comment at the recent meeting of the Library Association, being criticised for falling far short of its aims and for failing to command the universal support which is essential to its success. One of the remedies proposed may be startling to librarians in the United States, for a speaker advanced the belief that any bibliographical bureau of this kind should be located at Washington "because the Americans are a great nation of bibliographers."

For information about new books of interest to the college or reference librarians we turn to Miss Mudge's usual compilation in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*,⁷ covering this time the reference books of two years, 1919 and 1920; and as paralleling this to Mr. Cannon's lists,⁸ published first in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* and subsequently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Possible improvements of tools in the reference field are discussed by A. B. Eason in an article on engineering literature originally appearing in the *Electrician* and reprinted in *Special Libraries*;⁹ and in an address before the Massachusetts Library Club by Dr. Ira M. Hollis, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, who comments that there are few well-written technical treatises in the United States, the need being for greater completeness, thoroughness, and regard for scientific fact outside the immediate subject but cognate with it.¹⁰ Mr. Hicks' "Modern Medusa," read

⁴ *ibid.*, p. 15-19.

⁵ *ibid.*, p. 3-4.

⁶ *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1921, p. 87-99.

⁷ *Living Age*, October 22, 1921, p. 247.

⁸ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 1, 1921, p. 7-16.

⁹ *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, January, February, April, June, August and September, 1921; also in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 15, 1921, p. 362-66; October 15, 1915, p. 851.

¹⁰ *Special Libraries*, December, 1920, p. 201-03.

¹¹ Massachusetts Library Club. *Bulletin*, October, 1920; January, 1921, p. 3.

¹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Sept. 1, 1921, p. 706.

² Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Intercourse and Education. Annual Report. March 16, 1921. p. 2-3.

³ *ibid.*, p. 6-9.

at Colorado Springs in 1920 and printed in the A. L. A. *Proceedings* of that year, but not reported upon in the last summary, is most helpful as giving the background of our present periodical index facilities and as carrying a reminder that the pioneers in librarianship had much less with which to work than have we.¹² To the extent that any central information agency will benefit them, college librarians are naturally interested in such proposals as that for the establishing of a library information service at Washington, the work of which is, according to recent reports, to be directed by Mr. Carter of the Government Printing Office instead of being lodged in a new bureau.¹³

Probably the most heralded special collection added to an American University library in 1921 is that deposited at Leland Stanford, consisting of the secret European government documents, numbering 375,000 pieces, given by Mr. Hoover, and of the private library of Prof. Paul Miliukov, minister of foreign affairs in Russia in the Kerensky régime.¹⁴ Yale reports a material increase in its Far Eastern collection as a result of the efforts of Professor Asakawa;¹⁵ Harvard is richer by the receipt of files of German revolutionary papers of 1918 and 1919, as well as of files of official military journals and official newspapers published in Germany in the war period.¹⁶ The medical library of the University of North Dakota has received a valuable collection by the will of Dr. Samuel Howard Irwin.¹⁷ The University of Arizona library has issued a catalog of the books in its collection relating to modern Mexican literature, which doubtless will be helpful as a guide to other libraries interested in such material.¹⁸ Writing in *Museum Work*, Mr. Ralph L. Power calls attention to the growth of the commercial museum idea, and to its spread to the universities, mentioning collections at Dartmouth, the University of Wisconsin, the State University of Iowa, and Boston University;¹⁹ Georgetown University's library of foreign trade and allied subjects is perhaps comparable, at least in purpose, to these.²⁰ Among collections of lesser importance acquired by gift is that on Mary Queen of Scots at the University of Southern California; part of the Stanton library, concerned chiefly with ornithology and art, at Bates College; the Charles I and Cromwell newspapers at the Uni-

versity of Minnesota; the Sibley collection of three thousand musical scores and commentaries at the University of Rochester; and the material on North Carolina history and funds for strengthening this collection at the University of North Carolina.²¹ Abroad the *London Mercury* tells of a gift to University College, London, of fifty-eight editions of Castiglione's "Courtier," ranging from the Aldine edition of 1528 to Opdycke's translation of 1902;²² while the *Aberdeen University Review* records the receipt by Aberdeen University of two valuable 17th century theses, and of a collection of ostraca from Thebes, ranging in date from the second century B. C. to the seventh century A. D.²³

Two general publications about books are to be mentioned. One is a second edition of Falconer Madan's "Books in Manuscript,"²⁴ published by Kegan and by Dutton. The other is Mr. Koch's summary of Emile Faguet's "Art of Reading" in *Illinois Libraries*, indicating how reading must be approached if it is to be pleasurable and profitable alike, and giving special attention to the relation of the printed to the spoken drama.²⁵ Wellesley College Library has this year added its influence to that of the many who seek to arouse the interest of students in books as books by opening the Brooks Memorial "browsing" room.

The general range of college library administration has been covered for us anew within the year by Mr. Wyer's revision of his chapter on this subject in the A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy.²⁶ A graphic scheme of college library organization, exhibited at this conference by Mr. Drury a year ago, was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in February.²⁷ Beyond these items of pre-eminent technical interest are few. The outstanding thing was the discussion as to methods of cataloging and of cataloging instruction, as carried on in the periodicals,²⁸ and at Swampscott in the sessions of the Cataloging and Professional Training Sections,²⁹ and at Boston in the sessions of the Association of American Library Schools; all of this derived special interest by reason of what lay behind it,—the dearth of

¹² LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, 1921, p. 216-21.

¹³ *London Mercury*, August, 1921, p. 405.

¹⁴ *Aberdeen University Review*, March, 1921, p. 163-64; June, 1921, p. 261-62.

¹⁵ Note on this in LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, 1921, p. 228.

¹⁶ *Illinois Libraries*, January, 1921, p. 8-11.

¹⁷ Wyer, J. I. The college and university library. 1921. (A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy, ch. 4.)

¹⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 160.

¹⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 1, 1921, p. 496-97; June 15, 1921, p. 543-45. *Public Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 367-74.

²⁰ A. L. A. annual reports, 1920-21, p. 73-77; LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 15, 1921, p. 735-39. A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1921, p. 170-71, 183-84.

¹² A. L. A. *Proceedings*, 1920, p. 145-51.

¹³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 174.

¹⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 190.

¹⁵ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 186.

¹⁶ *Public Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 450.

¹⁷ *Public Libraries*, January, 1921, p. 56.

¹⁸ *Public Libraries*, January, 1921, p. 45.

¹⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1921, p. 173.

²⁰ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 1, 1921, p. 134.

catalogers. An article in *News Notes of California Libraries*²¹ by Roxana Johnson, of the University of California Library, summarized the literature of classification and cataloging for the period January, 1920, to April 15, 1921. Miss Johnson refers to various articles, including Mr. Hanson's on the advantages of the Library Congress Classification and Dr. Raney's on the Longmans Green cataloging service, and calls attention to the sections relating to cataloging in general books published newly or in revision, such as Miss Krause's "The Business Library," Miss Wilson's "School Library Management," Mr. Friedel's "Training for Librarianship," and Mr. Dana's "Library Primer." The work of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying has gone on thru the year, the points of chief interest being the dispute as to alleged extortionate charges on the part of American branches of international publishing houses in the importing of foreign books,²² the filling of gaps in German periodical sets, and lastly, the protest made jointly with the A. L. A. Committee on State and Federal Relations relative to the book provisions of the Fordney bill.²³

University faculties and executives continue to accord increasing acceptance to the library as a tool of investigation and a necessity of instruction. President Kinley of the University of Illinois argues, in the *Proceedings* of the National Association of State Universities, for ample provision for research, suggesting that there should be devoted to this purpose a sum at least one-third as great as that required for the conduct of the university as a teaching institution, and including by implication the demands of the library.²⁴ A somewhat similar note of need from across the water appears in an article in *Nature* on university grants.²⁵ This of course is the heart of college library administration. Given means, all else depends on enlightened policy. Some of the possibilities are indicated in Father Foiks' plea, before the Indiana Library Association, for making the library more of a factor in student life;²⁶ and by Mr. Walkley's address on "Our Business" at the Isles of Shoals meeting in 1920, in which the library's opportunity in shaping public opinion is emphasized.²⁷

In the way of library buildings there is little

²¹ *News Notes of California Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 262-64.

²² *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 15, 1921, p. 262; April 15, 1921, p. 353-55.

²³ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, September 15, 1921, p. 739-40, 759.

²⁴ National Association of State Universities. *Transactions and Proceedings*, 1920, p. 126-34.

²⁵ *Nature*, March 17, 1921, p. 65-66.

²⁶ *Library Occurrent*, January, 1921, p. 3-4.

²⁷ Massachusetts Library Club. *Bulletin*, July-October, 1920, p. 6.

to report. Yale presumably is going ahead with its plans, and Luther College, Decorah, Ia., let contract in the spring for a \$100,000 structure to be completed, it was hoped by the fall.²⁸ The University of Wyoming Library is contemplating a \$200,000 building or building unit. The most conspicuous money gift for the year is that of \$75,000 by the Carnegie Corporation to Hamilton College, which is to be applied as endowment.²⁹ Only one library handbook has been reported as issued within the year, namely the comprehensive and well arranged manual descriptive of the Wellesley College Library.³⁰

More and more our libraries are finding that they live not unto themselves alone, no more pointed illustration of this being possible than the discussion of the division of labor among university libraries at this conference a year ago, led by Mr. Gerould, and presumably based on his paper before the National Association of State Universities.³¹ Great as are the difficulties in any complete sharing of facilities, readiness to work together and consult as far as conditions permit are possible, and the least that should be expected. As regards the work of college librarians for the profession at large, it is interesting to note that Mr. Kerr continues as a kind of unofficial library commission for Kansas, functioning as Mr. Windsor did in Texas while at the state university there, and to a certain extent as Dr. Canfield did at one time thruout the east; that Mr. Bishop served as official delegate of the A. L. A. at the annual conference of the Library Association, held at Manchester in September; and that in the election of Mr. Root the A. L. A. has again turned to the college ranks for a president. The bas-relief of Katharine L. Sharp, one time librarian of the University of Illinois and founder of its library school, which was planned by the alumni association of the Library School and executed by Mr. Lorado Taft, has been completed and is to be placed in the University of Illinois Library.³²

There remains one topic or group of topics which in importance outshines for the time being everything that may be said about reference work, and books, and administration, and personnel, and even about the international aspects of library work. Within the year problems of recruiting, training and professional status have commanded attention as never before in the history of librarianship. The first of these topics was touched in discussion at this conference a

²⁸ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 1, 1921, p. 234.

²⁹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 1, 1921, p. 219.

³⁰ Wellesley College Library. *Handbook*, 1921.

³¹ National Association of State Universities. *Transactions and Proceedings*, 1920, p. 117-21.

³² *Public Libraries*, November, 1921, p. 567.

year ago;⁴⁸ and about the same time the A. L. A. Committee on Recruiting for Library Service was getting under way. This committee sought to interest properly qualified young people in library work as a profession, working thru librarians and library organizations generally, but principally thru college librarians and the alumni of library schools. In addition to the statement of this committee, set forth at length in the report of the secretary of the A. L. A. for 1920-21, there have been various articles touching the subject in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*⁴⁹ and *Public Libraries*;⁵⁰ it has been discussed in various meetings; and a number of pamphlets designed to disseminate facts about library work have been prepared and distributed.⁵¹ The Association of American Library Schools, while looking upon recruiting as a matter of general professional interest, has tried to do its share in the emergency, thru committee effort. It is obvious that the burden of recruiting must ever lie with those who stand in the strategic positions, and who are best situated to reach college students thru addresses, periodical presentation, and conversation. It should be emphasized too that a recruiting program is as necessary under ordinary conditions as in times such as those thru which we have just passed. Library work should be held before college students for what it is, an attractive calling worthy of thoroly trained young men and women, to the end that, as soon as accessions to the ranks are normal, standards may be raised. When this becomes a steady policy such topics as the dearth of catalogers may soon drop from our conference programs.

Training in the broad sense and professional status are inextricably bound today as the guiding stars of our professional advance. This was recognized in Dr. Williamson's⁵² Asbury Park paper in 1919, and by implication in all that he and others have done before and since that time to promote the fixing of standards of library service. It appears in the agitation of the Library Workers Association for more liberal training facilities.⁵³ It underlies the growing willingness of the universities to give their library staffs academic ranking, and shows itself now and again in such action as that of the Simmons College corporation in 1921 in voting bonuses to its library workers as well as to its instructional force.⁵⁴ It finds expression in the

recent petition of a district meeting of the California Library Association for the financial strengthening of the Library School of the University of California;⁵⁵ and of the Minnesota Library Association for the initiating of courses in library methods at the University of Minnesota.⁵⁶ It is not lacking even in the utterances of the Library Employees' Union, in spite of the unfortunate tendency of that organization to judge fitness by length of service alone.⁵⁷ College and university libraries should be the first to be interested in schemes of service based on education, experience, and achievement. They may find a given plan of standardization difficult to apply, but they are committed to the principle by the traditions and ideals of the institutions with which they are connected. Every librarian owes it to himself to be informed as to the various recent plans for standardization and certification—from the background of chaotic professional conditions out of which they arose, thru the years of seemingly barren discussion, down to the specific proposals of recent times and their varying adoption by official and unofficial groups. The report of the A. L. A. Standardization and Certification Committee at Swampscott,⁵⁸ and the act of the 1921 New York legislature authorizing the Board of Regents to fix standards of library service⁵⁹ are the examples nearest to hand; bodies in ten states other than New York have approved certification plans in some shape, however, so that the movement is no longer local. If librarianship is to cease being formless, unknown and unrecognized, the adoption of definite standards would seem to be the way out.

⁴⁸ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 1, 1921, p. 42.

⁴⁹ *News Notes of California Libraries*, July, 1921, p. 307.

⁵⁰ *Minnesota Library News and Notes*, March, 1921, p. 143.

⁵¹ *American Federationist*, February, 1921, p. 147-51.

⁵² A. L. A. Annual Reports, 1920-21, p. 78-89.

⁵³ *New York Libraries*, November, 1920, p. 127-30; May, 1921, p. 200-02; August, 1921, p. 229-30.

FREE ON REQUEST

A number of copies of Durant Drake's "Shall We Stand by the Church?" (Macmillan, 1920, \$2), may be had from the author at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

National Thrift Week will open on January 17th in recognition of Benjamin Franklin's birthday. Forty-one national organizations have endorsed the Week movement. These include the A. L. A., the N. E. A., the American Home Economics Association, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

⁴⁸ *Public Libraries*, April, 1921, p. 192-93.

⁴⁹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1, 1921, p. 311-12; April 15, 1921, p. 361.

⁵⁰ *Public Libraries*, November, 1920, p. 497.

⁵¹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, August, 1921, p. 645-46.

⁵² *A. L. A. Proceedings*, 1919, p. 120-26.

⁵³ Library Workers Association. *Journal*, February, 1921; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1, 1921, p. 315.

The Chicago Public Library 1871-1921

THE fiftieth anniversary of the great Chicago Fire of 1871 revives memories of the beginnings of the Chicago Public Library, as the city had no library previous to the fire and no revenue to support one. The founding of the library was, according to the *October Book Bulletin*, directly due to the kindly impulse of a group of prominent Englishmen, headed by "Tom Brown" Hughes, and including the entire British literary and social world. The appeal issued by Thomas Hughes was signed with him by Queen Victoria, Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, Disraeli, Carlyle and other distinguished persons.

"The library to be established," according to this circular, "would be regarded as a token of that sentiment of kinship which, independently of circumstances, and independent of every other consideration, must ever powerfully affect the different branches of the English race."

"... While the home literature of the present day and the last hundred years will form an important portion of the New Library, the characteristic feature of the gift will consist in sending to the Americans works of the thirteen preceding centuries, which are the common inheritance of both peoples."

The collection which soon formed as a result of this effort included the works of all the great British authors of the day, in many cases with autograph inscriptions. Publishers and learned societies gave complete sets of their productions, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge providing sumptuous bindings of polished calf for many of the more important. The British government presented the complete Patent Reports since 1617, a gift that has continued to date, as have also the great series of historical reprints, calendars of state papers and archives issued by the Master of the Rolls.

The gift descended upon a city quite unprepared to house it. Mayor Joseph Medill referred the matter to a committee composed of the Hon. Thomas Hoynes, E. C. Larned, J. M. Walker, D. L. Shorey, S. S. Hays and Henry Booth, who secured an abandoned iron water supply reservoir as a temporary store room for the books. "The Tank" stood on a thirty-five-foot high masonry base in the rear of the temporary city hall hastily erected at La Salle and Adams streets. The Tank was circular in shape, with a diameter of sixty and a height of thirty feet, and had recently demonstrated that it was "superlatively fireproof." Herein were stored the gift books as they arrived.

The second step of the Committee was to se-

cure the enactment by the Illinois General Assembly of a law enabling municipalities to establish public libraries and to levy taxes therefor. The law was passed in March, 1872, and is the statute under which all Illinois public libraries are organized. Eleven days later an ordinance of the City Council established the Public Library under the new law. For lack of more suitable quarters the Directors proceeded to convert the Tank into a book room by cutting a skylight in the roof and lining its walls



A LIBRARY IN A TANK—THE FIRST HOME OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

with shelves, having a capacity of 18,000 volumes. A temporary new story was added to the City Hall connecting with the book room by a bridge, and here, on New Year's Day, 1873, a library reading room was opened to the public with 3,517 volumes upon the shelves. Circulation of books for home use was not begun until May, 1874, after removal to more convenient quarters at Wabash Avenue and Madison Street.

The first librarian was Dr. William Frederick Poole, secured from the Cincinnati Public Library, who guided the new institution thru its critical period of growth for the next fifteen years.

The home circulation of books for the first year, May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875, is recorded as 88,682 volumes, and the number of volumes in the library was 17,355. Twenty-five years later the 258,498 volumes had a circulation of 1,749,755, and today 1,792 agencies effect a circulation of 8,000,000 for the 1,100,000 books owned by the library.

Exhibits of Books on World Peace in December

A PLAN to make this Christmas a great peace Christmas is being carried out by all the national organizations interested in the limitation of armaments and in the success of the international Conference now meeting at Washington.

The libraries of the country are asked to share in this plan by arranging at Christmas time shelves of books concerning world peace and the subjects being discussed at the Conference. A great variety of books would come under this head but world peace might be made the dominant note.

The National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, 532 17th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., of which Frederick J. Libby is executive secretary, will supply posters to go with this Christmas exhibition upon request. Carefully selected bibliographies have also been prepared. The National Council is composed of thirty-five national organizations with a membership of nearly seven million. Its vice-chairmen are: Julius H. Barnes, Julia C. Lathrop, Will Irwin, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Anna A. Gordon, John Grier Hibben, William Allen White, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, James R. Howard.

The A. L. A. Represented at the Co-operative League Conference

THE A. L. A. was represented at the meeting of the Southern Co-operative League in Chattanooga, November 6-9, by Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library. In addition to attending the meeting and representing the Association personally, Miss Dunlap placed a county library exhibit which had been sent by the A. L. A. (supplemented with local county library material) and distributed copies of "A County Library" leaflet supplied by A. L. A. Headquarters.

Among the resolutions adopted by the conference two are of special interest:

"Second. The league indorses the forward educational movement in the south in its appeal to the intelligence and conscience of the general citizenship. It particularly notes with satisfaction the laymen's support of rural circulating libraries and the crystallizing of public opinion on the theory that the upper limit of taxation for schools should be determined solely by each local community for itself." And

"Twelfth. The League adopts as its educational slogan: Double public educational appropriations in five years."

P. P. Claxton, former U. S. Commissioner of Education and now associated with the University of Alabama, is president of the League.

The A. L. A. Bookbinding Exhibits

THE two bookbinding exhibits have been used at fifteen places since June 1st. Seven of these appointments were for summer library schools, and two were for state meetings, in Iowa and New Hampshire. One exhibit was displayed during the meeting of the National Education Association at Des Moines in July, and the other at the Iowa State Fair in August, in connection with the exhibit of the Iowa Library Commission. Three individual libraries have used them, one as an attraction in its program of publicity. One of the exhibits has recently been used in the New York State Library School at Albany.

During the latter half of December and January the exhibits will be more readily available than at most other times of the year, when more definite dates are to be met.

Requests for the loan of these exhibits should be addressed to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa, with date or approximate date desired.

Lectures on Bookselling for Librarians

A COURSE of twelve lectures on bookselling, arranged by the New York Booksellers' League and given in connection with the Library School of the New York Public Library, is to be offered at 8 p. m. on twelve consecutive Friday evenings beginning January 6, 1922. The object of the course is to set forth the fundamental principles of bookselling and to explain the best methods of looking up books and getting them, with a brief survey of the world's best literature. The class will be conducted by Bessie Graham, and one-half-hour addresses will be made by men prominent in the several fields of the book business.

The planning of this course is in pursuance of a need long felt in the book-selling world, resulting from the lack of information about technical details which commonly hampers new workers, and from the difficulty which employers find in giving the necessary time to the instruction of assistants. Librarians generally have also felt an interest in the subject, realizing that the knowledge about books required by librarians and book sellers is to some extent the same.

The Index to vol. 46 will be issued with the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

DECEMBER 15, 1921



AT this Christmastide, the fourth after the armistice, the thoughts of men at last turn toward a permanent peace, in assurance of great result from the Disarmament Conference at Washington. In 1910, when the Library, Bibliographical and other congresses were held at Brussels, in connection with its world exposition, men and women meeting there said to each other that the international ties with which the associations of scholars and workers had knitted the world together gave abundant assurance of peace, and on the field of Waterloo there was the kindly thought that not the centenary of the battle with France, but the hundred years of peace with French neighbors should be celebrated in 1915. Alas, the shadow and the contrast then! When the war came, the intellectuals of Germany backed up the Kaiser's war and the reliance of scholars was sadly disappointed. Nevertheless, it remains true that such associations as those like the American Library Association, which have nationalized our own country and gone forth into other lands, in thought of the brotherhood of common work and common aim, should do much to bring together not only allied but enemy countries into fresh and lasting relationship of peace. The Nobel Peace Prize has, in fact, been awarded this year to the Scandinavian professor who has made it his business to go into Germany and seek to establish among its scholars the basis for a resumption of friendly relations. When peace has really come to stay and economic relations are somewhat adjusted, it is to be hoped that the international relationship of English-speaking librarians with their continental brethren may be resumed and that thus new ties of brotherhood may be formed around the world. It is also to be hoped that American libraries generally will respond to the appeal, printed elsewhere, for the display at Christmastide of books relating to world peace.

* * * * *

AFREED Germany ought indeed to give opportunity for a wider library development, especially needed in a country where thus far

more has been done in the direction of service to scholars rather than to the people. The old spirit was sadly shown in a declaration of a participant in a German library meeting in 1890. "Meetings of librarians, and examinations for admissions to the library service . . . suit American conditions well enough, and are more or less practicable in England, but they would be quite out of place in Germany. Majority votes, such as take place at these conferences, would here have no meaning. . . . The course often pursued by the Prussian Government in the decision of important library matters, that, namely, of requiring a written opinion from some distinguished expert, secures the desired result far more simply. . . . In view of the more favorable state of affairs with us the example of other nations is of no importance." This was the Prussian spirit, a spirit incompatible with the spirit of the free library. France, which blazed a trail for popular libraries in the middle of the last century, is again turning toward people's libraries as a chief factor in democratic education. The new countries, like Czecho-Slovakia, are making strides in the same direction, and it is left for Republican Germany to do likewise, while Russia must await the return of a real democracy before the wonderful progress, initiated just before the war, may again take up the onward march.

* * * * *

IT was interesting and timely that the meeting of the university and college librarians of the Northeast at Columbia University last month should have opened its meeting with a paper on international relations. The plea of Mr. Edwin Bjorkman, the director of the publicity service for the League of Nations, for the organization of the world's intellectual work opens a subject of very great importance to all scholars and librarians. The mid-winter meetings at Chicago will include sessions of the university and college librarians of the Mid-west, as well as of normal school librarians, and it is to be hoped that the former, especially, will give attention to the broader aspects which open

new vistas of co-operation. Such work is properly complemented by closer organization within each country, and thus Mr. Gerould's suggestions as to the differentiation of library equipment and scope in our greater university libraries fitted in admirably. There could be no better aim at the present day than to obtain an organization on a world scale in which each country would do its part and in which the several elements within each country would take their lesser but not less important share.

* * * * *

WHILE the library profession has had the highest appreciation of Commissioner Claxton's work as the late head of the Bureau of Education, especially in his high regard for libraries, and lamented that this non-political post should have been made the subject of partisan change, it is none the less ready to welcome and appreciate the new Commissioner, who promises the same devotion to his work and interest in libraries that his predecessor had. Commissioner Tigert was born a college man, literally, on the campus of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where his father was a professor; he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and traveled thruout Europe as far East as Budapest, and he has been Professor and President of universities in Kentucky, from which State he was appointed. He has accepted an invitation to make the address at the semi-centenary of the Grand Rapids Public Library which will be celebrated in January, and the library profession will await with interest his initial utterance in the library field.

* * * * *

WHEN the A. L. A. turned over nearly two million dollars worth of books and other property to Uncle Sam at the close of the war, unconditionally, setting the rest of the "Seven Sisters of Service" an excellent example, it was with the understanding that the Government would continue library work for soldiers and sailors into the times of peace. Consequently, two experienced librarians, Charles H. Brown for the Navy, and Luther L. Dickerson for the Army, were appointed in advisory or administrative relation with these Departments and the work promised well. It has been good work in both Departments, and the naval appropriations for the coming year insure somewhat over one hundred thousand dollars for books and service, while Mr. Brown has just started for the Pacific to make sure that the stations and ships in that part of the world receive the same consideration hitherto accorded on the Atlantic. Unfortunately, the work for the army is likely to be practi-

cally crippled for lack of requisite appropriation in the new budget. At most of the army posts the old "post exchange" or canteen has been happily replaced by a service club for the boys, where a hostess is on hand to make it possible for them to meet good women instead of the wrong kind, and a librarian is ready to give them the best of books and of service, and thus insure that leisure hours shall not be worse than wasted. An appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for each of these two branches of cognate work was included in the estimates, but was ruthlessly cut out by an Assistant Chief of Staff in the task of pruning for the budget, doubtless without appreciation of what these features really meant. This sum involves the expenditure of only one dollar a year for the one kind and one dollar a year for the other kind of service in safeguarding the boys from the temptations of peace leisure—the best of insurance for the *morale* of the army—and it is to be hoped that some way may be found to restore the proposed appropriations in the budget.

* * * * *

CONSIDERING the number of men and women who have done great library service after passing the "retiring age," it is doubly to be lamented that a test of years rather than of service should be applied without consideration in such professional fields. An order just promulgated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis peremptorily retires any member of the staff who has reached the age of sixty-five, and this includes Arthur N. Brown, librarian of the Academy, who had made his mark in the library field before he began his excellent service at Annapolis. The action is the more unfortunate since there is no provision for retiring allowance or pension, and while the rule has been promulgated on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, it seems scarcely possible that such cases as are here involved have been brought to his attention. The retirement law permits the retention in service for further periods of two years each of those whose services are specially valuable, all the more valuable because of the years of experience, and in the Library of Congress no less than seven efficient public servants have thus been continued, one of them a clerk in the Copyright Office eighty yers old, who, the Register of Copyright certified, was doing as good service at his desk as he did when he came into the Office a generation ago. It would, indeed, be a shame if, when a public servant is doing service of increasing value because of such experience of years, he should be turned out into the community as useless because of mistaken application of law.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MIDSUMMER MEETINGS A. L. A. COUNCIL

PROGRAMS of the Council meetings were given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December 1.

The following resolutions to be offered are here given for the convenience of those attending the meetings:

Resolution Proposed by C. B. Roden, Chairman of the Committee on Committees for the Consideration of the Council.

Resolved: That the Council transmit to the Executive Board the accompanying report of the Committee on Committees, together with the following recommendations:

1. That the observations and conclusions concerning the several committees, embodied in the report, be considered in detail with a view to determining the proper status of each as a standing or specific committee.

2. That a by-law be formulated and submitted to the Association for adoption, creating and enumerating the several committees to be known as standing committees of the A. L. A. and defining their powers, duties and jurisdiction.

3. That the committees heretofore appointed by the Council, or by the President upon request of the Council, which are listed among committees of the Association and are performing duties or exercising powers for and in behalf of the Association, be reconstituted, reorganized or reappointed by the Executive Board, either as standing or special committees, or that they be merged with other existing committees or discontinued, as the Executive Board may determine. And be it further

Resolved: That committees created by the Council, or by its presiding officer upon request of the Council, are limited, as to functions, to consideration of, or assistance in, the business of the Council; and, as to membership, to persons who are members of the Council.

Submitted by the Committee on Committees.

Resolution Offered by Dr. Raney.

Whereas, The Authors' League of America proposes national legislation, including repeal of the so-called "manufacturing clause" in the present copyright law, in order to pave the way for the United States' entry into the International Copyright Union; and

Whereas, The American Publishers' Copyright League (now the Bureau of Copyright of the National Association of Book Publishers) went on official record at its last session as supporting such legislation only on condition that libra-

ries and persons be prohibited by law from importing the foreign (tho authorized) editions of works copyrighted also in the United States, except by permission of the American copyright owners;

Be it resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association records its pleasure at the prospect of authors' securing, without expense or formality, the international protection that is their admitted right;

Resolved, further, That the Council reaffirm, however, the Association's wonted disapproval of any measure that would curtail or cancel the existing privileges of importation, supported, as they are, by American precedent and violative neither of the Federal Constitution nor of foreign practice;

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Buying and that on Federal and State Relations be and are hereby instructed to take every proper and feasible measure toward rendering these resolutions as effective as possible.

Resolution Offered by the Special Committee on National Certification and Training.

Whereas, special committees of the American Library Association appointed for the purpose of studying and reporting on the proposal for a system of national certification for librarians have at two successive annual conferences reported unanimously in favor of the establishment of some such voluntary certification plan as has been presented in considerable detail in their successive reports and,

Whereas, in the system of national certification as projected, the A. L. A., as the principal body of professional librarians in the country, will naturally have a preponderant influence, and

Whereas, it is desirable that such a certification authority, in order to maintain a consistent policy and program over a long period of years, should possess the highest degree of independence of thought and action consistent with amenability to the matured judgment of the members of the library profession, and

Whereas, no practicable means of financing the activities of a voluntary certification board are yet in sight, and it is therefore inexpedient to organize such a board at once.

Therefore, be it resolved that the A. L. A.

1. Approves in principle the plan and purpose of voluntary certification of librarians, as set forth in the report of the special committee on national certification presented to the Council of the A. L. A. at Swampscott, Mass., and

printed in the volume of Annual Reports of 1920-1921, p. 78-88, and

2. Empowers and directs the Executive Board of the Association to appoint forthwith a special committee, which committee, in co-operation with representatives of other bodies interested in standards of library service, shall be charged with the following specific duties and be required to report at the next annual conference of the Association, to wit:

a. To prepare, with the aid of competent legal advice, articles of incorporation for state or federal charter for a national certification board for librarians, in which board the A. L. A. shall always have the power to appoint a majority of the members; and,

b. To report on ways and means of financing the activities of such a certification board.

JAMES F. HOSIC
DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.
CORNELIA MARVIN
E. R. PERRY
JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
JULIA A. ROBINSON
A. S. ROOT
P. L. WINDSOR*
C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Chairman.*

December 12, 1921.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE ninth annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia University on November 26, 1921, about one hundred and fifty being in attendance, representing thirty different colleges, universities and reference libraries. Frederick C. Hicks, of the Columbia Law Library, called the meeting to order, after which a brief address of welcome was made by Provost William H. Carpenter, acting librarian of the University.

The first speaker was Edwin Bjorkman, director of the League of Nations News Bureau. His subject was "Organizing the World's Intellectual Work." He said that he spoke necessarily from the viewpoint of the League of Nations. The League was to take over the international associations of every kind all over the world, especially those which have public recognition. A survey has been made showing there are about five hundred recognized international associations and innumerable others. As a beginning three bureaus were taken over; the International Association of Assistance in Paris, to assist foreigners of every country; the International Hydrographic Bureau, to conduct research in the oceans of the world; and the Union

of International Associations of Brussels. This last had long ago begun the task of organizing the world's bibliography. It already has an index of 12,000,000 cards. How much work and time such an index means can be understood by librarians; and yet it represents only the beginning of a common mind for the world. Several organizations have been started, among them the International University, which met for the first time in 1920, with an attendance of about 147 students and 100 professors, apparently to the satisfaction of both groups. When many groups are working independently there is bound to be duplication of work; therefore in 1920 many leaders in medical work planned a complete research program. If this program is carried out research work in medicine all over the world will dovetail, and that of one organization will not duplicate that of another. There is a plan to appoint a committee of twelve men and women representing different nations to work out a system for organizing the world's intellectual work. It is to be hoped that when this committee is appointed, it will come together on an economic platform so that no personal sacrifice will be necessary.

Mr. Hicks, as chairman of the committee on Co-operation with the Institute of International Education, reported the publication in pamphlet form of a list entitled "Serials of an International Character," this list, compiled in the Columbia University Law Library, having been printed and distributed by the Institute of International Education. Mr. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library reported a second tangible evidence of co-operation, this being a joint list of German periodicals for the war period, lacking in American libraries. The clerical help for making this list was furnished by Dr. Duggan of the Institute. The Conference voted to send a message of appreciation and thanks for this help.

Mr. Lydenberg also requested that any inquiries about this list be sent to him and not to Dr. Duggan.

The report of the Committee of Differentiation of Field among the larger libraries was given by James T. Gerould of Princeton. Works on special subjects not available in one library may be available in another, and it is the work of the committee to find out what the holdings of the libraries actually are. When this is known, it can be decided which specific line each institution must develop. There are two methods to pursue to accomplish this: First, thru the institutions themselves. Libraries as a rule are too individual and are not developed as instruments of research as they should be. The present cost of books, of their cataloging, and

*No reply received to date indicating approval of this resolution.

housing may tend to correct this by forcing libraries to co-operate and to avoid duplicating each other's research material. Second, thru men in different fields. The committee has sent letters to the American Historical Association, the American Chemical Association, the Modern Language Association, the American Philosophical Association and the American Psychology Association, asking them to study their own fields and to base on that study a program of collection which would be available to all libraries. Most of these associations have not had their annual meetings as yet and not much has been accomplished. Mr. Gerould asked those present to take up the idea, which he is confident can be carried out, altho it may take years to show positive results.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Goodrich of Dartmouth expressed himself as being ready to start on a small scale if he were sure that what he was doing would be acceptable to the committee. Provost Carpenter suggested that the problem might well be brought before the Association of American Universities. The same committee, with Mr. Gerould as chairman, was reappointed for another year.

M. L. Raney of Johns Hopkins spoke about two important bills now before Congress; one, the Fordney tariff bill, having certain provisions affecting duties on importation of books, the other concerning copyright. As a result, the following resolution, proposed by Miss Borden of Vassar, was passed:

Whereas, the Tariff Bill now before Congress (a) removes all foreign books from the free list—contrary to the practice of fifty-one years; (b) lays a duty upon institutions, when importing more than two copies—contrary to custom since 1816; (c) makes dutiable the immigrant's library if exceeding 250 dollars in value—contrary to the nation's policy since the second year of its existence; (d) removes textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions from the free list, where they are now properly placed, as a natural corollary to institutional freedom of importation; (e) raises the duty to 20 per cent ad valorem from the existing 15 per cent ad valorem; (f) and substitutes an American valuation for that of the invoice; and

Whereas, in the book sections, all the tariff enactments of a generation, no matter by which Party sponsored, have tended steadily to increasing liberalism; and

Whereas, this measure, as drawn, would raise prices, and check importations at a time of special opportunity, thus hindering the work of education, science, and scholarship, without compensating advantage to the government, or benefit to American industry,

Be it Resolved, That the Conference of East-

ern College Librarians, in regular annual session, records its disapproval of the Bill in these respects and urgently requests the amendments necessary to maintain the provisions now in force.

Important action has been taken relative to U. S. copyright revision, the details of which may be found in the *Publishers' Weekly* for October 1 and October 8, 1921.

The interest of college librarians in professional library degrees was the next subject. J. I. Wyer of the State Library, Albany, read a communication from Edith M. Coulter, relative to the academic standing of librarians, and asked that the Association of American Universities be asked to evaluate the degree of B. L. S. (Text in full in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November 15, p. 942). It developed in discussion that altho not all universities do not recognize the B. L. S. degree, some do; also that the Association of American Universities is opposed to adding any more degrees to an already long list of approved degrees.

After luncheon at the Faculty Club, the afternoon session, presided over by Mr. Keogh of Yale, opened with a paper by Edward F. Stevens of the Pratt Institute Free Library on "Contributions of College and University Librarians to General Literature." The predominance in the list of works on theological and religious subjects, especially up to thirty years ago, led to a speculation as to whether there might be any connection between librarianship and the religious life. Mr. Stevens' paper will appear in an early number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Next came Ernest J. Reece, Principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, with a digest of periodical literature relating to college and university libraries. This digest is given in the present number.

In "How About Those Subject Entries?" Asa Don Dickinson of Pennsylvania threw an unexpected bomb, in his revival of the question whether most of the subject entries in our catalogs might not well be dispensed with, greater use being made of "printed, annotated, cumulative bibliographies," and thus the expense of cataloging, the size of the catalog, and the labor of the seeker for material be reduced. The discussion, led by W. Coolidge Lane of Harvard and participated in by Ernest C. Richardson (Princeton), Isadore G. Mudge (Columbia), Mr. Filson (Lafayette), Harry Lyman Koopman (Brown), Henry E. Bliss (C. C. N. Y.) and others, was overwhelmingly against giving up the subject cards since this action would remove one of the most valuable tools of the reference librarian and others who need an inclusive rather than a selective list.

The final topic on the program, "Bookbinding

Costs," was presented by F. K. W. Drury of Brown, with an exhibit of Brown's use of the Gaylord binder as a substitute for regular buckram) binding on the one hand or tying in bundles on the other, for the less used periodicals. Mr. Drury's talk will appear in an early number. Bertha E. Blakely of Mount Holyoke reported that some of the regular assistants in the Mount Holyoke library had treated certain of their periodicals similarly, at even less cost.

On motion of Mr. Barr of Yale that the thanks of the Conference be extended to Columbia University for its continued hospitality, the formal meeting adjourned, being pleasantly continued informally for another half hour, during which tea was served.

ELIZABETH C. BUTTERWORTH
MARGARET ROYS

Secretaries pro tempore.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held Tuesday, November 15th, in the Free Public Library, East Orange, with about one hundred and forty members present.

Shall the Association adopt a plan for the standardization and certification of librarians in the state? Shall the Association go on record as approving disarmament? Are branch libraries in school buildings desirable? What is the New Jersey Library Commission accomplishing? Do we as librarians need more facts or more criticism in our book reviews? Stated as questions, these were the main features of the meeting.

For the Committee on Standardization and Certification Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian of the East Orange Public Library, gave a resumé of plans and legislation in operation in a number of states at the present time, in conclusion asking whether legislation embodying certification and standardization would result in a repetition of the disadvantages of civil service as applied to librarians. Could not this be avoided by safeguarding the selection of the personnel of boards of certification and standardization? What would happen in states where there is already existing a Civil Service Commission? (Word had been unofficially received that the New Jersey Civil Service Commission would accept certificates granted by a State Board of Certification and Standardization in lieu of Civil Service examinations.) In any case, is not a voluntary system of standardization and certification rather than legislation advisable at the present time?

For the Committee, also, Thomas F. Hatfield,

librarian of the Hoboken Public Library, said that he had outlined a suggested plan for certification and standardization and had sent it to thirty librarians in the state asking them certain questions. Few replies had been received and these few had not been favorable. It was evident that more general information was needed.

In view of the great importance of the whole subject of standardization and certification, Beatrice Winsor, president of the Association, urged its further consideration before any action is taken, and suggested the advisability of devoting the greater part of the meetings at Atlantic City next spring to discussion of certification and standardization. The Association voted the adoption of this suggestion.

Mr. La Monte, vice-president of the Association, who had come directly from Washington, where he had been an interested observer of the Disarmament Conference, spoke most enthusiastically of the Conference and made a motion which was carried unanimously, putting the New Jersey Library Association on record as approving the Conference called by President Harding to consider the question of the Limitation of Armaments.

Edna B. Pratt, librarian of the Passaic Public Library, gave the experience of Passaic in operating branch libraries in school buildings, emphasizing the value of the use of school buildings where economy was imperative. The discussion that followed showed that in some cases where this same experiment had been tried various objections had developed.

Everett T. Tomlinson, president of the New Jersey Library Commission, told some interesting facts about the work of the Commission during the past year. Four hundred and twenty-three visits had been made; forty-five meetings held, nineteen of these in connection with library boards; 11,465 books had been purchased and 686,800 circulated.

"Fact and Opinion in Reviewing" was the subject of the talk given by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*. After surveying the background of reviewing in this country, Mr. Canby pointed out the limitations of the general reviews of today, showing the real need of a critical review such as the *Literary Review*. A critical medium is needed by the general reader and by the librarian, the two kinds of readers to be considered. This critical review must contain both facts and criticism, but of the two criticism is the more important. Before evaluating a book, or the general reviews of a book, the reader often needs a critical background of the subject discussed. In other words, the reader must know the rela-

tionship of this particular subject to other subjects or to the larger subject of which this is only a part. Hence the need of the critical review. In conclusion Mr. Canby urged the use in every library of some such critical review. Such a review is needed to establish a liaison between the publishing world and the library's patrons.

Mary P. Parsons opened the discussion that followed Mr. Canby's address, showing how reviews in an individual periodical indicate the bias of that periodical, and urging the consideration of certain definite points by librarians before buying books.

ADELINE T. DAVIDSON, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Mammoth Cave, October 13-14.

The address of welcome by Florence Edwards, Horse Cave, was responded to by George T. Settle of Louisville, and was followed by the president's address, "Why a State Library Association?" by Florence Ragland of Bowling Green. James Watt Raine, professor of English language and literature at Berea College, talked on "Books and Culture." A symposium on books most in demand at the public libraries of the United States, selected from the list in the September *Bookman*, was conducted by Elizabeth Tunis, Danville.

At the afternoon meeting Charles D. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, discussed "Literary What-nots," and A. M. Stickle, professor of history at the Western State Normal School at Bowling Green, spoke on "Students and Books." The keynote and title of a talk by George Clovin, superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort, was "Understandest Thou That Thou Readest?"

Conferences were held Friday morning on large libraries and on college and school libraries. The first group was led by Jennie Flexner, Louisville. Harriett Boswell, librarian Carnegie Public Library, Paducah, discussed "Training Schools to Use the Library;" Susannah Bishop, librarian of the Carnegie Free Public Library, Owensboro, "The Elementary School," and Margaret I. King, librarian of the University of Kentucky, "The University Library." The High School was discussed by Ella C. Warren, librarian, Louisville Girls' High School, and Edna Grauman, librarian of the Louisville Male High School. Euphemia Corwin of Berea led the conference on college and school libraries, in which such topics as staff organization, care of reserved books, inventory, and the relation of the library to the faculty

were considered. The round table on small libraries was led by Fannie C. Rawson, Frankfort, who talked on practical ways of increasing the library fund. Florence Edwards, Horse Cave, spoke on "The Value of Book Reviews;" Beverly Wheatcroft, Frankfort, on loan work routine; while Mrs. Massie Allen of Bloomfield discussed "The Woman's Club and the Library," and Mrs. Mattie Henderson of Georgetown "Work for the Library Board."

The absence of Miss Rawson, Secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission and Secretary-Treasurer of the K. L. A., was regretted by all. She was prevented from attending by illness. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Euphemia Corwin, librarian Berea College, president; George T. Settle, librarian, Louisville Public Library, first vice-president; Mrs. Mattie Henderson, librarian; Georgetown Library, second vice-president; Harriett Boswell, librarian, Public Library, Paducah, secretary-treasurer; Beverly Wheatcroft, assistant, Kentucky Library Commission, member at large.

HARRIETT BOSWELL, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IOWA State College at Ames is always a busy place, but on October 12, 13, and 14th it was unusually so, for the Iowa Library Association was in session. There were in attendance one hundred and fifty-one librarians, twenty-eight trustees and assistants and thirteen visitors, making a total enrollment of one hundred and ninety-two, fifteen more than were present a year ago in Des Moines.

On Wednesday afternoon the meeting was called to order by the President, C. W. Sumner of the Sioux City Public Library. The association was welcomed to Ames by Dean Byers, due to the enforced absence of Dr. Pearson; to this hearty welcome Mr. Brigham gave a timely response. Greetings were sent to the Illinois and Wisconsin Library Associations then in session, also to the Parent-Teachers Association in session at Mason City.

Next came the report of the Iowa Library Commission by Julia Robinson, secretary. Thruout this report emphasis was placed on county libraries. Miss Robinson said that the number of towns in Iowa large enough to support a library has been almost reached and few more tax supported libraries can be expected, so that extension in the future must be in other directions. Ames was the only public library to stage a real campaign for a county tax, during the past year, but the effort was unsuccessful. Interest, however, in the county library idea is being shown by other libraries

and county fair exhibits have been used to call attention to the subject. Miss Robinson urged all librarians to give prominence to the county library idea when opportunity presented itself, but the present is a hard time to try to secure the tax. At the biennial meeting of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs in May at Clinton, a resolution pledging the assistance of women's clubs in the promotion of county libraries was passed and both the president and vice-president of the Federation referred to this resolution in their addresses before the district meetings held during October. Miss Robinson uses every opportunity given her of speaking at the various club meetings. She also recommended the adoption and putting into effect of a school library program which shall define the relations of public and school libraries and advance the school libraries of the state to a place approximating that held by public libraries.

The president's address followed, the theme of which was "Promotion of Library Interest in Iowa." According to Mr. Sumner, this could be the more easily accomplished by a larger Iowa Library Association membership of not only libraries and librarians but of assistants and trustees. In order that greater work may be accomplished in Iowa, there should be a definite plan or program of work, including among other activities an intensive campaign for one hundred per cent membership, organization of a trustees' section within the association, and appointment of a special committee to make a careful survey of all existing county library laws including recent ones passed in Missouri, Kansas and other states, with instructions to report and recommended to this Association at the next annual meeting such changes in the Iowa law as it deems wise and best. The Association should stand behind the proposed legislation in such a way that it may become law, when the Association should direct systematic and intensive effort toward securing operation of the law and its benefits thruout Iowa. He also urged membership in the American Library Association.

On Thursday morning Professor Noble read a most interesting paper on "Stepping Stones to Literary Taste." The theme of his talk was "How can we help people distinguish between poor books and good books? How can students be led to appreciate something better?" Under direction or compulsion they will read what they are asked to, but the big question is "What do they read alone?" Tracing the evolution of the art of fiction from the impossible to the improbable, from the probable to the inevitable he went on to show that the inevitable is true and the probable approaches truth, and since

lies impede progress, the hope of the future depends upon the amount of truth we can make ours.

Rose O'Connor, hospital librarian at Sioux City, spoke on "Hospital Library Work." She traced the history of hospital library work in general, and specifically, the Sioux City work. As a testimonial to the splendid work done in the Sioux City hospitals, John Ellis, an American soldier who had spent four months in a Sioux City hospital and who was then a student at Ames, told what the library service had meant to him while in the hospital.

"Why Belong to the Association?" was then discussed from the standpoint of a trustee, a librarian, and an assistant. J. J. Grove, trustee at Ames, E. Joanna Hogey, librarian at Cedar Rapids, and Eleanor Moody, assistant at Keokuk, all agreed that membership resulted in a greater spirit of co-operation, and that it ought to mean better state meetings, more funds available, and in all better service.

Round tables for various departments followed. In the afternoon a most interesting and enlightening address was given by Frederic G. Melcher on the library service that is being undertaken in the devastated regions of France. There, American libraries have organized for the first time public libraries which are a "joy to the children and a marvel to the grown-ups." Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of Wisconsin Library School, spoke on "A Shelf of Books and What Can Be Done with Them." The shelf was filled, not with the popular fiction or best-sellers of the day, but with books that introduce the greatest people and the highest ideals. The first two that Miss Hazeltine considered were Strachey's "Queen Victoria" and Trowbridge's "Queen Alexandra," and she linked with them Mrs. Robinson's "My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt."

Mary E. Wheelock discussed "Problems of Binding and Repairing."

The general book discussion that afternoon and the next morning had as its chief topics non-fiction, led by Grace D. Rose of Des Moines and assisted by four others; fiction, by Helen E. Allen of Onawa; reference books, by May M. Clark of Dubuque, and children's books, by Ruth Barlow of Clinton. Time did not permit Gertrude Haley of Fort Dodge to discuss children's books and reading. Her report will be printed in the *Quarterly*. Marian C. Manley, secretary of the Library Workers Association, spoke on the "Education and Training of Library Workers." Open and heated discussion followed.

The principal address of Friday morning was given by Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L.

A., on "County Libraries." Mr. Milam made the statement that the library work is forty years old, yet less than half the people of the United States have adequate book service. Unless those who are most interested in the library movement rouse themselves a bit more in the near future, Hawaii will have universal library service before we do, because Hawaii has a County Library law, the second great unit in the world to have such a law, Czecho-Slovakia being the first. California and Indiana have made the biggest strides in county library work of any states in the union, but other states are making splendid beginnings. Consolidated schools form a convenient nucleus from which to spread the county library idea. County surveys reveal the dire need of books. The Farm Bureau is another organization that should be reached.

Professor Wallis of the Department of Engineering Extension of the Ames Farm Bureau spoke of the reference work the college is now prepared to do for individuals as well as for libraries. This consists of package libraries made up in accordance with the requests for information. Professor Wallis stated that the material furnished in this way would in most cases be one or two years ahead of book publications on the same subject and in a few cases ahead of even pamphlet or magazine material. This will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value to libraries as much of the reference work done is concerned with recent technical developments or agricultural experiments.

One of the important steps taken in the business meeting was affiliation with the A. L. A. After a letter was read by Secretary Milam explaining affiliation, Mr. Brigham moved that we become a chapter of the A. L. A., and the motion was unanimously carried. A letter was read from Jesse Cunningham, librarian of St. Joseph Public Library, in regard to the proposition of a sectional meeting of the state library associations of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri to be held in St. Joseph in 1922. The matter was left to the executive committee, decision to be postponed till the district meetings of the spring.

Reports of committees followed. The legislative committee, W. F. Riley, chairman, prepared and caused to be introduced into the last session of the legislature new laws and amendments to existing laws, but many of them fell by the wayside. The net results, however, were to eliminate the former five-year contract provision for township libraries and to secure additional financial support for the library commission.

New officers were elected as follows: Presi-

dent, W. F. Riley, Des Moines; first vice-president, Grace Shellenberger, Davenport; second vice-president, E. W. Stanton, Ames; secretary, Mary E. McCoy, Indianola; treasurer, Mae Anders, Des Moines.

Social features of the state meeting included a tea the first afternoon, held in the Home Economic tea room, and was followed Wednesday night by a reception given by the Faculty Woman's Club, held at "Old Farm House," the home of Dean and Mrs. Curtis, and the oldest residence on the campus. On Thursday evening Zona Gale read from her "Peace in Friendship Village." Those who remained over Friday afternoon were delightfully entertained at tea by Mrs. Munn.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Muncie, October 26-28, with a registration of over three hundred.

Mary Torrance welcomed the association members in behalf of the Public Library Board and the city of Muncie. Miss Torrance referred to the A. L. A. meeting at Swampscott as having been marked by strong inspirational qualities, and spoke of the closer union and the added strength which would come from affiliation of the state with the national organization.

Announcements were made concerning the banquet to be held on Thursday evening, which was to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Indiana Library Association. Of the organizers of the Association only Mary E. Ahern and Mr. Cunningham were present at the meeting.

Azariah S. Root spoke on "The Human Factor in Library Service." He said that there are four essential factors in library work—the place, the books, the reader, the librarian. We need for librarians intelligent men and women with education and vision who will recruit others to the service thru their own demonstrations of its desirability. Librarians must see that recruits have suitable training. Library schools will be found ready to modify programs when constructive criticism is offered. One year's training is enough for college graduates, two years are necessary for high school students. A library assistant needs variety in work in order to gain breadth and development. Staff meetings should develop *esprit de corps*. The assistants should share in the new plans, new efforts of the chief. Staff meetings should be democratized; here methods and policies should be worked out. The Library Workers Association demonstrates the fact that there is an underlying feeling that privates in the ranks do

not have their full rights. Train people, make them happy, give recognition to work well done.

The Wednesday evening program opened with music, followed by an address by Dr. Paul Reinsch, of Washington, D. C., on "America and the Far East."

The college section, Johanna Klingholz, chairman, met on Thursday morning. Dr. Root opened the program with a talk on "The Qualifications and Salaries of College Librarians." The essential qualifications are first, business ability, that is, the ability to handle the routine machinery and deal with many people in a systematic manner; second, ability to organize—and here Dr. Root emphasized the necessity of having a manual or code book for the library setting forth definite fixed rules so that each assistant knows the reason for everything that is done; third, library training—because of the greater breadth of vision thereby gained; the value of the wider acquaintance with people of similar age and experience working in the same field, and the opportunity it affords for advancement; fourth, an intensive knowledge of books; fifth, knowledge of and sympathy with people, ability to work well with both faculty and student. In conclusion Mr. Root said that the library should be considered a department of the school and the librarian should rank as any other head of a department both in faculty standing and salary. If the library is such a large department that it employs as many almost as the whole faculty, then the librarian should rank as Dean as at Yale. Furthermore, the assistants should have a corresponding ranking just as in the faculty. This is absolutely the only way to insure the proper standing of the library. If the assistants are ranked as stenographers and clerks, then the library is not part of the educational work; it is only a part of the machinery of administration.

Mr. Cunningham of the Terre Haute State Normal School expressed his entire agreement with all that had been said. He stated that since 1892 the librarian there had been recognized as a head of a department.

Then followed Miss Wolfe's talk, on whether college students are able to use even the most elementary library tools. Her experience was that they did not even know how to use the dictionary properly. This year a questionnaire was given to the Freshmen asking how many of them came from high schools that had libraries, how many knew how to use a card catalog, how many could use the *Readers' Guide*, etc., and ended with the question of how many were willing to come Saturday nights to receive instruction. The result shown by the questionnaire was that few students really knew any-

thing at all about how to use a library but that a great many students wanted to learn and were willing to come Saturday nights.

Dr. Root described a course he gives at Oberlin which is a two-hour course for one semester. There are usually from forty to fifty but sometimes as many as ninety students in this class. Miss Klingholz told of the two-hour course she was giving at Evansville College for credit, and Mr. Lindley of Earlham told of several schemes they had tried, all, however, without credit, and the conclusion was drawn that a great deal of work on the part of the students is necessary if they are to benefit by the course, and not much work can be required without giving credit. It was decided that the ideal would be a course required of all the Freshmen for credit.

The Round Table on library assistants had Hazel Armstrong of Terre Haute as chairman. Orpha Peters, Gary, discussed "Cultivating the Library Spirit." Miss Peters said that there is always some kind of spirit, good, bad or indifferent, in any kind of store, corporation, institution, or individual. Spirit means animation, courage, vivacity, synonymous with life. Library spirit should mean all this and more. It means that sympathetic something that sends the patron away with what he wants or something he likes better. At staff meetings local conditions and outside interests should be discussed.

Miss Abraham, of the Indianapolis Public Library, spoke on "Keeping in Touch With Other Departments of the Library." The supreme purpose is growth. The policy of the library should be to allow reasonable time and progressive steps for growth. Exchange of positions is advantageous. Indianapolis has a system which includes five grades of service and a special grade which takes in branch librarians.

Miss Root considered "Library Assistants' Reading." The assistant's reading should not be very different from that of the librarian. Assistants *must* read. Reading at random is not the surest way for results. Wise reading is guided reading. Miss Winslow's compiled list for Indianapolis Public Library staff, offers good suggestions. The Wisconsin Apprentice Course outline is full of practical suggestions. The new books, book reviews, *Publishers' Weekly*, and A. L. A. *Booklist* are just as important for assistants as for the librarian. How many assistants are reading the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, as well as books of professional interest?

Cerene Ohr, Indianapolis Public Library, gave a short talk on their staff meetings. There are two groups: branch staff meetings and general staff meetings. At the branch staff meet-

ings last year they considered various classes of books, had outside speakers, and kept up with new books in each class, also the old time favorites. This year they are discussing publishers. The staff also gives reviews on books of advertising, music, nature, etc. At smaller staff meetings there is discussion of books issued that week and of what is being purchased and why, the why being important.

Della M. Northey read report of the committee on work with schools. Questionnaires were sent to six hundred schools in the state, to which few replies were received. There is little co-operation between the public library and the school and great need for a definite program.

Miss Scotten, head of the English Department of the Muncie High School, spoke on "What the Teacher Expects." It is her opinion that the librarian should visit the school to talk to the pupils and invite them to the library. At the library the children should find an atmosphere of welcome and friendliness, a special effort being made on the part of the assistants to make the children feel at home. In Muncie the librarian visits every fresh English class giving this instruction. She also makes a diagram of the library, showing location of the children's room, catalog and general classes of books on the shelves and distributes pages from the *Readers' Guide* torn from old copies. The teacher follows up this instruction with problems to be worked out by the pupils.

"What the Public Library Can Do for the Public Schools of Indiana" was discussed by L. H. Hines, president of the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Hines stated the purpose of work with the school to form reading habits and prepare for study and investigation. The librarians' efforts should always lead the children to the best literature, in other words "To keep the dust off the standards."

"Some Obvious Flaws" was the subject of a talk given by O. H. Williams, supervisor of Teachers' Training. One of the problems which educators meet today is loose thinking due to loose reading and lack of concentration. Of the six hundred and fifty high schools of the first grade in the state, only one hundred and fifty have fair beginnings of high school libraries. The others have only scattering collections and no organization. This situation is due to lack of interest on the part of patrons and parents and lack of understanding and appreciation on the part of school administration. Some of the needs are a conception of standards and a definite program of co-operation, legislation thru well organized leadership and laws that provide adequate resources to carry on the work in the best way.

This talk was followed by a discussion by the librarians as to whether the work of organizing high-school libraries should be done by the librarians of the public library, and whether the library or the school should bear the expense of maintaining school and high school libraries. Mr. Hamilton expressed the opinion that a strong library service should cover the school service and not have the school service a separate thing. There should be one collection of books, one staff and one machinery to perform the city and school work. A motion was carried that the Executive Committee of the I. L. A. appoint a committee to confer with the Library Commission, the State Board of Education and the General Education Board, now making a survey in Indiana, on the matter of a definite program for co-operation in school work.

Miss McAfee opened the Thursday afternoon session with a statement concerning the brief life of the county library movement in Indiana, which, tho it had placed us high in the roll of states, has left us with much still to accomplish, since only thirteen of our ninety-two counties are giving full county library service. The work is yet without standardization, and the great obstacle to this is that there are many individualities with which to deal. The county librarian needs to be a student of the signs of the times, since, in the troubled, unstable condition of affairs, the county library runs the risk of playing the part of the innocent bystander in inevitable explosions. Most important of all, the county librarian needs to establish strong co-operation with county leaders, especially with teachers. Mrs. Isaac Palmer Caldwell, librarian at North Vernon, Jennings County, talked on "Co-operating with Other County Agencies." Mrs. Caldwell spoke of the value of connections with the county health officer, with the rural education board, the meetings of the Farmers' Federation, etc., mentioning the help she received from the County School Attendance Officer in selecting suitable locations for county libraries. The county church and Sunday school also offer great opportunities for library extension to the intelligent librarian. In closing, Mrs. Caldwell said that in 1920 the twenty-six stations in the eleven townships of Jennings County circulated a total book stock of 4,884 volumes, 51,590 times.

Esther Hamilton, librarian at Liberty, Union County, spoke on "Records for Librarian and Teacher," taking the view that teachers will not take the responsibility of keeping statistics, and should not be required to do so. This view was challenged on the ground that the library is an educational institution whose work parallels that of the school, and that accurate, classed statis-

tics are not too much to ask of teachers who are trained to keep records, since this brings a scientific knowledge of the reading needs of a community.

Della M. Northey, of the Public Library Commission, spoke on "The County Library and the County School," reviewing methods and citing examples in California, Oregon and Indiana, and touching upon the necessity of salvaging material already in schools and making this usable.

William J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Commission, gave a brief, spirited charge to librarians, in a talk entitled, "Putting in the Peg for 1922." Mr. Hamilton spoke of the hard, intelligent work which must back up the "charming smile" at the desk. The county librarian must be alive to the activities of others, with the feeling that new developments are possible to her community also. School service does not mean responsibility alone, but also opportunity. Personal contact which comes from visits is more important than desk details. The help of the librarians now operating in the thirteen counties of the state, was called on to bring to successful issue the library question in the remaining nineteen counties.

After the County Section, Alice Hazeltine of St. Louis read a most delightful paper which she called, "I Want a Good Book." She said we need to clear our shelves of the "harmless" book, the mediocre story, and keep there only the best. Children are really the best readers, many grown ups are "damaged." Poetry, hero stories, fairy tales, all minister to the child's needs. The young child is not so hard to fit, but the older boy and girl are very difficult. Books for this age should be most carefully selected and all new titles measured with the classics.

At the Trustees' Round Table, led by Mrs. W. A. Denny, Anderson, Harry Guthrie, president of the Muncie Library Board, spoke on "The Library on a Business Basis."

The banquet on Thursday evening marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Association.

On Friday morning E. H. Hyman, secretary of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, gave a vigorous talk on "The Library and Business," in which he said that the business man does not realize the value of the library as a rule, because the public library does not interest itself in the business man. To create this interest visit the merchant personally and give his clerks books on salesmanship.

Gretta M. Smith, of the Publicity Department of the Indianapolis Public Library, spoke on "Selling the Goods." Miss Smith said that last year the papers had printed 1,480 publicity items which included lists of new books, exhibits, library teas, stories from the reports, etc. The

library has increased business without materially increasing investment. Outside organizations and interests reached include automobile shows, clubs, concerts and teachers' institutes. Signs on street cars were found useful, as were bulletins in dressing rooms at theaters.

In making her treasurer's report Miss McNitt called attention to the fact that about eighty new members had been added to the Association thru the personal efforts of Miss Torrance during the past year.

The Committee on Education for Librarianship by correspondence and conference has considered four subjects for report, as follows: 1. Recruiting for Library Service. Changed economic conditions have affected somewhat favorably the applications for library work, relating, however, mostly to the lower grades of service. The situation in this state may well be left to local handling. If lecturers are required in special instances the President of the I. L. A. or the Public Library Commission should be willing to recommend speakers. Personal vigilance on the part of librarians will be more effective, as well as more dignified, than promiscuous advertising. The larger aspects of the problem may well be left to the National Committee of the A. L. A. 2. An Indiana Library School. Owing to the fact that the meeting of the State Legislature will not come until January, 1923, it was deemed advisable to postpone a detailed report upon requirements as to funds, instructors and courses of instruction, affiliation, etc., to the coming year. A general consideration of the subject has led the committee to the following tentative conclusions. The present summer school should be continued. The school to be established should offer a full nine month course of instruction with certificate for its successful completion. It would preferably be conducted in Indianapolis, for there it would have the co-operation of a modern public library system, high school libraries, a state library, a college library, and law, legislative, reference and other special libraries; these should be available also as a field for practice work. There would also be available nearby county and township extension systems. It should be conducted by the Public Library Commission, or, as has been previously suggested in other quarters, it might be placed under a State Board of Library Commissioners, established to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the State Library and the Public Library Commission. 3. Certification of Librarians. In view of the present lack of knowledge as to the workability and success of certification systems and of the absence in Indiana of training for other than elementary grades it seems best that consideration of defi-

nite plans be held in abeyance for the present. We urge upon librarians generally the adoption of definite grades of service, with requirements as to training and efficiency until a state wide system can be developed. 4. Training of Teacher-librarians. The committee looks with considerable favor upon the work undertaken at the Terre Haute State Normal School in their courses upon the use of the library in public school work and on the organization and management of school libraries. It is to be hoped that these courses may be very successful and as they develop afford models for similar instruction in other normal schools.

Mr. Rush moved that the I. L. A., desirous of becoming a chapter of the A. L. A., authorize the president to appoint a committee of ten members who are also members of the A. L. A. to request affiliation, the nominating committee to name a delegate and an alternate, and the treasurer to pay the chapter dues. Motion carried.

The Committee on District Meetings reported meetings held as follows: January, Frankfort, Princeton, Whiting; February, Columbia City, Franklin, Marion; March, Rochester, Danville, Ill., Greencastle; April, Mishawaka, Cambridge City; May, Orleans, Aurora, Tell City.

The Committee on Resolutions extended the sincere appreciation of the Association to all who contributed to the comfort and happiness of the conference.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Winifred F. Ticer, Huntington; vice-president, Alice D. Stevens, Logansport; secretary, Elizabeth Ohr, Indianapolis; treasurer, Bertha Ashby, Ladoga; delegate to A. L. A. Council, Winifred Ticer; alternate, W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of Commission.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, October 31st to November 2nd, with a fine attendance of trustees and librarians of public and school libraries.

The first session opened with a short address by the President, Ruth Rosholt, followed by the reports of the standing committees. Clara F. Baldwin gave a resumé of library legislation. The new law presented to the legislature having failed to pass, several changes in the law were suggested and upon motion made by Miss Baldwin, supported by Miss Frost it was voted "That the president appoint a committee to formulate changes in the library law and consult with the Interim Committee on Education of the Legislature." Members of the Interim Committee are: Lt.-Governor Collins, Senators Jack-

son, Benson, Gooding and Soging, and Representatives Nolan, Christiansen, Hitchcock, Martin and Wallworth. The Membership Committee reported \$123 collected for M. L. A. dues, and \$14 for A. L. A. The membership totals 310, of which 36 are institutional members.

Miriam E. Carey of the Hospital Libraries Committee introduced Perrie Jones, who gave a most interesting talk on her work in the hospitals in St. Paul. Attractive posters that had been used in the campaign for books and also to advertise the project were most effectively displayed. Miss Jones presented a personal account of her work, told what the men asked for, and wanted, and what they were supplied with, and also gave an outline of the plan of organization as it had been worked out in St. Paul. Following Miss Jones' address mention was made of the work being done in the Minneapolis hospitals and also in the Mayo Hospital at Rochester. At the luncheon, held in the Palm Room, Mrs. James Forrestal of St. Paul, and Gratia Countryman of Minneapolis, spoke most enthusiastically on "Business Women's Clubs."

The afternoon session was opened with a roll call of libraries, each library being given two minutes in which to report some important thing that had been accomplished during the past year. The gathering was fairly transported to Swampscott with Mrs. Jennings' talk on the meetings of the A. L. A., and Charlotte Matson's vivid and amusing account of a motor trip to the conference. Elizabeth Robinson, reporting for the A. L. A. Committee on Education, made the following points, gathered from a questionnaire sent out to the libraries in the state: More cooperation between schools and public libraries; help in standardizing methods, and higher standards for high school libraries; standardized course of instruction for all state teachers' colleges and the need of a course at the university to give thoro library training. The following suggestions were gleaned from reports of other states and were emphasized by the committee: Know your Library Division of the State Department of Education and use it; rank and salary of librarians in universities and colleges should equal that of teachers; definite, uniform courses of instruction should be given in all normal schools, as well as courses in children's literature with emphasis on inspirational reading.

In general it was suggested that as a means toward the end in view every effort should be exerted to "sell yourself and your library" by building up your collection, by allowing adequate quarters in your building for expansion, by exhibiting your wares wherever and whenever possible, by attending and participating in meet-

ings, by presenting convincing budgets and rendering every possible assistance to patrons.

Miss Countryman gave a brief comparison of the progress that had been made by the Association from its beginning in 1892 with a few people to its present membership. She also outlined the new A. L. A. plan of affiliation, but as time was pressing action was deferred until Wednesday, when the Association voted to affiliate with the A. L. A., electing Margaret Hickman the M. L. A. delegate, with Harriet Wood as alternate. The Twin City Library Club acted as host to the Association at a dinner at the Woman's City Club, at which Miss Gold, who had recently returned from an extended visit to China, gave an interesting talk on library affairs in the orient. The day's activities closed with a visit to the beautiful James Jerome Hill Reference Library, which is soon to be opened to the public, and a reception held in the Art Gallery of the St. Paul Public Library at which Mrs. C. L. Atwood gave an interesting talk.

On Tuesday morning the session opened with a report of the Certification Board, by Miss Baldwin. Considerable discussion took place as to plans toward aiding in certification. The Association approved recommendations that the proposed scheme be modified to harmonize with the plan proposed by the A. L. A., granting certificates in Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 for different grades of positions (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1921, p. 604); that the statement from the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Certification be adopted as follows:

"No applicant now in service would be subjected to examination other than the statement of facts submitted in making formal application for certification. It is now believed that each worker should be accepted and certified on the basis of what he is now doing and not be made to suffer any disadvantage for lack of formal training;" and that an annual registration of librarians be made in order to keep records up to date. It was voted that the Legislative Committee and the Certification Board formulate a law to be reported at the next state meeting and upon action of the association at that time to be sent to the next legislature. The report of the Standardization Committee was briefly summarized and it was recommended by the chairman of the committee that the committee be discontinued and their findings turned over to the Certification Board.

Mrs. Jennings of St. Paul reported on the work of the Committee for the purpose of inaugurating a course in library science at the university of Minnesota. The report suggested that the entrance requirements be the same as for General Arts Course, and the first two years of

the course the same as the Arts Course; that the third year courses be chosen from those especially helpful in library work, e. g., languages, literature, history, sociology, economics and science; that a reading knowledge of French and German be required for admission to the fourth year, which will be devoted to library science; and that the completion of the four year course lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

It was recommended that the standards of instruction adopted by the Association of American Library Schools be accepted. These are, in substance, that the faculty shall aggregate at least two full time instructors, and at least two of the instructors shall have had one year of training in a library school.

The following definite recommendations are submitted to the President and Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota for their consideration: (1) That early provision be made to offer a course in the use of books and libraries; (2) That a course in library work in schools be offered. (This was given by the College of Education during the year 1915-16 by Miss Wilson, state supervisor of school libraries, and similar arrangements might be made with the State Department of Education at this time); (3) That provision be made by the University for the continuation of the summer school for library training established by the State Department of Education, thus ensuring university credit for satisfactory work done in this school.

The report was signed by W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul, Chairman; Jennie T. Jennings, St. Paul; Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis; Alma Penrose, Carleton College, Northfield; Harriet Wood, State Department of Education.

Frank K. Walter and Ina Firkins, librarian and assistant librarian of the University of Minnesota, while heartily in sympathy with the movement for library training in the State of Minnesota, did not feel that as members of the university faculty it would be proper for them to join in direct recommendations from organizations outside the university in regard to matters which require action by the University authorities, and did not vote.

The Association voted to make a strong resolution to be presented to Dr. Coffman, urging the inauguration of a course in library science at the university. It was also moved and supported that the Resolutions Committee and the Committee on Courses in Library Science draw up resolutions to be submitted to the university authorities.

Miss Carey discussed recruiting for librarianship and urged a renewed effort and impetus for attracting the best talent into the profession.

The Resolutions Committee advocated an extensive campaign in their report. "Training Students in the Use of the Library" was an account of the work that Ruth Ely has done with student teachers at the Duluth State Teachers College, and of some of the aims and aspirations in this field. It was suggested that a resolution embracing the establishment of library courses in state teachers colleges and high schools with full credit for work done be made. This was referred to the Resolutions Committee and was embodied in their report. Alma Penrose, of Carleton College, and Mary A. Tawney of Minneapolis, gave accounts of the work which they had done with college and high school students, respectively.

At the luncheon session, Mrs. Walter J. Marcle presented some striking facts about war and arms, in a clear and vivid talk, which was followed by a short description of what the League of Women Voters is doing in their program of educating women for citizenship. Gladys Harrison, representing the League, gave this address, while Sophia Hall told what the Municipal Reference Bureau of the University is doing. The President was authorized to send a telegram to President Harding informing him that the Association approved the reduction of armaments and the prevention of future wars. An appropriate resolution was also presented by the Resolutions Committee and approved.

The afternoon was devoted to a round table discussion on eliminating non-essentials, with Miss Wood presiding. Some of the topics brought up were useless books on the shelves, out-of-date and worn-out books, misfits, mistakes in purchase, short service and gift books. Government documents received notice as well as the types of accession books, shelf list and catalog cards used. Short cuts in circulation and registration were mentioned by various librarians who were using new schemes.

The St. Paul Association entertained the Library Association with a most enjoyable motor trip around the city, visits being made to several branches of the St. Paul system. Dinner was served at the Gopher Inn, after which a tour of the Capitol was made. The dinner speakers were Frank K. Walter of the University Library and J. M. McConnell, of the State Department of Education. Later in the evening the visitors toured the Historical Building, where many treasures were displayed for their especial benefit. An illustrated lecture on Minnesota history was given by the Curator of the Museum, W. M. Babcock, Jr.

The Trustees Section opened on Wednesday morning with a paper by Mrs. R. H. G. Netz of the Owatonna Library Board who strongly

urged budgets on a standardized basis. Trustees from Red Wing, Stillwater and Eveleth gave short talks. Nelle Olson of International Falls told of what her library was doing for the men of her community. Social service as well as personal and library service plays a large part in the successful development of any up-to-date library nowadays. "Books for Business Men" was ably handled by Mary W. Dietrichson, who talked on what the Business Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library is doing. "Selling the Public Library From a Publicity Man's Point of View" was the topic assigned to W. E. Lunnis of the Greve Advertising Agency. Two important factors that Mr. Lunnis emphasized were the "psychology of inducement" and the "power of visualization." E. W. Randall, president of the St. Paul Association, addressed the association at the luncheon held in the Palm Room of the St. Paul Hotel. Mr. Randall's greeting was appreciated as was also the hospitality that the St. Paul Association had given. A film picturing library work in the devastated regions in France was shown.

The afternoon session was a joint meeting with the School Libraries Section of the M. E. A. and was presided over by Bessie Scripture. The program consisted of a book symposium, and was opened with "Books for Teachers" by Miss Beatryce Finn of Hibbing. Miss Finn reviewed several books that would make an appeal to teachers as well as students. An admirable paper on children's reading was given by Claire Nolte of Virginia. Miss Nolte appealed for the purchase of better editions of children's books, even tho they were more expensive, in place of several copies of the popular titles that most libraries supply. "Should Librarians Read?" by Lucy Lee Powell, reviewed a short but enticing list of biography, poetry, travel, essays and fiction. Interesting lists supplementing all three addresses were distributed. Miss Scripture gave a short report of "Libraries in Education," the report having been submitted by Sherman Williams, president of the Library Department of the N. E. A. A motion was made and seconded that the M. L. A. joint session approve the report of "Libraries in Education."

The Resolutions Committee, besides bringing in for approval the resolutions already mentioned, and extending thanks to all organizations and individuals contributing to the comfort and pleasure of the association, resolved that a Committee on Legislation be appointed to study proposed changes in the State Library Law, and confer with the Interior Committee on Education. It was also resolved, "That we deeply regret the loss of Dr. W. Dawson John-

ston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, who has rendered a distinct and valuable service to the library profession of the state by his furtherance of library training, his work for raising the standards of the profession and his steady encouragement of high ideals. We congratulate the American Library Association on having secured him, realizing that our loss is its gain, and we rejoice that so distinguished an honor has fallen to one of our members in receiving this appointment, even tho we can scarcely hope to fill his place."

By courtesy of the Hospitality Committee of the Woman's Subdivision of the St. Paul Association, the last session of the conference was held at the Athletic Club, where a dinner was served to 350 guests. Dr. Richard Burton introduced Carl Sandburg, the speaker of the evening. Mr. Sandburg gave a most interesting exposition and interpretation of the new poetry movement, defining the new poetry and reading from his own poems and last of all singing some American folk songs. Mr. Sandburg delighted his hearers for more than an hour with his readings from "Smoke and Steel," "Cornhuskers" and "Chicago Poems." His story soon to be published by Harcourt, Brace and

Co., called "How the Thumb on the Nose of Bimbo the Sniff Was Fixed," proved most amusing.

The following officers were elected: President, Alice M. Dunlap, Duluth; first vice-president, Nelle Olson, International Falls; second vice-president, Mrs. Claude Perkins, Pine Island; secretary-treasurer, Grace Stevens, Virginia; ex-officio member, Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis.

MARGARET HICKMAN, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE American Merchant Marine Library Association's plan for "A Library on Every Ship" in the Service has been endorsed by the American Steamship Owners' Association and an effort is being made to collect from ship-owners and others interested \$20,000, which will secure a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Most of the quarter million books taken over from the A. L. A. merchant marine service are in good condition for use by this new Association which has its headquarters at 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It was very gratifying to read the article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 1, and find one of the leaders in our library world voicing so pointedly the objections to a certification plan which, to some of us in applied libraries, seems to mean the eventual outlawing of most of our associates.

Personally I feel that library work is far too much standardized already. We can standardize parts of locomotives and parts of cars; but the government's experience sets at rest the question of standardizing locomotives and cars. Not even cars intended for the same class of traffic can be standardized. We can standardize cataloging rules, but who will standardize the cataloger or standardize the administration of business, university, state and city libraries? How can we standardize the city library of Pittsburgh with that of Washington, D. C.?

In short, what we look for and employ is personality, plus education and experience, plus technical training—and the greatest of these is personality. In the smaller libraries, of the

class with which I am associated, educational training and experience come next—and training we may or may not get. One of the little group in this library has had the very highest grade of training, another had never seen the inside working of a library before she came to us—yet we would not willingly part with either.

As a people we are regulated almost to death. For the boil on the body politic we can think only of the poultice of a statute! Our constitutions read like essays, our laws have become by-laws, if not by-words, and all because individuality—that prime essential in a republic—is not led and instructed, but tramped on. "All we like sheep" race to the legislature. The influence of the press, of the pulpit, of the rostrum, of our many educational institutions, lies unheeded. If a citizen does wrong, "Pass a law," we say, "so that we can put him in jail. Why waste time trying to make him a man who won't want to do wrong!"

And so with our little legislative rubber stamp on the members of our craft we shall keep out any who dare enter save by the appointed route.

How absurd it is to apply the parallel of certification to the examinations required of doctors and lawyers before they are permitted to practice. These examinations may protect the citizen from employing one not adequately prepared to do medical or legal work. But what board of trustees, or what librarian would employ any person, no matter how plastered with certificates, as a citizen employs a doctor who lives around the corner? In considering the employment of a library worker, inquiry is made into personal qualifications, before and above all else, and in most cases personal interviews are necessary before a selection is made. The candidate could be certified with as many degrees as a thermometer and yet not be satisfactory; and so, why certification?

We should, of course, strengthen the schools all we can; raise their standards and widen their scope; invite into the profession those trained in science and economics as well as literary specialists. But certification will tend to keep out the scientifically trained and those of economic bent, and will read out of the profession many libraries which are aiding very substantially in spreading information. The years during which a man secures his scientific or economic training are usually those which the library school graduate spends in learning library methods. If he cannot get into the library craft without spending additional time he is lost to us.

The notion that a librarian can be a pure executive without knowing much about the application of books is fading in library circles

as it faded some time since in the business world. Yet there still persists the feeling that unless one knows the Shakespeare folios or can quote from George Bernard Shaw he is not a librarian; and that if a man is informed and works in economics he is not a librarian—he is an economist. I have no sympathy with this feeling, or with the implied limitation of our professional scope; yet I see its influence in certification; and the irony of it is that we seem to have lost Dr. Williamson himself in this very shuffle!

RICHARD H. JOHNSTON, *Librarian.*

*Bureau of Railway Economics,
Washington, D. C.*

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I wish to say Amen to the opinions expressed in Mr. Dana's article on Certification and Civil Service Control recently published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. New York State, thru the activities of those high up in the State University, has passed a law whereby Boards of Trustees are hereafter to be appointed by the Mayor, Selectmen, etc.—and thus cities whose Trustees are now appointed by the Board of Education, find their libraries another plum for the politician and Civil Service exploitation. And so it goes from bad to worse—librarians applauding the manoeuvres of the “certifying,” “examining,” “investing,” “standardizing” committees.

R. W. TOWER, *Curator of Library,*

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department. Replies should be addressed directly to the ADVERTISER, either at the address given or under the key letter in care of this office.

POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate with college preparation and over ten years' experience wants position in public library. Cataloging or reference work preferred in East or Central West. Can begin immediately. Address Z 22, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian's secretary with twelve years' experience under two librarians in two cities desires further experience elsewhere. Has had experience in order work and catalog typing also. Best references. Address M. M. 22, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Montana State College, Bozeman, wants someone to work half time as assistant cataloger and half time as desk assistant. Salary \$1,800. College graduate with at least one year in a recognized library school. Address Elizabeth Forrest, librarian.

The Cleveland Public Library desires applications for positions as junior assistants and assistants for vacancies in the Main Library, in Branch Libraries, in Catalog, School and Children's departments. Applicants should have had one year in library school or a number of years library experience, and a good general background, a genuine interest in public library work and the capacity to develop. Initial salaries, \$1,200 to \$1,600.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

CAMPBELL, J. Maud, director of work with foreigners for the Library Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education, becomes librarian of the Jones Memorial Library of Lynchburg (Va.) in January.

COOLIDGE, Archibald Cary, Director of the Harvard University Library, is in Russia in connection with the work of the American Relief Expedition.

CORDINGLEY, Nora, 1911-12 N. Y. P. L., formerly assistant in library of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., appointed cataloger Research Bureau of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

ELLINWOOD, H. Della, librarian of All Saints School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, died suddenly of heart failure on October 18th.

FERCUSON, Kate Dorothy, is now head of the Branch Department of the Fresno (Calif.) County Library.

HEDRICK, Blanche, recently secretary of the North Dakota Library Commission, is now chief of the Cataloging Department of the University of Michigan Library at Ann Arbor.

HEDRICK, Ellen, chief classifier in the University of Michigan Library at Ann Arbor, is spending a year's leave of absence at work with Mary E. Downey at the North Dakota Library Commission.

HICKS, Frederick C., law librarian of Columbia University, is author of "Men and Books Famous in the Law," published by the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y.

HUBBARD, Anna Gilkeson, chief of the order department of the Cleveland Public Library, was married to William Ruggles Watterson on December 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Watterson will live at 12388 Cedar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

IVANOVSKY, Catherine, is making a list of works in Russian dealing with Russian history, folk-lore, economics and fine arts in the Harvard Library. She is also assisting in the catalog department.

JEBSEN, Elisa, who left the Harvard University Library in 1919 to act as librarian at the Statistiska Centrebureau in Christiania has returned to Harvard and is working on the formation of the union catalog of Scandinavian books which is being compiled for the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

KENNEDY, Kathleen A., associate librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to become librarian of the town library of Wellesley.

MCNEAL, Louise, succeeds Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, who was for many years secretary of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission and who died in May after several months' illness.

NETHERCUT, Mary B., 1913 Wis., librarian of Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois, appointed librarian of the College of Emporia.

ORVIS, Caroline, 1916-1917 I., has recently been made secretary of the Information Bureau of the Extension Division, University of North Dakota.

OSBORN, Mary L., 1913-15 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Art Department of the Cheney Silk Co., appointed librarian of the Towson (Md.) State Normal School.

RANEY, M. Llewellyn, librarian of Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying, will represent officially the American Council on Education, the A. L. A. and other organizations, at the Tariff hearing before the U. S. Senate Committee on Finance, on December 21.

SKARSTEDT, Marcus, who resigned the librarianship of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library to join the firm of Reuben H. Donnelly, is now a member of the California State Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo.

SNYDER, Mary B., 1912-13 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian of the Michigan City (Ind.) Public Library.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The city has named the intersection of Cambridge, Troy, and Chambers Streets Krigel Square, in honor of Frank J. Krigel, who was a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library and who died in January, 1919, while in service overseas.

RHODE ISLAND

Recent gifts to public libraries include: \$500,000 bequest of the late William H. Hall to the William H. Hall Public Library, which in February absorbed the Edgewood Free Public Library established in 1896; \$125,000 from the estate of the late Edith Knight for the Elmwood Public Library, established in 1915, and a bequest of \$75,000 from the same estate for the Pontiac Free Library.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nashua. A library for children was opened recently under the charge of Edna Ledger. This is the first library for children in New Hampshire.

NEW YORK

A series of comprehensive tables of all public or association libraries of New York State making reports to the Library Extension Division of the New York State Library, arranged in six groups according to the population of the community, is a feature of the issue of *New York Libraries* dated February, 1921. The population of the community in 1920, library quarters (owned, rented, rent-free, etc.), the value of library buildings and sites, number of volumes in library, circulation in 1920, circulation of fiction, receipts from local tax and other sources, expenditures for salaries and for books, periodicals and binding, and the average cost per volume of circulation are tabulated.

The population given for each place is for the city, village or district in which the library is immediately located, without taking into account the indubitably larger but indefinite territory served by some libraries. For public libraries in the cities, the numerical data for all the branches are merged in single sums and only gross figures are indicated. Each registered branch, however, is recognized as a library by Regents Rules, and in counting the number of branches in each group each such branch counts as one. In arriving at the "average" for the different items of each group only places or libraries contributing a positive part to the whole are taken into account. Several libraries are supported by private persons or families

who make no statement as to amount contributed or expended. The omission of such figures from the totals and averages makes these totals and averages appear somewhat lower than they actually are, but the difference is not great. University and college libraries are not included, even tho they give a certain amount of free service and are registered by the Regents, except in one case where the university library is the only public library of the community.

LIBRARIES. With these reservations it is found that the total number of cities, villages and hamlets in New York State having public libraries is 471, and that the total number of public libraries, including registered branches, is 599. There are in the places of the first group (over 200,000 population) one hundred and fifty-six public libraries; in the second (between 5,000 and 20,000), fifty-nine; in the third (between 2,000 and 5,000), eighty-eight; in the fourth (between 1,000 and 2,000), eighty-one; in the fifth (between 500 and 1,000), sixty-four; in the sixth (below 500) one hundred and eighteen. Ten incorporated places with population over 5,000 have no public library; twenty-eight between 2,000 and 5,000 population; thirty-eight between 1,000 and 2,000 population; sixty-four between 500 and 1,000 population, making in all one hundred and forty incorporated places with a population over 500 without a public library.

POPULATION SERVED. Since the total population of the state is 10,384,144 and the population of all places having public libraries is 8,737,552, there remains a population of 1,646,593 having no public libraries, or a number equivalent to the combined populations of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

TAX SUPPORT. Three hundred communities give tax support to four hundred and nineteen public libraries and one hundred and seventy-one have one hundred and seventy-nine libraries but give no tax support. In the first group of cities only one, having a population of 38,917, provides no library support from local tax; in the second, eleven, with a total population of 136,713; in the third, twenty-two, with total population of 70,470; in the fourth, twenty-eight with total population of 35,951; in the fifth, forty-three with total population of 31,314 and in the sixth, sixty-four with total population of 17,892. The total population of the 171 places having libraries but yielding no tax support is 324,057, which, added to the 1,646,593 having no public libraries, gives a total

population of 1,970,650 paying no library tax. The total population paying a library tax is 8,423,491, and the total amount thus raised \$2,299,062. The average amount per capita paid by communities having tax-supported libraries is twenty-seven cents. The average per capita tax for cities in the first group is thirty cents; for places in the second group twenty-one cents; in the third, twenty-eight cents; in the fourth, twenty-seven cents; fifth, fifty-six cents; and sixth, thirty-nine cents.

CIRCULATION. The average per capita circulation for all libraries in 1920 was 3.21 volumes; for libraries of the first group, 3.02; the second, 3.14; the third, 4.93; fourth, 7.66; fifth, 9.15; and sixth, 8.78 volumes.

INCOME. The total income available for all libraries was \$3,734,825. The income per capita for the entire population having libraries was forty-four cents; for the first group, 45.1 cents; second, 28.5 cents; third, 46.6 cents; fourth, 63 cents; fifth, \$1.07; and sixth, \$1.00. The general average of income available for libraries of all the groups was \$6,312; for the first, \$22,822; second, \$2,696; third, \$1,496; fourth, \$874; fifth, \$653; and sixth, \$291. In addition \$1,435,763 was received from other sources than local tax; of this sum those in cities of the first group receive \$1,367,525. The value of library buildings for all places is \$49,703,380, in cities over 20,000 population, \$45,904,682.

BOOK STOCK. There were 8,637,159 volumes in all libraries; in cities over 20,000 population, 6,531,682. These cities circulate 23,210,506 of the total circulation of 28,061,009 of which 19,163,657 is fiction.

EXPENDITURE. Libraries spent in all \$2,271,926 in salaries and \$864,587 for books and binding. Libraries of the first group spend \$2,080,686 and \$747,479 respectively on these items. The percentage of total income applied to salaries in the first group was 59.8; second, 50.3; third, 41.2; fourth, 37; fifth, 31.9; sixth, 27.2; and the percentage applied to books, periodicals and binding in the first group was 21.5; second, 24.2; third, 23.6; fourth, 25.8; fifth, 28.3; sixth, 28.3.

New York. The Columbia Law School is approaching its century mark and a plan has been inaugurated to enlarge its library so as to make it the equal of the largest law libraries in the world, instead of the fourth as it now stands, having a total of 95,581 volumes. A Columbia University Law Library Association has been formed. Librarian Frederick C. Hicks is president and Lawrence H. Schmelh secretary-treasurer. The objects of the Association are to fos-

ter interest in the Library, to encourage donations of books and collections, to build up a loan collection, and to protect the Library's collections from careless and unfair use.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made by the city for two branches for the Newark Free Public Library.

MICHIGAN

Kalamazoo. The Kalamazoo Public Library combines an annual report of one sheet with an account of practical service rendered the community and an invitation to business men to make more extensive use of its resources.

The year ending July 1, 1921, saw 16,159 registered borrowers, or thirty-two per cent of the population, and 236,884 books loaned.

Children borrowed 95,746 books from the Central Library, the three branch libraries, Portage, East Side, and Northwest, and the five school stations.

About fifty-four per cent of the children of Kalamazoo are registered borrowers.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Until May 1, 1920, the John Crerar Library was in its old quarters and furnished practically normal service. From May 3d to August 28 it was closed to the public and routine work was partially suspended while the library moved into temporary quarters. The space on the seventh floor of the Marshall Field and Co. Building was given up in April, that on the fifth floor during July, and the sixth floor at the end of July, after possession of over a quarter of a century, from July 1, 1895. The temporary quarters were established in the building at 158-162 North Michigan Avenue, belonging to the Library and adjoining the new building, with which it was later connected. Routine work was assigned to the top or fifth floor, and the other floors used for storage of books and furniture. In August the third floor of the new building, with an area of 5,000 square feet, was equipped as a temporary reading room and on August 30th opened to the public from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., offering the use of current periodicals both general and medical, of the most used reference books, also both general and medical, of the public catalogs, and a limited but constantly increasing use of the books in the stacks. In December the removal to the permanent quarters was begun, the first book being placed in the new stacks on December 6th.

The bulk of the books were removed in thirty-four trucks constructed by the janitor, seven of which were held in reserve. Each truck con-

sisted of three boxes, three feet long, eighteen inches wide and eighteen inches high placed one over the other on their sides, screwed together and the bottom one secured to a frame mounted on four wheels. A waterproof cloth cover fastened over the open side. The cost of the material was only about six dollars for each truck. Each box contained exactly two shelves or about one hundred and thirty-five volumes. The dray used held nine trucks or about one thousand two hundred volumes and seven dray loads made the work of a day of eight hours. The principal factors in determining the speed of the work were the capacity and availability of the elevators. Three hundred thousand volumes were moved in less than forty working days, together with some furniture. To accomplish this, the force employed was eight men, two each at the shelves, the elevator, on the dray, and emptying the trucks.

The total number of visitors recorded from January 1 to May 1 was 42,635, and from August 30 to December 31, 5,885, the total for the eight months being 48,520. The recorded use covered only the period from January 1 to May 1, inclusive, when the calls for books were 65,325, being a daily average of 622 and a slight increase over the figures for the same period in 1919. Visitors admitted to the stacks during this period numbered 1,148, an increase of 441 or 60 per cent. Part of the increase is attributed to the removal of war-time restrictions, and part to the concentration of research work in anticipation of the closing of the library. There were granted 842 requests for 1,017 volumes from 127 libraries, and 1,073 requests from 401 individuals. In all the total use of the library for the year might reasonably be estimated at nearly if not quite one-half the average of recent years.

The Library followed the example of Harvard University and the University of Chicago in increasing the price of its printed cards, on account of the great increase in the cost of printing. Cards distributed totaled 157,852, of which 65,651 were sent to the depository libraries, 1,228 sent as gifts, and 90,973 sold or sent in exchange. The union catalog held 1,063,923 cards at the end of the year. The public catalogs contain 1,097,956 cards and guides, and of the 218,500 titles about 127,500 are on cards printed by the Library.

Total receipts were \$189,842, and total maintenance \$224,788. For salaries \$83,097 was expended, and \$43,409 for books, periodicals and binding. The number of volumes in the Library at the close of the year was 425,565, and of pamphlets 177,836. Accessions for 1920 num-

bered 13,587, of which 3,488 were received as gifts.

KANSAS

Emporia. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant of \$50,000 to the College of Emporia for library endowment and will pay the interest annually to the College while the College raises an equal amount for the same purpose. This assures a library fund of \$2,500 a year at once and eventually of \$5,000 a year.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The cornerstone of a library for the Pacific Unitarian School, costing \$45,000, has been laid. The 16,000 volumes and about an equal number of pamphlets form a working theological library, which is the most complete collection of Unitarian writings, so far as is known, in the world.

Riverside. The \$30,000 addition to the Riverside Public Library is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy by January first. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$25,000 towards this addition and \$5,000 was contributed by a few prominent citizens of Riverside.

ENGLAND

Oxford. The memorable event of 1920 for the Bodleian Library was the gift of £50,000 from Walter Morrison, the largest monetary gift ever received by the University, and particularly welcome as coming at a time when the state of the Library funds had become a matter of grave concern. Chief among the donations of printed books was a copy of the Tu Shu Chi Ch'eng, a Chinese Encyclopædia in five thousand volumes, large paper Palace copy, and probably the only complete one in existence. This was added by Sir Edmund Backhouse to his previous gifts of Chinese books. Falconer Madan presented fifty-three more editions or issues and six works connected with the "King's Book," and 1,021 miscellaneous Oxford books, pamphlets, etc. The Bodleian received in all 27,251 printed and manuscript items by gift or exchange, and 45,366 under the Copyright Act, and purchased 4,280 new and 411 second-hand items at a cost of £1,608. The stipends of the Librarian and staff amounted to £8,605. Total receipts were £17,129 and expenditures £16,860.

The number of new readers admitted was 1,195, or 229 less than the previous year, the larger number in the previous year being attributed to the matriculation of ex-service men who received grants to take a shortened course. The number of visitors who paid fees to visit the Bodleian building exceeding 12,000, but actually the number was much greater since members of the University in academical dress have the privilege of introducing visitors.

CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

Volumes 8 of the New York *Municipal Reference Library Notes* will begin with the first number for January. Volume 7 has been extended to include the issues from September to December of this year so that each volume in the future may cover a calendar year.

The Subject Index of Periodicals, 1917-1919, issued by the Library Association (33 Bloomsbury Square, London W. C.) has now reached part I; Language and Literature. Part 1 (2s. 6d. net), Classical, Oriental and Primitive; and Part 2 (5s. net), Modern European.

A series of descriptive articles "Libraries of Los Angeles" of more than fifty libraries, public, private, business, scientific, religious and other types, edited by Ralph L. Power of the University of California is published by the University of Southern California Press. (Price \$1.00; bound in boards, \$1.35.)

The September-October number of *Special Libraries* is a 52-page double number containing the proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association at Swampscott. The topic of the convention was "Collecting, Organizing and Distributing Information" and practically all the papers of the conference are given in full.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, celebrates its coming of age by reprinting "A Brief Record of Twenty-one Years Work: 1900-1921," first published in the January issue of the library's *Bulletin*. It is reprinted in its present form with some additional matter in the shape of illustrations in honor of the visit of the Library Association to Manchester in September.

The Ottawa (Canada) Carnegie Library, with the co-operation of librarians interested, has compiled a Union List of Periodicals, chiefly of scientific and technical character, in the libraries of eighteen government offices in Ottawa. It is planned to issue supplementary lists from time to time and a fuller and more exact list later.

A copy of "Hints on Export Translations," prepared by Alexander McQueen of the Foreign Trade Department of the 5th-3rd National Bank of Cincinnati, will be mailed gratis to any address on application to the bank. "This little volume is prepared in the hope that it may encourage the production of larger and more adequate works on foreign correspondence, especially by qualified writers."

"The rules of alphabetical filing of cards in the Dictionary Catalogue of the Library together with 'Manchester,' a specimen of such filing suitable for use in arranging a dictionary catalogue" (8 mim. p.) was prepared by James B. Childs as part of the work for a course in advanced classification in the University of Illinois Library School, and may be procured from the School.

The library of the University of Upsala celebrates its tercentenary by issuing a handsome 620-page quarto compiled and edited by the staff. The first chapter consists of brief biographies, in many cases with portraits, of twenty-seven of the librarians of the University. There are also chapters on the incunabula and other rare books, and on the autograph collections and other treasures.

The *Proceedings* of the Annual Conference of the A. L. A. at Swampscott tells where papers presented at the conference but not printed in the *Proceedings* may be found. To this may be added the following which have appeared since the publication of the proceedings: "Problems of Book Selection," by Elva S. Smith, in the December *Public Libraries*, and "A Co-operative Index of Coats of Arms," by Agnes C. Doyle in the present number of the *L. J.*

The second edition of *Chemical Literature and Its Use*, compiled and published by Marion E. Sparks, library assistant of Chemistry in the University of Illinois Library, is ready. This edition includes more data on certain works, and some new books and serials have been added. These notes are compiled to serve as a brief guide to the increasing flood of chemical literature. They are prepared for the use of students having a reading knowledge of French and German, and two years of college Chemistry. (\$1.00 postpaid.)

In compiling their "Children's Literature; a Textbook of Sources for Teachers and Teacher-Training Classes," Charles Madison Curry and Erle Ellsworth Clippinger, professors of literature in the Indiana State Normal School, have aimed at collecting in one volume sufficient material for a minimum basic course in children's literature. Each of the eleven sections, beginning with Mother Goose Jingles and ending with Biography and Hero Stories, is prefaced by an introduction and bibliography. The later sections include many unacknowledged selections from modern copyright literature. (Rand, \$3.50.)

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The November number of the *Spectator*, the Louisville Male High School publication, gives a prominent place to the library. One whole page is devoted to library lyrics. A collection of library notes is good "selling" material for the library. Library and librarian are included in the bright rhymes which conclude the number.

The school library is a branch of the Louisville Free Public Library and Miss Edna Grauman is a member of the library staff as well as of the school faculty.

Recently we chronicled the appearance of the quarterly *Bookshelf* published by the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Number 2, dated October, is a substantial 64-page number, half of which is devoted to the first installment of the Lynn War Service Record. The library's lists of new books, formerly printed in the bi-monthly *Bulletin*, will henceforward appear in the *Bookshelf*. Now appears *Lynn Library Service* (Vol. 1, No. 1, November), which "will assume the task of bringing to the attention of the people announcements of new books, special classes of books, and statements concerning the work and service of the Library system." It will appear monthly except July and August.

The Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has issued an 80-page revised edition of its "Books for the Young," which has been "carefully compiled from the various authoritative lists of what are regarded as the best books by children's departments of the public libraries of Pittsburgh, and Buffalo, the list prepared by the Oregon Library Commission, the Department of Education of Minnesota, the books recommended by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the excellent subject list of children's books compiled by Helen T. Kennedy, formerly of the Wisconsin Library School. . . ."

Only such editions are listed as have been approved for library use. The entries are classified and with each title is given the grade or grades for which the book is best suited. Nearly all the books have descriptive notes.

Sources of English history of the Seventeenth Century, 1603-1689, in the University of Minnesota Library has been compiled by James Thayer Gerould "with the purpose of placing at the disposition of the students of the period which began with the coming of the first James out of Scotland and which ended when William the Conqueror came from the Low Lands, the resources of the Library of the University of Minnesota; and of unlocking for other libraries the material contained in reprinted collections such as Somers Tracts and the Harleian Miscellany. . . . It is in no sense a general bibliography. . . . In a few cases the titles represent books in the Public Library of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Athenaeum, as there the works are in every sense as available to the student at the University as if they were in its Library."

The Third Supplement to the Children's Catalog, which is just ready, has been compiled by Corinne Bacon and Mertice James. It includes 950 titles, about 700 of which were listed in the Second Supplement issued in 1919. Some seventy titles issued prior to 1916 have been included in this supplement because fresh testimony as to their worth has been received. It has been impossible to list many of the 1921 books on account of the difficulty in getting quick and authoritative information on juveniles. About one-fourth of the one hundred and sixteen titles analysed are either history or biography. Two lists are appended. One, "Some Books in French for Boys and Girls," is compiled by Marguerite Clément, and the second "Aids to Story-Telling" is an annotated list of eight titles.

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United States. Superintendent of Documents.

Farmers' bulletins; department bulletins, circulars, agriculture yearbooks; series list for sale by the superintendent of documents. 53 p. September, 1921. (*Price List* 16, 16th ed.)

See also FERTILIZERS; HAY; MARKETS AND MARKETING ALCOHOL

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AMERICANIZATION. See IMMIGRANTS

ANTHRAX

Hannah, Louis. Anthrax as a non-occupational disease, with special reference to its shaving-brush

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF MODERN AUTHORS

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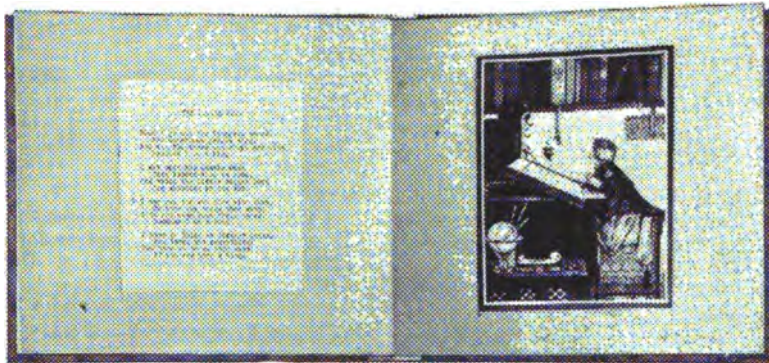
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GAYLORD BROS., Syracuse, N. Y.

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